THE

British Negociator:

OR,

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Made perfectly Easy.

CONTAINING

TABLES for all the various COURSES of EXCHANGE from, and the several COINS equated of,

HOLLAND,	LEGHORN,
HAMBURGH,	GENOA,
GERMANY,	DENMARK,
FRANCE,	POLAND,
SPAIN,	SWEDEN,
PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
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TOGETHER WITH

TABLES and RULES for EXCHANGES, from *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*, or the *West-Indies*: And the Exchanges of the Principal *Foreign* Nations with one another.

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ARBITRATIONS of EXCHANGES, in a new and concise Method applicable to Business.

LIKEWISE,

The WEIGHTS and MEASURES of FOREIGN NATIONS.

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Several MERCANTILE TABLES, equally useful to Foreign Traders and Factors, and to Inland Merchants and Dealers.

AND

An ESSAY on the NATURE and BUSINESS of EXCHANGING in general is prefixed, by Way of Introduction.

By S. THOMAS, Merchant.

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THE PREFACE.

IT will be unneceſſary to trouble the Reader with an Account of the Pains or Care I have taken in compoſing this Work; ſince every Perſon, acquainted with the Doctrine of Exchanges, will readily allow that it could not have been executed without conſiderable Trouble and Aſſiduity.——It will therefore be ſufficient to inform the Public, that this Performance has employed my leiſure Hours for ſeveral Years; and if I have rendered the Buſineſs of Exchanges eaſy and intelligible to young Merchant-Adventurers, Factors and Agents, I ſhall not repent of the Pains I have taken.—How far I have ſucceeded, muſt be left to the Deciſion of the Public: But whatever Judgment may be paſſed upon the Work, my Motive for undertaking it muſt appear diſintereſted and commendable; for as foreign Exchanges are confined to one particular Set of Men, I could not flatter myſelf with any pecuniary Advantage ariſing from the Sale of large Impreſſions; and conſequently could only expect the Pleaſure, which every ingenious Perſon muſt feel from his Labours proving uſeful to that Society of which he is himſelf a Member.

In order to effect ſo valuable a Purpoſe, and render the Book as uſeful as poſſible, I have ſolved all the Queſtions by common Arithmetic, and wherever a Fraction happened to occur in any of the Numbers, that Number, and alſo the other to which it ſtands proportioned, are always equated in whole Numbers, by an eaſy

easy Method. See Pages 58, 105, *&c. So th*
any Perſon who underſtands the Rule of Thre
may perform any of the Queſtions as exactl
(though not always ſo readily) as theſe who a
Maſters of Fractions, or Algebra; equating t
Coins only excepted.

The Tables in general, I am confident, w
be found exact, they having not only been twi
carefully read with the Copy, but alſo examined
a different Hand.—In the DUTCH *Exchang*
where the Guilders would not carry half a Fa
thing more, it is generally thrown away, a
when they did, or exceeded it, another Farthing
added.—In the French Exchanges, the half Fa
things are inſerted where they exceeded a Fourt
and thrown away when they came ſhort of it.—
In the Portugal Exchanges, the Quarter-Fa
things are inſerted.—And in the Exchanges fr
Spain, Italy, Germany, Denmark, Sweden a
Ruſſia, the Calculations are carried to the hu
dredth Parts of a Farthing. In all the Tria
I have made I never found the Anſwer fr
the Table, differ from that by Calculation, abo
a Farthing or two, and that in the Dutch E
changes.—And if in any other of the Exchang
the Anſwers ſhould differ ſo much 'tis a certa
Proof that either the Table, or your Operati
muſt be wr ng.—In order therefore to diſcov
the Error, you ſhould ſolve the Queſtion by t
Table, in a different Manner (i. e. *by taki*
different Numbers, to make up what you wan
and if the Reſults of both are the ſame, you m
be aſſured the Anſwer given by the Table is t
right One, and conſequently your Operation w
roneous: But the contrary if the two Anſwe
from the Table differ.—The Tables will, I pr
ſume, ſerve for all the various Courſes of Ex
change, as they may happen to riſe above, or fa
under the Pars.

Sinc

PREFACE.

Since to reduce Engliſh Money into the Species of foreign Nations, is nothing more than reverſing the Tables: See Pages 55, 101, 108.—*It was judged, from the Approbation of ſeveral Merchants, needleſs to repeat (for it would have been little more) Tables of Exchanges from England to foreign Nations, as thoſe from foreign Nations to England will anſwer the ſame End by uſing them reverſely, and making a very trifling Allowance.*

In the Values of the principal Coins, I have been guided by the beſt Authorities, and have equated from thence the Subdiviſions with the greateſt Exactneſs.—The real and imaginary Coins are, in general, properly diſtinguiſhed.—The Pars are moſt of them taken from Sir ISAAC NEWTON's *Table, of the Equation of foreign Coins (which is inſerted at Length); or from approved Authors, who have written on this Subject ſince that great Philoſopher.*

As I have had, or have been favoured with original Accounts, from many of the principal Places of Exchange, and, in the reſt, have but ſeldom depended on a ſingle Authority however celebrated, the Methods of Exchanging, both with reſpect to England, and foreign Nations with one another, will, 'tis preſumed, be found exactly right.—And as England has all or moſt of its Exchanges from Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Ruſſia, &c. coming through Holland, or Hamburgh, ſeveral Specimens of original Accounts, kept in Holland, are inſerted to illuſtrate thoſe Exchanges.

Arbitrations of Exchanges, which have been generally treated of rather as an Amuſement for Schools than of real Uſe in Trade, are rendered

eaſy

easy and applicable to Buſineſs, to all who under-ſtand common Arithmetic only, being illuſtrated by a Number of new and pertinent Queſtions.

As the Subject of this Book will be found more general and univerſal than any Thing extant upon Exchanges, eſpecially with reſpect to England, I flatter myſelf I am on that Account intitled to a greater Share of Indulgence from the Public.— This I am perſuaded the candid and ingenious will be ready to grant: And if I am chargeable with any Miſtakes of Conſequence, they muſt lay the Blame on my Pilots (for in ſome Caſes, eſpecially in the Mediterranean, I have been obliged to truſt to pretty antient ones) for miſguiding me. If the Pars ſhould happen in ſome Places to differ from thoſe received among Merchants, which, as a few of them are deduced from the Values of the principal Pieces of Coin, of the ſeveral Nations, in Sir ISAAC's *Table, &c. might be a little better, or worſe proportionably, than their Aggregates reſpectively; yet this will not at all affect either the Method of Exchanging, or the Courſe.*

If this Book anſwers in any tolerable Degree, the End propoſed, the Author will enjoy the ſecret Pleaſure he has endeavoured for, and eſteem it an ample Recompence for all his Labour.——If it poſſeſſes the Merit to be improved upon, his Satisfaction will be increaſed, and any Hint, for rendering it more uſeful to the Public, will be conſidered as a Favour, and have a proper Regard paid to it in due Time.

IN-

INTRODUCTION.

IN the Buſineſs of Exchanging between one Kingdom or Nation and another, the one gives the *certain* Price, and the other the *uncertain* Price of Exchange to each other: For inſtance, *England* gives the *certain* Price, *viz.* One Pound *Sterling* to *Holland*, *Hamburgh*, and the *Netherlands*, and the *uncertain* Price, *viz.* an *uncertain* Number of Pence and Parts to almoſt all other Nations.

The Par of Exchange, or *Par pro Pari*, is what foreign Nations ſhould allow in Exchange according to the intrinſic Value of the ſeveral Species to be exchanged, and exchanging at the Par with *foreign* Nations, is no more than exchanging one Sum or Debt at Home for another; by Quantity of Money, of one Nation or Party, being exactly equal in Value to the like Quantity of the other, if regard be had to the Weight and Fineneſs of the Metal in both.

The Courſe of Exchange is the Price governed by the Courſe of Trade, and is always upon the Fluctuation; being ſometimes above, and ſometimes under the Par.—The current Price, or exact Courſe of Exchange, can only be known by Advices from Merchants, *&c.* reſiding in the ſeveral Places: But the Exchanges of *London*, *Holland*, *Hamburgh* and *Venice*, govern, in a great Meaſure, thoſe of all other Places in *Europe*.

INTRODUCTION.

At thoſe Places where the Courſe of Exchange is above the Par, 'tis a certain Indication the Balance of Trade runs againſt them; and on the contrary, where it is under the Par, 'tis a ſure Sign the Balance of Trade is in their Favour.—For Inſtance, let it be ſuppoſed, that in the Courſe of Trade between *London* and *Newcaſtle*, in any given Time, the latter takes Goods from the former to the Value of 100,000 *l.* and that in the ſaid Time it (*Newcaſtle*) ſends up Goods to the Value of 90,000 *l.*; now 'tis manifeſt, that *Newcaſtle* can only diſcharge to the Value of the Goods ſent to *London*, viz. 90,000 *l.* by Bills of Exchange, and that it will ſtill owe a Balance of 10,000 *l.* which Sum it will be obliged to apply for elſewhere, in Bills, at as low a Premium as can be met with, (for it cannot be ſuppoſed that the ſame Place can furniſh Bills, being in Debt, on as good Terms as others from which no Balance is due) probably at $\frac{3}{4}$, or 1 *l. per Cent.* So 'tis plain *Newcaſtle* would be forced to pay 10,075 *l.* or 10,100 *l.* to diſcharge the Debt of 10,000 *l.* or ſend up the Balance in Specie, which would be near as much beſides the Riſk; this makes the Courſe of Exchange, from *Newcaſtle* conſiderably above the Par, in Favour of *London*, which in order to avail itſelf of, muſt have an Agent at *Newcaſtle* to prevent any other Place, as before hinted, from taking the Advantage of the Exchange; an Agent at the Place from which the Balance is due is ſtill more neceſſary in foreign Exchanges.—On the contrary, if any Place ſhould apply to *London* for Bills on *Newcaſtle*, as it has a Balance due from thence, it would be ready to draw at or under the Par, to have its Balance in Hand as ſoon as poſſible.—And tho' the afore-

ſaid Reaſons for the Fluctuation of the Courſe of Exchange above, or below the Par, be only illuſtrated by the Courſe of Trade between two of the moſt noted Places at Home; the ſame Reaſons will hold good between *England* and any foreign Nation, or between one *foreign* Kingdom and another: Experience proves the ſame to be Matter of Fact, and that the Balance of Trade will always govern the Courſe of Exchange.—The Sums ſent abroad for the Payment of Armies, Alliances, *&c.* are found to have alſo the ſame Effect upon the Courſe of Exchange as the Balance of Trade: Yet the Abundance of Specie in a Nation, will have ſome Influence on the Courſe from the Place in its Favour, as it can at worſt remit the Balance in Caſh.—The Scarcity of Caſh will have the contrary Effect.

The well known Truth, that the more one gets for any Commodity, or the leſs one gives, 'tis ſo much the better Bargain.——This holds good in the Price of Exchange, not only with reſpect to *England*, but with all other Nations: Therefore when *England* remits to *France*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, or any other Nation, to which it gives the *uncertain* Price, the lower the Price of Exchange is, 'tis ſo much the better; for it is evident, that 100 *l.* remitted to *France* at 32 *d.* *per* Crown; to *Spain* at 42 *d. per* Piaſtre; or to *Portugal* at 63 *d. per* Millree, will be worth more Crowns, Piaſtres, or Millrees, at thoſe Places reſpectively, than if at the Time of the ſaid Remittance, the Prices of Exchange had been 33 *d.* 43 *d.* and 66 *d.* reſpectively.——The contrary muſt be obſerved in Drawing.

In Remitting to *Holland*, *Hamburgh*, *Ireland*, the *Weſt Indies*, and all Places to which *England*

gives the *certain* Price, the higher the Price of Exchange runs 'tis ſo much the better, ſince 'tis plain it would be more advantageous to receive at the Rate of 36 *s. Flemiſh* for a Pound *Sterling*; than 35 *s.* or 110 *l. Iriſh* Money for 100 *l. Sterl.* than only 108, *&c.*——The contrary muſt be obſerved in Drawing.

It is always to be conſidered that the Price or Courſe of Exchange rules the Value of the whole, be the Negotiation ever ſo large, and that tho' at that Place which gives the *certain* Price, the Fluctuation ſeems to fall altogether upon the other; yet in fact it falls equally upon both; for we may with equal Juſtice ſay, 100 *l. Engliſh*, is equal only to 105 *l. Iriſh*, when the Exchange is at 5 *l. per Cent.* advance (tho' the Par be 108, 6, 8) as that 100 *l. Engliſh*, is equal in Value to 110 *l. Iriſh*, when the Exchange runs at 110 *l. per Cent.*—And ſo of any other Exchanges, the *certain* Price always falls or riſes in its Value, as the Courſe is below, or above the Par; and the *uncertain* Price fluctuates in Value in the contrary Manner.

Brokers and Factors, have a ſmall Allowance of ſo much *per Cent.* for negotiating Buſineſs for others, which is uſually divided into two Sorts, *viz.* Commiſſion and Brokerage.—What they pay for, or lay out, they are allowed Commiſſion upon at ½ *per Cent.* or thereabouts, as agreed.—And for what they draw for, if Factors abroad, they have alſo about 1 *per* Mill. or 1 *per* 1000, for negotiating their own Draughts, which is called Brokerage.

Payments abroad are generally made by Bills of Exchange, which may be effected either by remitting, or allowing the foreign Merchants to draw, to the Value.

Mer-

Merchants commonly draw two Bills, if Foreign, and ſometimes three, for the ſame Sum, leſt the firſt, or ſecond, ſhould be loſt.

The Word Uſance, in foreign Bills, implies a Calendar Month, double Uſance two, *&c.*—But Uſance from *London* to any Part in *France* is thirty Days, (this being declared to be a Month in Regard to Exchanges in that Kingdom) whether the Month has more or fewer in it.—Uſance from *London* to *Hamburgh*, *Amſterdam*, *Rotterdam*, *Middleburgh*, *Antwerp*, *Brabant*, *Zealand*, *Flanders*. And from theſe Places to *London*, is one Calendar Month after the Date of the Bill.

Uſance from *London*, to *Spain*, *Portugal*. And from theſe Places to *London*, is two Calendar Months after Date.

Uſance from *London*, to *Genoa*, *Leghorn*, *Millan*, *Venice*, *Rome*: And from theſe Places to *London*, is three Months.

The Uſance of *Amſterdam*, upon *Italy*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*, two Months.

Upon *France*, *Flanders*, *Brabant*, *Geneva*, and upon any Place in the ſeven *United Provinces*, is one Month.

Upon *Frankfort*, *Nuremburgh*, *Vienna*, *Augsburgh*, *Cologn*, *Leipſic*, and other Places of *Germany*; upon *Hamburgh* and *Breſlau*, is fourteen Days after Sight, two Uſances, twenty-eight, and half Uſance, ſeven.

Uſance from *Dantſic*, *Konigsberg*, and *Riga*, upon *Amſterdam*, is at one Month's Sight.

And from *Amſterdam* on the ſaid Places, at a Month's Date, without mentioning Uſance.

Days of Grace, are a certain Number of Days allow-

allowed for the Payment of Bills (or Promiſſory Notes) after the ſame becomes due, according to the Cuſtom of the Place.

At *London*, *Bergamo*, and *Vienna*, three Days are allowed; at *Frankfort* (out of the Fair-Time) four; at *Leipſic*, *Naumburgh*, and *Augsburgh* five; at *Venice*, *Amſterdam*, *Rotterdam*, *Middleburgh*, *Antwerp*, *Cologn*, *Breſlau*, and *Nuremburgh*, ſix; at *Naples*, *Denmark*, and *Norway* eight; at *Dantſic*, *Konigsberg*, and in *France* ten; at *Hamburgh* and *Stockholm*, twelve; in *Spain*, fourteen; at *Rome*, fifteen; at *Genoa* thirty. At *Leghorn*, *Millan*, and ſome other Places in *Italy*, there is no fixed Number of Reſpite Days. *Sundays* and other Feſtivals are included in theſe Days at *London*, *Naples*, *Amſterdam*, *Rotterdam*, *Antwerp*, *Middleburgh*, *Dantſic*, *Konigsberg*, and in *France*; but not at *Venice*, *Cologn*, *Breſlau*, and *Nuremburgh*; at *Hamburgh*, and in *France*, the Day on which the Bill falls due makes one of the Days of Grace, but no where elſe.

To Bills from the following Places, which ſtill obſerve the *Old Stile*, 11 Days muſt be added to know when they become due (all other Places obſerving the *New Stile*) viz. *Moſcovy*, the Electorate of *Brandenburgh*, *Denmark*, *Eaſt Friezeland*, *Frankfort* (on the *Main*) *Geneva*, and the Proteſtant Cantons of *Switzerland*, *Hamburgh*, and all *Holſtein*; *Lubeck*, and all *Mecklinburgh*; *Leipſic*, *Magdeburgh*, *Naumburgh*, and all *Saxony*; *Riga*, *Stockholm*, and all *Sweden*; *Strasburgh*; the *Proteſtant* Electorates and Principalities of *Germany*.—And to Bills on the above Places 11 Days muſt be deducted.

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ERRATA.—*Page* 113, *Col.* 3, for 433 *l.* &c. read 432.
Page 140, *Col.* 2, for 76 *l.* &c. read 79.

TABLE I.

Of DUTCH EXCHANGES.

THE Merchants in Holland, Flanders, and the Low Countries, make out their Bills of Charges for Goods and Merchandizes sent over to England by, or after the Rate of, the Flemiſh Pound, or its Sub-diviſions: And the Totals of their ſeveral Accounts are generally ſent over in Guilders, Stivers, and Penningens. In the Courſe of Exchange, England gives 1 *l.* St. for an uncertain Number of Schillings and Pence Flemiſh. The Par is $37\frac{1}{27}$ *s. per* Pound Sterling, or rather 36,59 *s.* Sterling. See Page 96.

Books and Accounts are kept in moſt Places in Guilders, Stivers, and Penningens, and in others in Pounds, Schillings, and Pence Flemiſh.

The Current Coins are, viz.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
A Duyte, or Denier, Cop.	0	0	0	$1\frac{2}{25}$
2 Duytes = a Groot, Penny, or Denier d'Groſs	0	0	0	$2\frac{4}{25}$
2 Groots = a Stiver, Sil. mix'd	0	0	1	$0\frac{8}{25}$
6 Stivers = a Schilling, Silv.	0	0	6	$1\frac{23}{25}$
20 Stivers = a Guilder or Florin	0	1	9	$2\frac{2}{5}$
$1\frac{1}{2}$ Guilder = a Dollar, Silv.	0	2	8	$1\frac{3}{5}$
2 Guilders = a Crown, Silv.	0	3	7	$0\frac{4}{5}$
$2\frac{1}{2}$ Guild. = a Rix-dollar, Silv.	0	4	6	0
3 Guilders = a Drie Guilder Sil.	0	5	4	$3\frac{1}{5}$
$3\frac{3}{20}$ Guild. = a Ducatoon, Silv.	0	5	8	$0\frac{4}{25}$
11 Guilders = a Roſe-noble, Gold	0	19	9	$2\frac{2}{5}$
13 Guilders = a Sovereign, Gold	1	7	0	0
20 Guilders = a Ducat, Gold	1	16	0	0

Note, That Money of Exchange, as well as Money of Account, for the Conveniency of Trade and Buſineſs, is generally imaginary; as in England the Pounds and the Pence are; ſo in Holland is the Flemiſh Pound. The Sub-diviſions of the Flemiſh Pound are, viz.

2 Pence, or Groots, make a Stiver.
12 Pence, or 6 Stivers, a Schilling.
20 Stivers a Guilder.
20 Schillings a Pound. } = 10 *s.* 9 *d.* $2\frac{2}{5}$ *q.*
6 Guilders a Pound. }
A Stiver is alſo divided into 16 Penningens.

EXPLANATION.

This Table is calculated to ſhew the Value of any Number of Guilders, &c. in Pounds Sterl. by Inſpection only, at any Rate of Exchange from 33 *s.* 4 *d.* to 37 *s.* 6 *d.* Flemiſh, for One Pound Sterling.——The firſt Column in each Page ſhews the Number of Guilders and Stivers to be exchanged; and in the other Columns oppoſite thereto, are the Pounds, Shillings, Pence and Farthings Sterling, the Value thereof. At the Top of which Columns is ſet the Rate of Exchange.

EXAMPLE I.

What will 2470 Guilders, being a Bill of Exchange from Amſterdam, Exch at 36 *s.* 8 *d.* Flemiſh for 1 *l.* Sterl. amount to, in Engliſh Money?

Look at the Top of the Table for Exchange at 36 *s.* 8 *d.* and over againſt

	£.	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
2000 Guilders ſtand —	181	16	4	1
400 ————	36	7	3	1
70 ————	6	7	3	1
Anſwer £.	224	10	10	3

OPERATION *by the* Rule of Three.

RULE.—As the Flemiſh Pence (or Half-pence) in the Exchange, are to 1 *l.* Sterl. ſo are the Pence (or Half-pence) in the Guilders given to be exchanged, to the Anſwer in Pounds Sterl.—If the Exch. be rated in Guilders and Stivers, as it ſometimes is, 'tis the beſt Method to reduce it into Pence, or Half-pence, before the Operation.

	s.	*d.* Fl.		*l.* St.		*Guilders.*			
If	36	8	:	1	: :	2470			
	12					40			
							l.	*s.*	*d.*
	440 Diviſor		)			98800(224	10	$10\frac{3}{4}$	
						(Anſwer.)			

Rem. 240 = 10 *s.* $10\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*

The

The Remainder (in this Caſe, 240 Parts of 440 of a Pound) muſt be multiplied by 20, 12 and 4; and the Product each Time divided by the old Diviſor, will give the Shillings, Pence, and Farthings.

EXAMPLE II.

What will 2474 Guilders, being a Bill from *Amſterdam*, Exchange at 33 *s.* 4½ *d.* *Flemiſh*, for 1 £. *Ster.* amount to in *Engliſh* Money?

By the Table as before, againſt

		£.	s.	d.	q.
2000	Guilders, ſtand —	199	15	0	0
400	———	39	19	0	0
70	———	6	19	10	0
4	———	0	7	11	3
2474	*Anſ.* £.	247	1	9	3

OPERATION *by the* Rule of Three.

This may be wrought as the former Queſtion (only it ſhould be reduced into *Half-Pence* or *Quarter Stivers*) or by *Decimals*, as under.—Obſerve to add ,5 in the firſt Place of Decimals in the Diviſor, for the ½ *d.* (if ¼ or ¾ occur, add ,25 for the former and ,75 for the latter); then put as many Cyphers to the Dividend, as will occaſion at leaſt three Decimal Places in the Quotient.

	s.	d.				Guilders.
If	33	4½	:	£. 1	: :	2474
	12					40
	400,5 Diviſor				) 98960,000 (	£. D. Parts 247,091

The Product is 247 *l.* 1 *s.* 9¼ *d.* the Anſwer.

The Value of the Decimal Parts in the Quotient is found by multiplying them by 20 for Shillings, 12 for Pence, and 4 for Farthings, marking off as many Decimal Places in each Product as you had in the firſt, thus—,091 multiplied by 20 produces 1,820,——,820 by 12; 9,840, and ,840 by 4; 3,360 = 1 *s.* 9 *d.* 3 *q.*

Note, That every 4 *d.* or every 2 Stivers, in the Rate of Exchange, above the imaginary *Par*, which is 33 *s.* 4 *d.* is 1 *per Cent.* Gain within a Trifle; if under, 1 *per Cent.* Loſs, as to *Great Britain*.

N°	*Exch. at* 33*s.* 4*d.*				*Exch. at* 33*s.* 4½*d.*			
Guilders.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
10000	1000	0	0	0	998	15	0	1
5000	500	0	0	0	499	7	6	1
4000	400	0	0	0	399	10	0	1
3000	300	0	0	0	299	12	6	0
2000	200	0	0	0	199	15	0	0
1000	100	0	0	0	99	17	6	0
900	90	0	0	0	89	17	9	0
800	80	0	0	0	79	18	0	0
700	70	0	0	0	69	18	3	0
600	60	0	0	0	59	18	6	0
500	50	0	0	0	49	18	9	0
400	40	0	0	0	39	19	0	0
300	30	0	0	0	29	19	3	0
200	20	0	0	0	19	19	6	0
100	10	0	0	0	9	19	9	0
90	9	0	0	0	8	19	9	1
80	8	0	0	0	7	19	9	2
70	7	0	0	0	6	19	10	0
60	6	0	0	0	5	19	10	1
50	5	0	0	0	4	19	10	2
40	4	0	0	0	3	19	10	3
30	3	0	0	0	2	19	11	0
20	2	0	0	0	1	19	11	2
10	1	0	0	0		19	11	3
5		10	0	0		9	11	3
4		8	0	0		7	11	3
3		6	0	0		5	11	3
2		4	0	0		4	0	0
1		2	0	0		2	0	0
Stivers.								
10		1	0	0		1	0	0
5			6	0			6	0
4			4	3			4	3
3			3	2			3	2
2			2	2			2	2
1			1	1			1	1

N°	Exch. at 33 s. 5 d.				Exch. at 33 s. 5½ d.			
Guilders.	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
10000	997	10	1	2	996	5	3	1
5000	498	15	0	3	498	2	7	3
4000	399	0	0	2	398	10	1	1
3000	299	5	0	2	298	17	7	0
2000	199	10	0	1	199	5	0	3
1000	99	15	0	1	99	12	6	1
900	89	15	6	1	89	13	3	1
800	79	16	0	0	79	14	0	1
700	69	16	6	0	69	14	9	1
600	59	17	0	0	59	15	6	1
500	49	17	6	0	49	16	3	1
400	39	18	0	0	39	17	0	1
300	29	18	6	0	29	17	9	0
200	19	19	0	0	19	18	6	0
100	9	19	6	0	9	19	3	0
90	8	19	6	2	8	19	4	0
80	7	19	7	1	7	19	4	3
70	6	19	7	3	6	19	5	3
60	5	19	8	2	5	19	6	2
50	4	19	9	0	4	19	7	2
40	3	19	9	2	3	19	8	2
30	2	19	10	1	2	19	9	1
20	1	19	10	3	1	19	10	1
10		19	11	2		19	11	0
5		9	11	3		9	11	2
4		7	11	3		7	11	3
3		5	11	3		5	11	3
2		4	0	0		3	11	3
1		2	0	0		2	0	0
Stivers.								
10		1	0	0		1	0	0
5			6	0			6	0
4			4	3			4	3
3			3	2			3	2
2			2	2			2	2
1			1	1			1	1

N°	*Exch. at* 33 *s.* 6 *d.*				*Exch. at* 33 *s.* 6½ *d.*			
Guilders.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
10000	995	0	6	0	993	15	9	1
5000	497	10	3	0	496	17	10	3
4000	398	0	2	2	397	10	3	3
3000	298	10	1	3	298	2	8	3
2000	199	0	1	1	198	15	1	3
1000	99	10	0	2	99	7	7	0
900	89	11	0	2	89	8	9	3
800	79	12	0	2	79	10	0	3
700	69	13	0	2	69	11	3	3
600	59	14	0	1	59	12	6	2
500	49	15	0	1	49	13	9	2
400	39	16	0	1	39	15	0	1
300	29	17	0	1	29	16	3	1
200	19	18	0	0	19	17	6	1
100	9	19	0	0	9	18	9	0
90	8	19	1	1	8	18	10	2
80	7	19	2	2	7	19	0	0
70	6	19	3	3	6	19	1	2
60	5	19	4	3	5	19	3	0
50	4	19	6	0	4	19	4	2
40	3	19	7	1	3	19	6	0
30	2	19	8	2	2	19	7	2
20	1	19	9	2	1	19	9	0
10		19	10	3		19	10	2
5		9	11	2		9	11	1
4		7	11	2		7	11	2
3		5	11	3		5	11	2
2		3	11	3		3	11	3
1		2	0	0		1	11	3
Stivers.								
10		1	0	0		1	0	0
5			6	0			6	0
4			4	3			4	3
3			3	2			3	2
2			2	2			2	2
1			1	1			1	1

N°	Exch. at 33 s. 7 d.				Exch. at 33 s. 7½ d.			
	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
Guilders.								
10000	992	11	1	2	991	6	6	1
5000	496	5	6	3	495	13	3	0
4000	397	0	5	1	396	10	7	1
3000	297	15	4	0	297	7	11	2
2000	198	10	2	3	198	5	3	3
1000	99	5	1	1	99	2	7	3
900	89	6	7	1	89	4	4	3
800	79	8	1	0	79	6	1	2
700	69	9	7	0	69	7	10	1
600	59	11	0	3	59	9	7	0
500	49	12	6	3	49	11	3	0
400	39	14	0	2	39	13	0	3
300	29	15	6	2	29	14	9	2
200	19	17	0	1	19	16	6	1
100	9	18	6	1	9	18	3	1
90	8	18	8	0	8	18	5	1
80	7	18	9	3	7	18	7	1
70	6	18	11	2	6	18	9	2
60	5	19	1	1	5	18	11	2
50	4	19	3	0	4	19	1	2
40	3	19	4	3	3	19	3	3
30	2	19	6	3	2	19	5	3
20	1	19	8	2	1	19	7	3
10		19	10	1		19	10	0
5		9	11	0		9	11	0
4		7	11	1		7	11	1
3		5	11	2		5	11	2
2		3	11	3		3	11	2
1		1	11	3		1	11	3
Stivers.								
10		1	0	0		1	0	0
5			6	0			6	0
4			4	3			4	3
3			3	2			3	2
2			2	2			2	2
1			1	1			1	1

N°	*Exch. at* 33 *s.* 8 *d.*				*Exch. at* 33 *s.* 8½ *d.*			
Guilders.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
10000	990	1	11	3	988	17	6	0
5000	495	1	0	0	494	8	9	0
4000	396	0	9	2	395	11	0	0
3000	297	0	7	1	296	13	3	0
2000	198	0	4	3	197	15	6	0
1000	99	0	2	1	98	17	9	0
900	89	2	2	1	88	19	11	3
800	79	4	2	0	79	2	2	2
700	69	6	1	3	69	4	5	0
600	59	8	1	2	59	6	7	3
500	49	10	1	1	49	8	10	2
400	39	12	1	0	39	11	1	1
300	29	14	0	3	29	13	4	0
200	19	16	0	2	19	15	6	2
100	9	18	0	1	9	17	9	1
90	8	18	2	2	8	18	0	0
80	7	18	5	0	7	18	2	3
70	6	18	7	1	6	18	5	1
60	5	18	9	3	5	18	8	0
50	4	19	0	0	4	18	10	3
40	3	19	2	2	3	19	1	1
30	2	19	4	3	2	19	4	0
20	1	19	7	1	1	19	6	3
10		19	9	2		19	9	1
5		9	10	3		9	10	3
4		7	11	0		7	11	0
3		5	11	1		5	11	1
2		3	11	2		3	11	2
1		1	11	3		1	11	3
Stivers.								
10		1	0	0			11	3
5			6	0			6	0
4			4	3			4	3
3			3	2			3	2
2			2	1			2	1
1			1	1			1	1

Nº	Exch. at 33 s. 9 d.			Exch. at 33 s. 9½ d.		
Guilders.	l.	s.	d. q.	l.	s.	d. q.
10000	987	13	1 0	986	8	8 3
5000	493	16	6 2	493	4	4 2
4000	395	1	2 3	394	11	6 0
3000	296	5	11 0	295	18	7 2
2000	197	10	7 2	197	5	9 0
1000	98	15	3 3	98	12	10 2
900	88	17	9 1	88	15	7 0
800	79	0	3 0	78	18	3 2
700	69	2	8 2	69	1	0 1
600	59	5	2 1	59	3	8 3
500	49	7	7 3	49	6	5 1
400	39	10	1 2	39	9	1 3
300	29	12	7 0	29	11	10 1
200	18	15	0 3	19	14	7 0
100	9	17	6 1	9	17	3 2
90	8	17	9 1	8	17	6 3
80	7	18	0 1	7	17	10 0
70	6	18	3 1	6	18	1 1
60	5	18	6 1	5	18	4 2
50	4	18	9 1	4	18	7 3
40	3	19	0 1	3	18	11 0
30	2	19	3 0	2	19	2 1
20	1	19	6 0	1	19	5 2
10		19	9 0		19	8 3
5		9	10 2		9	10 1
4		7	10 3		7	10 3
3		5	11 0		5	11 0
2		3	11 2		3	11 1
1		1	11 3		1	11 3
Stivers.						
10			11 3			11 3
5			6 0			6 0
4			4 3			4 3
3			3 2			3 2
2			2 1			2 1
1			1 1			1 1

N°	*Exch.at* 33*s.* 10*d.*				*Ex.at* 33*s.* 10½			
Guilders.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
10000	985	4	5	1	984	0	2	2
5000	492	12	2	2	492	0	1	1
4000	394	1	9	1	393	12	1	0
3000	295	11	4	0	295	4	0	3
2000	197	0	10	3	196	16	0	2
1000	98	10	5	1	98	8	0	1
900	88	13	4	3	88	11	2	2
800	78	16	4	1	78	14	5	0
700	68	19	3	3	68	17	7	1
600	59	2	3	1	59	0	9	3
500	49	5	2	3	49	4	0	0
400	39	8	2	1	39	7	2	2
300	29	11	1	2	29	10	4	3
200	19	14	1	0	19	13	7	1
100	9	17	0	2	9	16	9	3
90	8	17	4	0	8	17	1	2
80	7	17	7	2	7	17	5	1
70	6	17	11	1	6	17	9	1
60	5	18	2	3	5	18	1	0
50	4	18	6	1	4	18	4	3
40	3	18	9	3	3	18	8	3
30	2	19	1	1	2	19	0	2
20	1	19	5	0	1	19	4	1
10		19	8	2		19	8	1
5		9	10	1		9	10	0
4		7	10	2		7	10	2
3		5	11	0		5	10	3
2		3	11	1		3	11	1
1		1	11	3		1	11	2
Stivers.								
10			11	3			11	3
5			6	0			6	0
4			4	3			4	3
3			3	2			3	2
2			2	1			2	1
1			1	1			1	1

	N°	Exch. at 33 s. 11 d.			Ex. at 33 s. 11½ d.		
	Guilders.	l.	s.	d. q.	l.	s.	d. q.
	10000	982	16	0 1	981	11	10 3
	5000	491	8	0 0	490	15	11 2
	4000	393	2	5 0	392	12	9 1
	3000	294	16	9 3	294	9	6 3
	2000	196	11	2 2	196	6	4 2
	1000	98	5	7 1	98	3	2 1
	900	88	9	0 2	88	6	10 2
	800	78	12	5 3	78	10	6 2
	700	68	15	11 0	68	14	2 3
	600	58	19	4 1	58	17	11 0
	500	49	2	9 2	49	1	7 1
	400	39	6	3 0	39	5	3 1
	300	29	9	8 1	29	8	11 2
	200	19	13	1 2	19	12	7 3
	100	9	16	6 3	9	16	3 3
	90	8	16	10 3	8	16	8 1
	80	7	17	3 0	7	17	0 3
	70	6	17	7 0	6	17	5 0
	60	5	17	11 1	5	17	9 2
	50	4	18	3 1	4	18	2 0
	40	3	18	7 2	3	18	6 1
	30	2	18	11 2	2	18	10 3
	20	1	19	3 3	1	19	3 1
	10		19	7 3		19	7 2
	5		9	10 0		9	9 3
	4		7	10 1		7	10 1
	3		5	10 3		5	10 3
	2		3	11 1		3	11 0
	1		1	11 2		1	11 2
	Sivers.						
	10			11 3			11 3
	5			6 0			6 0
	4			4 3			4 3
	3			3 2			3 2
	2			2 1			2 1
	1			1 1			1 1

No	*Exch. at* 34 *s.*				*Exch. at* 34 *s.* 0½			
Guilders.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	
10000	980	7	10	0	979	3	10	
5000	490	3	11	0	489	11	11	
4000	392	3	1	2	391	13	6	
3000	294	2	4	1	293	15	1	
2000	196	1	6	3	195	16	9	
1000	98	0	9	1	97	18	4	
900	88	4	8	2	88	2	6	
800	78	8	7	2	78	6	8	
700	68	12	6	2	68	10	10	
600	58	16	5	2	58	15	0	
500	49	0	4	3	48	19	2	
400	39	4	3	3	39	3	4	
300	29	8	2	3	29	7	6	
200	19	12	1	3	19	11	8	
100	9	16	1	0	9	15	10	
90	8	16	5	2	8	16	3	
80	7	16	10	1	7	16	8	
70	6	17	3	0	6	17	1	
60	5	17	7	3	5	17	6	
50	4	18	0	2	4	17	11	
40	3	18	5	0	3	18	4	
30	2	18	9	3	2	18	9	
20	1	19	2	2	1	19	2	
10		19	7	1		19	7	
5		9	9	2		9	9	
4		7	10	0		7	10	
3		5	10	2		5	10	
2		3	11	0		3	11	
1		1	11	2		1	11	
Stivers.								
10			11	3			11	
5			5	3			5	
4			4	3			4	
3			3	2			3	
2			2	1			2	
1			1	0			1	

N°	Exch. at 34 s. 1 d.				Exch. at 34 s. 1½ d.			
Guilders.	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
10000	977	19	10	3	976	16	0	0
5000	488	19	11	1	488	8	0	0
4000	391	3	11	2	390	14	4	3
3000	293	7	11	2	293	0	9	2
2000	195	11	11	3	195	7	2	1
1000	97	15	11	3	97	13	7	0
900	88	0	4	2	87	18	2	3
800	78	4	9	2	78	2	10	2
700	68	9	2	1	68	7	6	1
600	58	13	7	0	58	12	1	3
500	48	17	11	3	48	16	9	2
400	39	2	4	3	39	1	5	1
300	29	6	9	2	29	6	0	3
200	19	11	2	1	19	10	8	2
100	9	15	7	0	9	15	4	1
90	8	16	0	1	8	15	9	3
80	7	16	5	3	7	16	3	1
70	6	16	11	0	6	16	9	0
60	5	17	4	1	5	17	2	2
50	4	17	9	2	4	17	8	0
40	3	18	2	3	3	18	1	3
30	2	18	8	0	2	18	7	1
20	1	19	1	1	1	19	0	3
10		19	6	2		19	6	1
5		9	9	1		9	9	0
4		7	9	3		7	9	3
3		5	10	1		5	10	1
2		3	10	3		3	10	3
1		1	11	1		1	11	1
Stivers.								
10			11	3			11	3
5			5	3			5	3
4			4	2			4	2
3			3	3			3	3
2			2	1			2	1
1			1	0			1	0

Nº	*Exch. at* 34 *s.* 2 *d.*				*Ex. at* 34 *s.* 2½ *d*			
Guilders.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
10000	975	12	2	1	974	8	5	0
5000	487	16	1	0	487	4	2	2
4000	390	4	10	2	389	15	4	1
3000	292	13	7	3	292	6	6	1
2000	195	2	5	1	194	17	8	0
1000	97	11	2	2	97	8	10	0
900	87	16	1	0	87	13	11	2
800	78	0	11	2	77	19	0	3
700	68	5	10	1	68	4	2	1
600	58	10	8	3	58	9	3	2
500	48	15	7	1	48	14	5	0
400	39	0	5	3	38	19	6	1
300	29	5	4	1	29	4	7	3
200	19	10	2	3	19	9	9	0
100	9	15	1	1	9	14	10	2
90	8	15	7	1	8	15	4	3
80	7	16	1	0	7	15	10	3
70	6	16	7	0	6	16	5	0
60	5	17	0	3	5	16	11	0
50	4	17	6	3	4	17	5	1
40	3	18	0	2	3	17	11	1
30	2	18	6	1	2	18	5	2
20	1	19	0	1	1	18	11	3
10		19	6	0		19	5	3
5		9	9	0		9	8	3
4		7	9	2		7	9	2
3		5	10	1		5	10	0
2		3	10	3		3	10	3
1		1	11	1		1	11	1
Stivers.								
10			11	2			11	2
5			5	3			5	3
4			4	3			4	2
3			3	2			3	2
2			2	1			2	1
1			1	0			1	0

N°	Exch. at 34s. 3d.				Ex. at 34s. 3½d.			
	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
Guilders.								
10000	973	4	8	2	972	1	0	3
5000	486	12	4	1	486	0	6	1
4000	389	5	10	2	388	16	5	0
3000	291	19	5	0	291	12	3	3
2000	194	12	11	1	194	8	2	2
1000	97	6	5	3	97	4	1	1
900	87	11	9	3	87	9	8	1
800	77	17	2	0	77	15	3	1
700	68	2	6	1	68	0	10	2
600	58	7	10	2	58	6	5	2
500	48	13	2	3	48	12	0	2
400	38	18	7	0	38	17	7	2
300	29	3	11	0	29	3	2	3
200	19	9	3	2	19	8	9	3
100	9	14	7	3	9	14	4	3
90	8	15	2	0	8	14	11	2
80	7	15	8	2	7	15	6	1
70	6	16	3	0	6	16	1	0
60	5	16	9	2	5	16	7	3
50	4	17	3	3	4	17	2	1
40	3	17	10	1	3	17	9	0
30	2	18	4	3	2	18	3	3
20	1	18	11	0	1	18	10	2
10		19	5	2		19	5	1
5		9	8	3		9	8	2
4		7	9	2		7	9	1
3		5	10	0		5	10	0
2		3	10	3		3	10	2
1		1	11	1		1	11	1
Stivers.								
10			11	2			11	2
5			5	3			5	3
4			4	3			4	3
3			3	2			3	2
2			2	1			2	1
1			1	0			1	0

N°	*Exch. at* 34 *s.* 4 *d.*				*Exch. at* 34 *s.* 4½			
Guilders.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
10000	970	17	5	3	969	13	11	1
5000	485	8	8	3	484	16	11	3
4000	388	6	11	3	387	17	7	0
3000	291	5	2	3	290	18	2	1
2000	194	3	5	3	193	18	9	2
1000	97	1	9	0	96	19	4	3
900	87	7	6	3	87	5	5	2
800	77	13	4	3	77	11	6	1
700	67	19	2	3	67	17	7	0
600	58	5	0	2	58	3	7	3
500	48	10	10	2	48	9	8	1
400	38	16	8	1	38	15	9	0
300	29	2	6	1	29	1	9	3
200	19	8	4	0	19	7	10	2
100	9	14	2	0	9	13	11	1
90	8	14	9	0	8	14	6	2
80	7	15	4	0	7	15	1	3
70	6	15	11	0	6	15	9	0
60	5	16	6	0	5	16	4	1
50	4	17	1	0	4	16	11	3
40	3	17	8	0	3	17	7	0
30	2	18	3	0	2	18	2	1
20	1	18	10	0	1	18	9	2
10		19	5	0		19	4	3
5		9	8	2		9	8	1
4		7	9	0		7	9	0
3		5	9	3		5	9	3
2		3	10	2		3	10	2
1		1	11	1		1	11	1
Stivers.								
10			11	2			11	2
5			5	3			5	3
4			4	3			4	3
3			3	2			3	2
2			2	1			2	1
1			1	0			1	0

N°	Exch. at 34 s. 5 d.				Exch. at 34 s. 5½ d.			
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
Guilders.								
10000	968	10	5	2	967	7	0	1
5000	484	5	2	3	483	13	6	0
4000	387	8	2	0	386	18	9	3
3000	290	11	1	2	290	4	1	1
2000	193	14	1	0	193	9	4	3
1000	96	17	0	2	96	14	8	1
900	87	3	4	0	87	1	2	3
800	77	9	7	2	77	7	9	0
700	67	15	11	0	67	14	3	2
600	58	2	2	3	58	0	9	3
500	48	8	6	1	48	7	4	1
400	38	14	9	3	38	13	10	2
300	29	1	1	1	29	0	4	3
200	19	7	4	3	19	6	11	1
100	9	13	8	1	9	13	5	2
90	8	14	4	0	8	14	1	2
80	7	14	11	2	7	14	9	1
70	6	15	7	0	6	15	5	0
60	5	16	2	2	5	16	1	0
50	4	16	10	0	4	16	8	3
40	3	17	5	3	3	17	4	2
30	2	18	1	1	2	18	0	2
20	1	18	8	3	1	18	8	1
10		19	4	1		19	4	0
5		9	8	0		9	8	0
4		7	9	0		7	8	3
3		5	9	3		5	9	2
2		3	10	2		3	10	2
1		1	11	1		1	11	0
Stivers.								
10			11	2			11	2
5			5	3			5	3
4			4	3			4	3
3			3	2			3	2
2			2	1			2	1
1			1	0			1	0

N°	*Exch. at* 34*s.* 6*d.*				*Exch. at* 34*s.* 6½*d.*			
Guilders.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
10000	966	3	8	0	965	0	4	1
5000	483	1	10	0	482	10	2	0
4000	386	9	5	2	386	0	1	3
3000	289	17	1	0	289	10	1	1
2000	193	4	8	3	193	0	0	3
1000	96	12	4	1	96	10	0	1
900	86	19	1	2	86	17	0	1
800	77	5	10	3	77	4	0	1
700	67	12	7	3	67	11	0	1
600	57	19	5	0	57	18	0	1
500	48	6	2	0	48	5	0	0
400	38	12	11	1	38	12	0	0
300	28	19	8	2	28	19	0	0
200	19	6	5	2	19	6	0	0
100	9	13	2	3	9	13	0	0
90	8	13	11	0	8	13	8	1
80	7	14	7	0	7	14	4	3
70	6	15	3	0	6	15	1	0
60	5	15	11	1	5	15	9	2
50	4	16	7	1	4	16	6	0
40	3	17	3	2	3	17	2	1
30	2	17	11	2	2	17	10	3
20	1	18	7	3	1	18	7	0
10		19	3	3		19	3	2
5		9	8	0		9	7	3
4		7	8	3		7	8	2
3		5	9	2		5	9	2
2		3	10	1		3	10	1
1		1	11	0		1	11	0
Stivers.								
10			11	2			11	2
5			5	3			5	3
4			4	3			4	2
3			3	2			3	2
2			2	1			2	1
1			1	0			1	0

N°	Exch. at 34 s. 7 d.				Exch. at 34 s. 7½ d.			
Guilders.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
10000	963	17	1	1	962	13	10	3
5000	481	18	6	2	481	6	11	1
4000	385	10	10	0	385	1	6	3
3000	289	3	1	2	288	16	2	0
2000	192	15	5	0	192	10	9	1
1000	96	7	8	2	96	5	4	2
900	86	14	11	1	86	12	10	1
800	77	2	2	0	77	0	3	3
700	67	9	4	3	67	7	9	1
600	57	16	7	2	57	15	2	3
500	48	3	10	1	48	2	8	1
400	38	11	1	0	38	10	1	3
300	28	18	3	3	28	17	7	1
200	19	5	6	2	19	5	0	3
100	9	12	9	1	9	12	6	2
90	8	13	5	3	8	13	3	1
80	7	14	2	2	7	14	0	1
70	6	14	11	1	6	14	9	1
60	5	15	7	3	5	15	6	1
50	4	16	4	2	4	16	3	0
40	3	17	1	1	3	17	0	0
30	2	17	10	0	2	17	9	0
20	1	18	6	2	1	18	6	0
10		19	3	1		19	3	0
5		9	7	2		9	7	2
4		7	8	2		7	8	1
3		5	9	1		5	9	1
2		3	10	1		3	10	0
1		1	11	0		1	11	0
Stivers.								
10			11	2			11	2
5			5	3			5	3
4			4	2			4	2
3			3	2			3	2
2			2	1			2	1
1			1	0			1	0

N°	*Exch. at* 34*s.* 8*d.*				*Ex. at* 34*s.* 8½*d.*			
Guilders.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
10000	961	10	9	0	960	7	8	0
5000	480	15	4	2	480	3	10	0
4000	384	12	3	3	384	3	0	3
3000	288	9	2	3	288	2	3	2
2000	192	6	1	3	192	1	6	1
1000	96	3	1	0	96	0	9	0
900	86	10	9	0	86	8	8	1
800	76	18	5	1	76	16	7	1
700	67	6	1	3	67	4	6	1
600	57	13	10	0	57	12	5	2
500	48	1	6	2	48	0	4	2
400	38	9	2	3	38	8	3	1
300	28	16	11	0	28	16	2	3
200	19	4	7	1	19	4	1	3
100	9	12	3	3	9	12	0	3
90	8	13	1	0	8	12	10	1
80	7	13	10	0	7	13	7	3
70	6	14	7	1	6	14	5	1
60	5	15	4	2	5	15	2	3
50	4	16	1	3	4	16	0	1
40	3	16	11	0	3	16	9	3
30	2	17	8	1	2	17	7	1
20	1	18	5	2	1	18	5	0
10		19	2	3		19	2	2
5		9	7	1		9	7	1
4		7	8	1		7	8	0
3		5	9	0		5	9	0
2		3	10	0		3	10	0
1		1	11	0		1	11	0
Stivers.								
10			11	2			11	2
5			5	3			5	3
4			4	2			4	2
3			3	2			3	2
2			2	1			2	1
1			1	0			1	0

N°	Exch. at 34 s. 9 d.				Ex. at 34 s. 9½ d.			
Guilders.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
10000	959	4	7	3	958	1	8	0
5000	479	12	3	3	479	0	10	0
4000	383	13	10	1	383	4	8	0
3000	287	15	4	3	287	8	6	0
2000	191	16	11	0	191	12	4	0
1000	95	18	5	2	95	16	2	0
900	86	6	7	1	86	4	6	2
800	76	14	9	1	76	12	11	0
700	67	2	11	0	67	1	3	3
600	57	11	1	0	57	9	8	1
500	47	19	2	3	47	18	1	0
400	38	7	4	2	38	6	5	2
300	28	15	6	2	28	14	10	0
200	19	3	8	1	19	3	2	3
100	9	11	10	0	9	11	7	1
90	8	12	8	0	8	12	5	2
80	7	13	5	3	7	13	3	2
70	6	14	3	2	6	14	1	2
60	5	15	1	1	5	14	11	2
50	4	15	11	0	4	15	9	3
40	3	16	8	3	3	16	7	3
30	2	17	6	2	2	17	5	3
20	1	18	4	1	1	18	3	3
10		19	2	1		19	2	0
5		9	7	0		9	7	0
4		7	8	0		7	8	0
3		5	9	0		5	9	0
2		3	10	0		3	10	0
1		1	11	0		1	11	0
Stivers.								
10			11	2			11	2
5			5	3			5	3
4			4	2			4	2
3			3	2			3	2
2			2	1			2	1
1			1	0			1	0

N°	*Exch. at* 34*s.* 10*d.*				*Ex. at* 34*s.* 10½*d.*			
Guilders.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
10000	956	18	9	0	955	15	10	2
5000	478	9	4	2	477	17	11	1
4000	382	15	6	0	382	6	4	1
3000	287	1	7	2	286	14	9	0
2000	191	7	9	0	191	3	2	0
1000	95	13	10	2	95	11	7	0
900	86	2	5	3	86	0	5	0
800	76	11	1	0	76	9	3	1
700	66	19	8	2	66	18	1	1
600	57	8	3	3	57	6	11	1
500	47	16	11	1	47	15	9	2
400	38	5	6	2	38	4	7	2
300	28	14	2	0	28	13	5	2
200	19	2	9	1	19	2	3	3
100	9	11	4	2	9	11	1	3
90	8	12	3	0	8	12	0	2
80	7	13	1	1	7	12	11	0
70	6	13	11	2	6	13	9	3
60	5	14	10	0	5	14	8	1
50	4	15	8	1	4	15	7	0
40	3	16	6	2	3	16	5	2
30	2	17	5	0	2	17	4	0
20	1	18	3	1	1	18	2	3
10		19	1	2		19	1	1
5		9	6	3		9	6	2
4		7	7	3		7	7	3
3		5	8	3		5	8	3
2		3	9	3		3	9	3
1		1	11	0		1	11	0
Stivers.								
10			11	2			11	2
5			5	3			5	3
4			4	2			4	2
3			3	2			3	2
2			2	1			2	1
1			1	0			1	0

N°	Exch. at 34 s. 11 d.				Ex. at 34 s. 11½ d.			
Guilders.	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
10000	954	13	0	3	953	10	3	3
5000	477	6	6	1	476	15	1	3
4000	381	17	2	3	381	8	1	2
3000	286	7	11	0	286	1	1	0
2000	190	18	7	1	190	14	0	3
1000	95	9	3	2	95	7	0	1
900	85	18	4	2	85	16	3	3
800	76	7	5	1	76	5	7	2
700	66	16	6	0	66	14	11	0
600	57	5	7	0	57	4	2	2
500	47	14	7	3	47	13	6	0
400	38	3	8	2	38	2	9	3
300	28	12	9	2	28	12	1	1
200	19	1	10	1	19	1	4	3
100	9	10	11	0	9	10	8	1
90	8	11	10	0	8	11	7	2
80	7	12	8	3	7	12	6	3
70	6	13	7	3	6	13	5	3
60	5	14	6	2	5	14	5	0
50	4	15	5	2	4	15	4	0
40	3	16	4	1	3	16	3	1
30	2	17	3	1	2	17	2	2
20	1	18	2	0	1	18	1	2
10		19	1	0		19	0	3
5		9	6	2		9	6	1
4		7	7	2		7	7	2
3		5	8	3		5	8	2
2		3	9	3		3	9	3
1		1	10	3		1	10	3
Stivers.								
10			11	2			11	2
5			5	3			5	3
4			4	2			4	2
3			3	2			3	2
2			2	1			2	1
1			1	0			1	0

No	*Exch. at* 35 *s.*				*Exch. at* 35 *s.* 0½ *d.*			
Guilders.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
10000	952	7	7	1	951	4	11	2
5000	476	3	9	2	475	12	5	3
4000	380	19	0	2	380	9	11	3
3000	285	14	3	1	285	7	5	3
2000	190	9	6	1	190	4	11	3
1000	95	4	9	0	95	2	6	0
900	85	14	3	1	85	12	3	0
800	76	3	9	2	76	2	0	0
700	66	13	4	0	66	11	9	0
600	57	2	10	1	57	1	6	0
500	47	12	4	2	47	11	3	0
400	38	1	10	3	38	1	0	0
300	28	11	5	0	28	10	9	0
200	19	0	11	2	19	0	6	0
100	9	10	5	2	9	10	3	0
90	8	11	5	0	8	11	2	2
80	7	12	4	2	7	12	2	1
70	6	13	4	0	6	13	2	0
60	5	14	3	1	5	14	1	3
50	4	15	2	3	4	15	1	2
40	3	16	2	1	3	16	1	0
30	2	17	1	2	2	17	0	3
20	1	18	1	0	1	18	0	2
10		19	0	2		19	0	1
5		9	6	1		9	6	0
4		7	7	1		7	7	1
3		5	8	2		5	8	2
2		3	9	2		3	9	2
1		1	10	3		1	10	3
Stivers.								
10			11	2			11	2
5			5	2			5	2
4			4	2			4	2
3			3	1			3	1
2			2	1			2	1
1			1	0			1	0

N°	Exch. at 35 s. 1 d.				Exch. at 35 s. 1½ d.			
Guilders.	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
10000	950	2	4	2	948	19	10	0
5000	475	1	2	1	474	9	11	0
4000	380	0	11	1	379	11	11	0
3000	285	0	8	2	284	13	11	1
2000	190	0	5	2	189	15	11	2
1000	95	0	2	3	94	17	11	3
900	85	10	2	2	85	8	2	0
800	76	0	2	1	75	18	4	2
700	66	10	2	0	66	8	7	0
600	57	0	1	3	56	18	9	2
500	47	10	1	1	47	8	11	3
400	38	0	1	0	37	19	2	0
300	28	10	0	3	28	9	4	3
200	19	0	0	2	18	19	7	0
100	9	10	0	1	9	9	9	2
90	8	11	0	1	8	10	9	3
80	7	12	0	0	7	11	10	0
70	6	13	0	0	6	12	10	0
60	5	14	0	0	5	13	10	2
50	4	15	0	0	4	14	10	3
40	3	16	0	0	3	15	11	0
30	2	17	0	0	2	16	11	0
20	1	18	0	0	1	17	11	2
10		19	0	0		18	11	3
5		9	6	0		9	5	3
4		7	7	0		7	7	0
3		5	8	1		5	8	0
2		3	9	2		3	9	2
1		1	10	3		1	10	3
Stivers.								
10			11	1			11	1
5			5	2			5	2
4			4	2			4	2
3			3	1			3	1
2			2	1			2	1
1			1	0			1	0

No	*Exch. at* 35 *s.* 2 *d.*				*Exch. at* 35 *s.* 2½ *d.*			
Guilders.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
10000	947	17	4	1	946	14	10	3
5000	473	18	8	0	473	7	5	2
4000	379	2	11	1	378	13	11	2
3000	284	7	2	1	284	0	5	2
2000	189	11	5	2	189	6	11	3
1000	94	15	8	3	94	13	5	3
900	85	6	1	3	85	4	1	2
800	75	16	7	0	75	14	9	2
700	66	7	0	0	66	5	5	1
600	56	17	5	1	56	16	1	0
500	47	7	10	2	47	6	8	3
400	37	18	3	2	37	17	4	3
300	28	8	8	2	28	8	0	2
200	18	19	1	3	18	18	8	1
100	9	9	6	3	9	9	4	0
90	8	10	7	1	8	10	5	0
80	7	11	7	3	7	11	5	3
70	6	12	8	1	6	12	6	2
60	5	13	8	3	5	13	7	1
50	4	14	9	1	4	14	8	0
40	3	15	9	3	3	15	8	3
30	2	16	10	1	2	16	9	2
20	1	17	11	0	1	17	10	1
10		18	11	2		18	11	0
5		9	5	3		9	5	2
4		7	7	0		7	6	3
3		5	8	1		5	8	0
2		3	9	2		3	9	1
1		1	10	3		1	10	3
Stivers.								
10			11	1			11	1
5			5	2			5	2
4			4	2			4	2
3			3	1			3	1
2			2	1			2	1
1			1	0			1	0

N°	Exch. at 35 s. 3 d.				Ex. at 35 s. 3½ d.			
Guilders.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
10000	945	12	6	1	944	10	2	1
5000	472	16	3	0	472	5	1	0
4000	378	5	0	0	377	16	1	0
3000	283	13	9	0	283	7	0	3
2000	189	2	6	0	188	18	0	2
1000	94	11	3	0	94	9	0	1
900	85	2	1	2	85	0	1	1
800	75	13	0	0	75	11	2	2
700	66	3	10	2	66	2	3	3
600	56	14	9	0	56	13	4	3
500	47	5	7	2	47	4	6	0
400	37	16	6	0	37	15	7	1
300	28	7	4	2	28	6	8	2
200	18	18	3	0	18	17	9	2
100	9	9	1	2	9	8	10	3
90	8	10	2	2	8	10	0	0
80	7	11	3	2	7	11	1	2
70	6	12	4	2	6	12	2	3
60	5	13	5	2	5	13	4	0
50	4	14	6	3	4	14	5	1
40	3	15	7	3	3	15	6	3
30	2	16	8	3	2	16	8	0
20	1	17	9	3	1	17	9	1
10		18	11	0		18	10	2
5		9	5	2		9	5	1
4		7	6	3		7	6	2
3		5	8	0		5	8	0
2		3	9	1		3	9	1
1		1	10	2		1	10	2
Stivers.								
10			11	1			11	1
5			5	2			5	2
4			4	2			4	2
3			3	1			3	1
2			2	1			2	1
1			1	0			1	0

N°	*Exch. at* 35 *s.* 4 *d.*				*Exch. at* 35 *s.* 4½ *d.*			
Guilders.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
10000	943	7	11	0	942	5	8	1
5000	471	13	11	2	471	2	10	0
4000	377	7	2	0	376	18	3	1
3000	283	0	4	2	282	13	8	2
2000	188	13	7	0	188	9	1	2
1000	94	6	9	2	94	4	6	3
900	84	18	1	1	84	16	1	1
800	75	9	5	0	75	7	7	3
700	66	0	9	0	65	19	2	1
600	56	12	0	3	56	10	8	3
500	47	3	4	3	47	2	3	1
400	37	14	8	2	37	13	9	3
300	28	6	0	2	28	5	4	1
200	18	17	4	1	18	16	10	3
100	9	8	8	0	9	8	5	2
90	8	9	9	3	8	9	7	1
80	7	10	11	1	7	10	9	0
70	6	12	0	3	6	11	11	0
60	5	13	2	2	5	13	0	3
50	4	14	4	0	4	14	2	3
40	3	15	5	2	3	15	4	2
30	2	16	7	1	2	16	6	1
20	1	17	8	3	1	17	8	1
10		18	10	1		18	10	0
5		9	5	0		9	5	0
4		7	6	2		7	6	1
3		5	7	3		5	7	3
2		3	9	1		3	9	0
1		1	10	2		1	10	2
Stivers.								
10			11	1			11	1
5			5	2			5	2
4			4	2			4	2
3			3	1			3	1
2			2	1			2	1
1			1	0			1	0

N°	Exch. at 35 s. 5 d.				Exch. at 35 s. 5½ d.			
Guilders.	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
10000	941	3	6	1	940	1	4	3
5000	470	11	9	0	470	0	8	1
4000	376	9	4	3	376	0	6	3
3000	282	7	0	3	282	0	5	0
2000	188	4	8	2	188	0	3	1
1000	94	2	4	1	94	0	1	2
900	84	14	1	1	84	12	1	2
800	75	5	10	2	75	4	1	1
700	65	17	7	3	65	16	1	0
600	56	9	4	3	56	8	1	0
500	47	1	2	0	47	0	0	3
400	37	12	11	1	37	12	0	2
300	28	4	8	1	28	4	0	2
200	18	16	5	2	18	16	0	1
100	9	8	2	3	9	8	0	0
90	8	9	4	3	8	9	2	2
80	7	10	7	0	7	10	4	3
70	6	11	9	0	6	11	7	1
60	5	12	11	1	5	12	9	2
50	4	14	1	1	4	14	0	0
40	3	15	3	2	3	15	2	1
30	2	16	5	2	2	16	4	3
20	1	17	7	3	1	17	7	0
10		18	9	3		18	9	2
5		9	4	3		9	4	3
4		7	6	1		7	6	1
3		5	7	3		5	7	2
2		3	9	0		3	9	0
1		1	10	2		1	10	2
Stivers.								
10			11	1			11	1
5			5	2			5	2
4			4	2			4	2
3			3	1			3	1
2			2	1			2	1
1			1	0			1	0

N°	*Exch. at* 35 *s.* 6 *d.*				*Exch. at* 35 *s.* 6½ *d.*			
Guilders.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
10000	938	19	4	0	937	17	3	3
5000	469	9	8	0	468	18	7	3
4000	375	11	8	3	375	2	11	0
3000	281	13	9	2	281	7	2	1
2000	187	15	10	1	187	11	5	2
1000	93	17	11	0	93	15	8	3
900	84	10	1	2	84	8	1	3
800	75	2	4	0	75	0	7	0
700	65	14	6	2	65	13	0	0
600	56	6	9	0	56	5	5	1
500	46	18	11	2	46	17	10	1
400	37	11	2	0	37	10	3	2
300	28	3	4	2	28	2	8	2
200	18	15	7	0	18	15	1	3
100	9	7	9	2	9	7	6	3
90	8	9	0	0	8	8	9	3
80	7	10	2	3	7	10	0	2
70	6	11	5	1	6	11	3	2
60	5	12	8	0	5	12	6	2
50	4	13	10	3	4	13	9	1
40	3	15	1	1	3	15	0	1
30	2	16	4	0	2	16	3	1
20	1	17	6	2	1	17	6	0
10		18	9	1		18	9	0
5		9	4	2		9	4	2
4		7	6	0		7	6	0
3		5	7	2		5	7	2
2		3	9	0		3	9	0
1		1	10	2		1	10	2
Stivers.								
10			11	1			11	1
5			5	2			5	2
4			4	2			4	2
3			3	1			3	1
2			2	1			2	1
1			1	0			1	0

N°	Exch. at 35 s. 7 d.				Exch. at 35 s. 7½ d.			
Guilders.	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
10000	936	15	4	1	935	13	5	1
5000	468	7	8	0	467	16	8	3
4000	374	14	1	3	374	5	4	2
3000	281	0	7	1	280	14	0	1
2000	187	7	0	3	187	2	8	1
1000	93	13	6	1	93	11	4	0
900	84	6	2	0	84	4	2	2
800	74	18	9	3	74	17	0	3
700	65	11	5	2	65	9	11	1
600	56	4	1	1	56	2	9	2
500	46	16	9	0	46	15	8	0
400	37	9	5	0	37	8	6	1
300	28	2	0	3	28	1	4	3
200	18	14	8	2	18	14	3	0
100	9	7	4	1	9	7	1	2
90	8	8	7	1	8	8	5	0
80	7	9	10	2	7	9	8	2
70	6	11	1	3	6	10	11	3
60	5	12	4	3	5	12	3	1
50	4	13	8	0	4	13	6	3
40	3	14	11	1	3	14	10	1
30	2	16	2	1	2	16	1	2
20	1	17	5	2	1	17	5	0
10		18	8	3		18	8	2
5		9	4	1		9	4	1
4		7	5	3		7	5	3
3		5	7	1		5	7	1
2		3	8	3		3	8	3
1		1	10	2		1	10	1
Stivers.								
10			11	1			11	0
5			5	2			5	2
4			4	2			4	2
3			3	1			3	1
2			2	1			2	1
1			1	0			1	0

N°	*Exch. at* 35 *s.* 8 *d.*				*Ex. at* 35 *s.* 8½ *d.*			
Guilders.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
10000	934	11	7	0	933	9	9	1
5000	467	5	9	2	466	14	10	2
4000	373	16	7	2	373	7	10	3
3000	280	7	5	2	280	0	11	0
2000	186	18	3	3	186	13	11	1
1000	93	9	1	3	93	6	11	3
900	84	2	2	3	84	0	3	1
800	74	15	3	3	74	13	7	0
700	65	8	4	3	65	6	10	2
600	56	1	5	3	56	0	2	1
500	46	14	7	0	46	13	5	3
400	37	7	8	0	37	6	9	2
300	28	0	9	0	28	0	1	0
200	18	13	10	0	18	13	4	3
100	9	6	11	0	9	6	8	1
90	8	8	2	2	8	8	0	1
80	7	9	6	1	7	9	4	1
70	6	10	10	0	6	10	8	1
60	5	12	1	3	5	12	0	0
50	4	13	5	2	4	13	4	0
40	3	14	9	0	3	14	8	0
30	2	16	0	3	2	16	0	0
20	1	17	4	2	1	17	4	0
10		18	8	1		18	8	0
5		9	4	0		9	4	0
4		7	5	3		7	5	2
3		5	7	1		5	7	0
2		3	8	3		3	8	3
1		1	10	1		1	10	1
Stivers.								
10			11	1			11	0
5			5	2			5	2
4			4	2			4	2
3			3	1			3	1
2			2	1			2	1
1			1	0			1	0

Nº	Exch. at 35 s. 9 d.				Ex. at 35 s. 9½ d.			
Guilders.	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
10000	932	8	0	0	931	6	3	3
5000	466	4	0	0	465	13	1	3
4000	372	19	2	2	372	10	6	1
3000	279	14	4	3	279	7	10	3
2000	186	9	7	1	186	5	3	0
1000	93	4	9	2	93	2	7	2
900	83	18	3	3	83	16	4	1
800	74	11	10	0	74	10	1	1
700	65	5	4	1	65	3	10	0
600	55	18	10	2	55	17	6	3
500	46	12	4	3	46	11	3	3
400	37	5	11	0	37	5	0	2
300	27	19	5	1	27	18	9	1
200	18	12	11	2	18	12	6	1
100	9	6	5	3	9	6	3	0
90	8	7	10	0	8	7	7	2
80	7	9	2	0	7	9	0	0
70	6	10	6	1	6	10	4	2
60	5	11	10	2	5	11	9	0
50	4	13	2	3	4	13	1	2
40	3	14	7	0	3	14	6	0
30	2	15	11	1	2	15	10	2
20	1	17	3	2	1	17	3	0
10		18	7	3		18	7	2
5		9	3	3		9	3	3
4		7	5	2		7	5	1
3		5	7	0		5	7	0
2		3	8	3		3	8	3
1		1	10	1		1	10	1
Stivers.								
10			11	0			11	0
5			5	2			5	2
4			4	1			4	1
3			3	1			3	1
2			2	0			2	0
1			1	0			1	0

N°	*Exch. at* 35 *s.* 10 *d.*				*Ex. at* 35 *s.* 10½ *d.*			
Guilders.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
10000	930	4	7	3	929	3	0	2
5000	465	2	3	3	464	11	6	1
4000	372	1	10	1	371	13	2	2
3000	279	1	4	3	278	14	10	3
2000	186	0	11	0	185	16	7	1
1000	93	0	5	2	92	18	3	2
900	83	14	5	0	83	12	5	2
800	74	8	4	2	74	6	7	3
700	65	2	3	3	65	0	9	3
600	55	16	3	1	55	14	11	3
500	46	10	2	3	46	9	1	3
400	37	4	2	1	37	3	3	3
300	27	18	1	2	27	17	5	3
200	18	12	1	0	18	11	7	3
100	9	6	0	2	9	5	9	3
90	8	7	5	1	8	7	2	3
80	7	8	10	0	7	8	7	3
70	6	10	2	3	6	10	0	3
60	5	11	7	2	5	11	6	0
50	4	13	0	1	4	12	11	0
40	3	14	5	0	3	14	4	0
30	2	15	9	3	2	15	9	0
20	1	17	2	2	1	17	2	0
10		18	7	1		18	7	0
5		9	3	2		9	3	2
4		7	5	1		7	5	0
3		5	7	0		5	6	3
2		3	8	2		3	8	2
1		1	10	1		1	10	1
Stivers.								
10			11	0			11	0
5			5	2			5	2
4			4	1			4	1
3			3	1			3	1
2			2	0			2	0
1			1	0			1	0

N°	Exch. at 35 s. 11 d.				Ex. at 35 s. 11½ d.			
Guilders.	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
10000	928	1	5	1	926	19	11	3
5000	464	0	8	3	463	9	11	3
4000	371	4	7	0	370	15	11	3
3000	278	8	5	1	278	1	11	3
2000	185	12	3	2	185	7	11	3
1000	92	16	1	3	92	13	11	3
900	83	10	6	1	83	8	7	0
800	74	4	11	0	74	3	2	1
700	64	19	3	2	64	17	9	2
600	55	13	8	1	55	12	4	3
500	46	8	0	3	46	7	0	0
400	37	2	5	2	37	1	7	0
300	27	16	10	0	27	16	2	1
200	18	11	2	3	18	10	9	2
100	9	5	7	1	9	5	4	3
90	8	7	0	2	8	6	10	1
80	7	8	5	3	7	8	3	3
70	6	9	11	0	6	9	9	1
60	5	11	4	1	5	11	2	3
50	4	12	9	2	4	12	8	1
40	3	14	2	3	3	14	1	3
30	2	15	8	0	2	15	7	1
20	1	17	1	1	1	17	0	3
10		18	6	2		18	6	2
5		9	3	1		9	3	1
4		7	5	0		7	5	0
3		5	6	3		5	6	3
2		3	8	2		3	8	2
1		1	10	1		1	10	1
Stivers.								
10			11	0			11	0
5			5	2			5	2
4			4	1			4	1
3			3	1			3	1
2			2	0			2	0
1			1	0			1	0

N°	*Exch. at* 36 *s.*				*Ex. at* 36 *s.* 0½ *d*			
Guilders.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
10000	925	18	6	1	924	17	1	1
5000	462	19	3	0	462	8	6	2
4000	370	7	5	0	369	18	10	0
3000	277	15	6	3	277	9	1	2
2000	185	3	8	2	184	19	5	0
1000	92	11	10	1	92	9	8	2
900	83	6	8	0	83	4	8	3
800	74	1	5	3	73	19	9	0
700	64	16	3	2	64	14	9	2
600	55	11	1	1	55	9	9	3
500	46	5	11	0	46	4	10	1
400	37	0	9	0	36	19	10	2
300	27	15	6	3	27	14	10	3
200	18	10	4	2	18	9	11	1
100	9	5	2	1	9	4	11	2
90	8	6	8	0	8	6	5	2
80	7	8	1	3	7	7	11	3
70	6	9	7	2	6	9	5	3
60	5	11	1	1	5	10	11	3
50	4	12	7	0	4	12	5	3
40	3	14	1	0	3	13	11	3
30	2	15	6	3	2	15	5	3
20	1	17	0	2	1	16	11	3
10		18	6	1		18	6	0
5		9	3	0		9	3	0
4		7	5	0		7	4	3
3		5	6	3		5	6	2
2		3	8	2		3	8	1
1		1	10	1		1	10	0
Stivers.								
10			11	0			11	0
5			5	2			5	2
4			4	1			4	1
3			3	1			3	1
2			2	0			2	0
1			1	0			1	0

Nº	Exch. at 36 s. 1 d.				Exch. at 36 s. 1½ d.			
Guilders.	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
10000	923	15	9	0	922	14	5	1
5000	461	17	10	2	461	7	2	2
4000	369	10	3	2	369	1	9	1
3000	277	2	8	2	276	16	3	3
2000	184	15	1	3	184	10	10	2
1000	92	7	6	3	92	5	5	1
900	83	2	9	3	83	0	10	3
800	73	18	0	3	73	16	4	1
700	64	13	3	2	64	11	9	3
600	55	8	6	2	55	7	3	0
500	46	3	9	1	46	2	8	2
400	36	19	0	1	36	18	2	0
300	27	14	3	1	27	13	7	2
200	18	9	6	0	18	9	1	0
100	9	4	9	0	9	4	6	2
90	8	6	3	1	8	6	1	0
80	7	7	9	2	7	7	7	2
70	6	9	3	3	6	9	2	0
60	5	10	10	1	5	10	8	2
50	4	12	4	2	4	12	3	1
40	3	13	10	3	3	13	9	3
30	2	15	5	0	2	15	4	1
20	1	16	11	1	1	16	10	3
10		18	5	3		18	5	1
5		9	2	3		9	2	3
4		7	4	2		7	4	2
3		5	6	2		5	6	1
2		3	8	1		3	8	1
1		1	10	0		1	10	0
Stivers.								
10			11	0			11	0
5			5	2			5	2
4			4	1			4	1
3			3	1			3	1
2			2	0			2	0
1			1	0			1	0

No	*Exch. at* 36 *s.* 2 *d.*				*Exch. at* 36 *s.* 2½ *d.*			
Guilders.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
10000	921	13	2	0	920	11	11	2
5000	460	16	7	0	460	5	11	3
4000	368	13	3	1	363	4	9	1
3000	276	9	11	1	276	3	7	0
2000	184	6	7	2	184	2	4	3
1000	92	3	3	3	92	1	2	1
900	82	18	11	3	82	17	0	3
800	73	14	7	3	73	12	11	2
700	64	10	3	3	64	8	10	0
600	55	5	11	3	55	4	8	2
500	46	1	7	3	46	0	7	0
400	36	17	3	3	36	16	5	3
300	27	12	11	3	27	12	4	1
200	18	8	8	0	18	8	2	3
100	9	4	4	0	9	4	1	1
90	8	5	10	3	8	5	8	2
80	7	7	5	2	7	7	3	2
70	6	9	0	1	6	8	10	2
60	5	10	7	0	5	10	5	2
50	4	12	2	0	4	12	0	3
40	3	13	8	3	3	13	7	3
30	2	15	3	2	2	15	2	3
20	1	16	10	1	1	16	9	3
10		18	5	0		18	4	3
5		9	2	2		9	2	2
4		7	4	2		7	4	2
3		5	6	1		5	6	1
2		3	8	1		3	8	0
1		1	10	0		1	10	0
Stivers.								
10			11	0			11	0
5			5	2			5	2
4			4	1			4	1
3			3	1			3	1
2			2	0			2	0
1			1	0			1	0

N°	Exch. at 36 s. 3 d.				Ex. at 36 s. 3½ d.			
Guilders.	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
10000	919	10	9	2	918	9	8	1
5000	459	15	4	3	4 9	4	10	0
4000	367	16	3	3	367	7	10	2
3000	275	17	2	3	275	10	10	3
2000	183	18	2	0	183	13	11	1
1000	91	19	1	0	91	16	11	2
900	82	15	2	0	82	13	3	1
800	73	11	3	0	73	9	6	3
700	64	7	4	1	64	5	10	2
600	55	3	5	1	55	2	2	0
500	45	19	6	2	45	18	5	3
400	36	15	7	2	36	14	9	1
300	27	11	8	2	27	11	1	0
200	18	7	9	3	18	7	4	2
100	9	3	10	3	9	3	8	1
90	8	5	6	0	8	5	3	3
80	7	7	1	2	7	6	11	2
70	6	8	8	3	6	8	7	0
60	5	10	4	0	5	10	2	2
50	4	11	11	2	4	11	10	0
40	3	13	6	3	3	13	5	2
30	2	15	2	0	2	15	1	1
20	1	16	9	1	1	16	8	3
10		18	4	2		18	4	1
5		9	2	1		9	2	0
4		7	4	1		7	4	0
3		5	6	0		5	6	0
2		3	8	0		3	8	0
1		1	10	0		1	10	0
Stivers.								
10			11	0			11	0
5			5	2			5	2
4			4	1			4	1
3			3	1			3	1
2			2	0			2	0
1			1	0			1	0

N°	*Exch. at* 36 *s.* 4 *d.*				*Exch. at* 36 *s.* 4½ *d.*			
Guilders.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
10000	917	8	7	2	916	7	7	1
5000	458	14	3	3	458	3	9	2
4000	366	19	5	1	366	11	0	2
3000	275	4	7	0	274	18	3	1
2000	183	9	8	2	183	5	6	1
1000	91	14	10	1	91	12	9	0
900	82	11	4	2	82	9	5	3
800	73	7	10	2	73	6	2	2
700	64	4	4	3	64	2	11	0
600	55	0	11	0	54	19	7	3
500	45	17	5	0	45	16	4	2
400	36	13	11	1	36	13	1	1
300	27	10	5	2	27	9	9	3
200	18	6	11	2	18	6	6	2
100	9	3	5	3	9	3	3	1
90	8	5	1	2	8	4	11	1
80	7	6	9	2	7	6	7	1
70	6	8	5	1	6	8	3	2
60	5	10	1	0	5	9	11	2
50	4	11	8	3	4	11	7	2
40	3	13	4	3	3	13	3	3
30	2	15	0	2	2	14	11	3
20	1	16	8	1	1	16	7	3
10		18	4	0		18	3	3
5		9	2	0		9	1	3
4		7	4	0		7	4	0
3		5	6	0		5	6	0
2		3	8	0		3	8	0
1		1	10	0		1	10	0
Stivers.								
10			11	0			11	0
5			5	2			5	2
4			4	1			4	1
3			3	1			3	1
2			2	0			2	0
1			1	0			1	0

N°	Exch. at 36 s. 5 d.				Exch. at 36 s. 5½ d.			
Guilders	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
10000	915	6	7	2	914	5	8	2
5000	457	13	3	3	457	2	10	1
4000	366	2	7	3	365	14	3	2
3000	274	11	11	3	274	5	8	2
2000	183	1	3	3	182	17	1	2
1000	91	10	7	3	91	8	6	3
900	82	7	7	0	82	5	8	2
800	73	4	6	1	73	2	10	1
700	64	1	5	2	64	0	0	0
600	54	18	4	3	54	17	1	2
500	45	15	4	0	45	14	3	2
400	36	12	3	0	36	11	5	0
300	27	9	2	1	27	8	6	3
200	18	6	1	2	18	5	8	2
100	9	3	0	3	9	2	10	1
90	8	4	9	0	8	4	6	3
80	7	6	5	1	7	6	3	2
70	6	8	1	3	6	8	0	0
60	5	9	10	0	5	9	8	2
50	4	11	6	1	4	11	5	0
40	3	13	2	3	3	13	1	2
30	2	14	11	0	2	14	10	1
20	1	16	7	1	1	16	6	3
10		18	3	2		18	3	2
5		9	1	3		9	1	3
4		7	3	3		7	3	3
3		5	5	3		5	5	3
2		3	7	3		3	7	3
1		1	9	3		1	9	3
Stivers.								
10			11	0			10	3
5			5	2			5	2
4			4	1			4	1
3			3	1			3	1
2			2	0			2	0
1			1	0			1	0

N°	*Exch. at* 36*s.* 6*d.*				*Exch. at* 36*s.* 6½*d.*			
Guilde s.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q*
10000	913	4	10	0	912	4	0	0
5000	456	12	5	0	456	2	0	0
4000	365	5	11	1	364	17	7	1
3000	273	19	5	1	273	13	2	1
2000	182	12	11	2	182	8	9	2
1000	91	6	5	3	91	4	4	3
900	82	3	10	0	82	1	11	2
800	73	1	2	1	72	19	6	1
700	63	18	6	2	63	17	0	3
600	54	15	10	2	54	14	7	2
500	45	13	2	3	45	12	2	1
400	36	10	7	0	36	9	9	0
300	27	7	11	1	27	7	3	3
200	18	5	3	2	18	4	10	2
100	9	2	7	3	9	2	5	1
90	8	4	4	2	8	4	2	1
80	7	6	1	1	7	5	11	1
70	6	7	10	1	6	7	8	2
60	5	9	7	0	5	9	5	2
50	4	11	3	3	4	11	2	2
40	3	13	0	3	3	12	11	3
30	2	14	9	2	2	14	8	3
20	1	16	6	1	1	16	5	3
10		18	3	0		18	2	3
5		9	1	2		9	1	2
4		7	3	3		7	3	2
3		5	5	3		5	5	3
2		3	7	3		3	7	3
1		1	9	3		1	9	3
Stivers.								
10			10	3			10	3
5			5	2			5	2
4			4	1			4	1
3			3	1			3	1
2			2	0			2	0
1			1	0			1	0

N°	Exch. at 36 s. 7 d.				Exch. at 36 s. 7½ d.			
Guilders.	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
10000	911	3	2	3	910	2	6	0
5000	455	11	7	1	455	1	3	0
4000	364	9	3	2	364	1	0	0
3000	273	6	11	2	273	0	9	0
2000	182	4	7	3	182	0	6	0
1000	91	2	3	3	91	0	3	0
900	82	0	1	0	81	18	2	2
800	72	17	10	1	72	16	2	1
700	63	15	7	2	63	14	2	0
600	54	13	4	3	54	12	1	3
500	45	11	1	3	45	10	1	2
400	36	8	11	0	36	8	1	0
300	27	6	8	1	27	6	0	3
200	18	4	5	2	18	4	0	2
100	9	2	2	3	9	2	0	1
90	8	4	0	0	8	3	9	3
80	7	5	9	1	7	5	7	1
70	6	7	6	3	6	7	5	0
60	5	9	4	0	5	9	2	2
50	4	11	1	1	4	11	0	0
40	3	12	10	3	3	12	9	3
30	2	14	8	0	2	14	7	1
20	1	16	5	1	1	16	4	3
10		18	2	2		18	2	1
5		9	1	1		9	1	0
4		7	3	2		7	3	1
3		5	5	2		5	5	2
2		3	7	3		3	7	2
1		1	9	3		1	9	3
Stivers.								
10			10	3			10	3
5			5	2			5	2
4			4	1			4	1
3			3	1			3	1
2			2	0			2	0
1			1	0			1	0

N°	*Exch. at* 36 *s.* 8 *d.*				*Ex. at* 36 *s.* 8½ *d.*			
Guilders.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
10000	909	1	9	3	908	1	2	0
5000	454	10	10	3	454	0	7	0
4000	363	12	8	3	363	4	5	2
3000	272	14	6	2	272	8	4	1
2000	181	16	4	1	181	12	2	3
1000	90	18	2	0	90	16	1	1
900	81	16	4	1	81	14	6	0
800	72	14	6	2	72	12	10	3
700	63	12	8	3	63	11	3	1
600	54	10	10	3	54	9	8	0
500	45	9	1	0	45	8	0	3
400	36	7	3	1	36	6	5	1
300	27	5	5	2	27	4	10	0
200	18	3	7	2	18	3	2	3
100	9	1	9	3	9	1	7	1
90	8	3	7	2	8	3	5	1
80	7	5	5	2	7	5	3	2
70	6	7	3	1	6	7	1	2
60	5	9	1	0	5	8	11	2
50	4	10	10	3	4	10	9	2
40	3	12	8	3	3	12	7	3
30	2	14	6	2	2	14	5	3
20	1	16	4	1	1	16	3	3
10		18	2	0		18	1	3
5		9	1	0		9	0	3
4		7	3	1		7	3	0
3		5	5	2		5	5	1
2		3	7	2		3	7	2
1		1	9	3		1	9	3
Stivers.								
10			10	3			10	3
5			5	2			5	2
4			4	1			4	1
3			3	1			3	1
2			2	0			2	0
1			1	0			1	0

N°	Exch. at 36s. 9 d.				Ex. at 36s. 9½ d.			
Guilders.	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
10000	907	0	7	0	906	0	0	2
5000	453	10	3	2	453	0	0	1
4000	362	16	2	3	362	8	0	0
3000	272	2	2	0	271	16	0	0
2000	181	8	1	1	181	4	0	0
1000	90	14	0	3	90	12	0	0
900	81	12	7	3	81	10	9	2
800	72	11	2	3	72	9	7	1
700	63	9	10	0	63	8	4	3
600	54	8	5	0	54	7	2	1
500	45	7	0	0	45	6	0	0
400	36	5	7	2	36	4	9	2
300	27	4	2	2	27	3	7	0
200	18	2	9	2	18	2	4	3
100	9	1	4	3	9	1	2	1
90	8	3	3	0	8	3	0	3
80	7	5	1	2	7	4	11	2
70	6	6	11	3	6	6	10	0
60	5	8	10	0	5	8	8	2
50	4	10	8	1	4	10	7	0
40	3	12	6	2	3	12	5	3
30	2	14	5	0	2	14	4	1
20	1	16	3	1	1	16	2	3
10		18	1	2		18	1	1
5		9	0	3		9	0	3
4		7	3	0		7	3	0
3		5	5	1		5	5	1
2		3	7	2		3	7	2
1		1	9	3		1	9	3
Stivers.								
10			10	3			10	3
5			5	2			5	2
4			4	1			4	1
3			3	1			3	1
2			2	0			2	0
1			1	0			1	0

N°	*Exch. at* 36 *s.* 10 *d.*				*Ex. at* 36 *s.* 10½ *d.*			
Guilders.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
10000	904	19	6	2	903	19	1	0
5000	452	9	9	1	451	19	6	2
4000	361	19	9	3	361	11	7	2
3000	271	9	10	1	271	3	8	3
2000	180	19	10	3	180	15	9	3
1000	90	9	11	2	90	7	10	3
900	81	8	11	2	81	7	1	1
800	72	7	11	2	72	6	3	3
700	63	6	11	2	63	5	6	1
600	54	5	11	2	54	4	8	3
500	45	4	11	3	45	3	11	2
400	36	3	11	3	36	3	2	0
300	27	2	11	3	27	2	4	2
200	18	1	11	3	18	1	7	0
100	9	0	11	3	9	0	9	2
90	8	2	10	3	8	2	8	2
80	7	4	9	2	7	4	7	2
70	6	6	8	1	6	6	6	2
60	5	8	7	0	5	8	5	2
50	4	10	6	0	4	10	4	3
40	3	12	4	3	3	12	3	3
30	2	14	3	2	2	14	2	3
20	1	16	2	1	1	16	1	3
10		18	1	0		18	0	3
5		9	0	2		9	0	1
4		7	2	3		7	2	3
3		5	5	0		5	5	0
2		3	7	1		3	7	1
1		1	9	3		1	9	3
Stivers.								
10			10	3			10	3
5			5	2			5	2
4			4	1			4	1
3			3	1			3	1
2			2	0			2	0
1			1	0			1	0

Nº	Exch. at 36 s. 11 d.				Ex. at 36 s. 11½ d.			
Guilders.	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
10000	902	18	8	1	901	18	4	0
5000	451	9	4	0	450	19	2	0
4000	361	3	5	3	360	15	4	0
3000	270	17	7	1	270	11	6	0
2000	180	11	8	3	180	7	8	0
1000	90	5	10	1	90	3	10	0
900	81	5	3	1	81	3	5	1
800	72	4	8	1	72	3	0	3
700	63	4	1	1	63	2	8	1
600	54	3	6	1	54	2	3	2
500	45	2	11	0	45	1	11	0
400	36	2	4	0	36	1	6	1
300	27	1	9	0	27	1	1	3
200	18	1	2	0	18	0	9	1
100	9	0	7	0	9	0	4	2
90	8	2	6	1	8	2	4	1
80	7	4	5	2	7	4	3	2
70	6	6	4	3	6	6	3	1
60	5	8	4	1	5	8	2	3
50	4	10	3	2	4	10	2	1
40	3	12	2	3	3	12	1	3
30	2	14	2	0	2	14	1	1
20	1	16	1	1	1	16	0	3
10		18	0	3		18	0	2
5		9	0	1		9	0	1
4		7	2	2		7	2	2
3		5	5	0		5	4	3
2		3	7	1		3	7	1
1		1	9	3		1	9	3
Stivers.								
10			10	3			10	3
5			5	2			5	2
4			4	1			4	1
3			3	1			3	1
2			2	0			2	0
1			1	0			1	0

N°.	*Exch. at* 37 *s.*				*Ex. at* 37 *s.* 0½ *d.*			
Guilders.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
10000	900	18	0	1	899	17	9	0
5000	450	9	0	0	449	18	10	2
4000	360	7	2	2	359	19	1	1
3000	270	5	5	0	269	19	4	0
2000	180	3	7	1	179	19	6	3
1000	90	1	9	3	89	19	9	1
900	81	1	7	2	80	19	9	2
800	72	1	5	1	71	19	9	3
700	63	1	3	1	62	19	10	0
600	54	1	1	0	53	19	10	2
500	45	0	10	3	44	19	10	3
400	36	0	8	3	35	19	10	3
300	27	0	6	2	26	19	11	1
200	18	0	4	1	17	19	11	2
100	9	0	2	1	8	19	11	3
90	8	2	2	0	8	1	11	3
80	7	4	1	3	7	3	11	3
70	6	6	1	2	6	5	11	3
60	5	8	1	1	5	7	11	3
50	4	10	1	0	4	10	0	0
40	3	12	1	0	3	12	0	0
30	2	14	0	3	2	14	0	0
20	1	16	0	2	1	16	0	0
10		18	0	1		18	0	0
5		9	0	0		9	0	0
4		7	2	2		7	2	2
3		5	4	3		5	4	3
2		3	7	1		3	7	1
1		1	9	2		1	9	2
Stivers.								
10			10	3			10	3
5			5	1			5	1
4			4	1			4	1
3			3	1			3	1
2			2	0			2	0
1			1	0			1	0

N°	Exch. at 37 s. 1 d.				Exch. at 37 s. 1½ d.			
Guilders.	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
10000	898	17	6	1	897	17	4	1
5000	449	8	9	0	448	18	8	0
4000	359	11	0	0	359	2	11	1
3000	269	13	3	0	269	7	2	2
2000	179	15	6	0	179	11	5	2
1000	89	17	9	0	89	15	8	3
900	80	17	11	3	80	16	1	3
800	71	18	2	1	71	16	7	0
700	62	18	5	0	62	17	0	0
600	53	18	7	3	53	17	5	1
500	44	18	10	2	44	17	10	1
400	35	19	1	0	35	18	3	2
300	26	19	3	3	26	18	8	2
200	17	19	6	2	17	19	1	3
100	8	19	9	1	8	19	6	3
90	8	1	9	2	8	1	7	1
80	7	3	9	3	7	3	7	3
70	6	5	10	0	6	5	8	1
60	5	7	10	1	5	7	8	3
50	4	9	10	2	4	9	9	1
40	3	11	11	0	3	11	10	0
30	2	13	11	1	2	13	10	2
20	1	15	11	2	1	15	10	3
10		17	11	3		17	11	2
5		8	11	3		8	11	3
4		7	2	1		7	2	0
3		5	4	3		5	4	2
2		3	7	0		3	7	0
1		1	9	2		1	9	2
Stivers.								
10			10	3			10	3
5			5	1			5	1
4			4	1			4	1
3			3	1			3	1
2			2	0			2	0
1			1	0			1	0

No	*Exch. at* 37 *s.* 2 *d.*				*Exch. at* 37 *s.* 2½ *d.*			
Guilders.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
10000	896	17	2	2	895	17	1	2
5000	448	8	7	1	447	18	6	3
4000	359	14	10	2	358	6	10	1
3000	269	1	1	3	269	15	1	3
2000	179	7	5	1	179	3	5	0
1000	89	13	8	2	89	11	8	2
900	80	14	4	2	80	12	6	2
800	71	15	0	0	71	13	4	2
700	62	15	7	2	62	14	2	1
600	53	16	3	0	53	15	0	1
500	44	16	10	2	44	15	10	1
400	35	17	6	0	35	16	8	1
300	26	18	1	2	26	17	6	1
200	17	18	9	0	17	18	4	0
100	8	19	4	2	8	19	2	0
90	8	1	5	1	8	1	3	0
80	7	3	6	0	7	3	4	0
70	6	5	6	3	6	5	5	0
60	5	7	7	2	5	7	6	0
50	4	9	8	1	4	9	7	0
40	3	11	9	0	3	11	8	0
30	2	13	9	3	2	13	9	0
20	1	15	10	2	1	15	10	0
10		17	11	1		17	11	0
5		8	11	3		8	11	2
4		7	2	0		7	2	0
3		5	4	2		5	4	2
2		3	7	0		3	7	0
1		1	9	2		1	9	2
Stivers.								
10			10	3			10	3
5			5	1			5	1
4			4	1			4	1
3			3	1			3	1
2			2	0			2	0
1			1	0			1	0

Nº	Exch. at 37 s. 3 d.				Ex. at 37 s. 3½ d.			
Guilders.	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
10000	894	17	1	0	893	17	1	1
5000	447	8	6	2	446	18	6	2
4000	357	18	10	0	357	10	10	0
3000	268	9	1	2	268	3	1	2
2000	178	19	5	0	178	15	5	0
1000	89	9	8	2	89	7	8	2
900	80	10	8	3	80	8	11	1
800	71	11	9	1	71	10	2	0
700	62	12	9	2	62	11	4	3
600	53	13	10	0	53	12	7	2
500	44	14	10	1	44	13	10	1
400	35	15	10	2	35	15	1	0
300	26	16	11	0	26	16	3	3
200	17	17	11	2	17	17	6	2
100	8	18	11	3	8	18	9	1
90	8	1	0	3	8	0	10	2
80	7	3	2	0	7	3	0	0
70	6	5	3	1	6	5	1	2
60	5	7	4	2	5	7	3	0
50	4	9	5	3	4	9	4	2
40	3	11	7	0	3	11	6	0
30	2	13	8	1	2	13	7	2
20	1	15	9	2	1	15	9	0
10		17	10	3		17	10	2
5		8	11	1		8	11	1
4		7	2	0		7	1	3
3		5	4	2		5	4	1
2		3	7	0		3	7	0
1		1	9	2		1	9	2
Stivers.								
10			10	3			10	3
5			5	1			5	1
4			4	1			4	1
3			3	1			3	1
2			2	0			2	0
1			1	0			1	0

N°	*Exch. at* 37 *s.* 4 *d.*				*Exch. at* 37 *s.* 4½ *d.*			
Guilders.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
10000	892	17	1	3	891	17	2	3
5000	446	8	6	3	445	18	7	1
4000	357	2	10	1	356	14	10	3
3000	267	17	1	3	267	11	2	0
2000	178	11	5	1	178	7	5	1
1000	89	5	8	2	89	3	8	3
900	80	7	1	3	80	5	4	1
800	71	8	6	3	71	6	11	3
700	62	10	0	0	62	8	7	1
600	53	11	5	0	53	10	2	3
500	44	12	10	1	44	11	10	1
400	35	14	3	2	35	13	6	0
300	26	15	8	2	26	15	1	2
200	17	17	1	3	17	16	9	0
100	8	18	6	3	8	18	4	2
90	8	0	8	1	8	0	6	2
80	7	2	10	0	7	2	8	2
70	6	4	11	3	6	4	10	1
60	5	7	1	2	5	7	0	1
50	4	9	3	1	4	9	2	1
40	3	11	5	0	3	11	4	1
30	2	13	6	3	2	13	6	1
20	1	15	8	2	1	15	8	0
10		17	10	1		17	10	0
5		8	11	0		8	11	0
4		7	1	3		7	1	3
3		5	4	1		5	4	1
2		3	6	3		3	6	3
1		1	9	2		1	9	2
Stivers.								
10			10	3			10	2
5			5	1			5	1
4			4	1			4	1
3			3	1			3	1
2			2	0			2	0
1			1	0			1	0

N°	Exch. at 37 s. 5 d.				Exch. at 37 s. 5½ d.			
Guilders.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
10000	890	17	4	2	889	17	6	3
5000	445	8	8	1	444	18	9	1
4000	356	6	11	2	355	19	0	1
3000	267	5	2	2	266	19	3	1
2000	178	3	5	3	177	19	6	0
1000	89	1	8	3	88	19	9	0
900	80	3	6	3	80	1	9	1
800	71	5	4	2	71	3	9	2
700	62	7	2	2	62	5	9	3
600	53	9	0	2	53	7	10	1
500	44	10	10	1	44	9	10	2
400	35	12	8	1	35	11	10	3
300	26	14	6	1	26	13	11	0
200	17	16	4	1	17	15	11	2
100	8	18	2	0	8	17	11	3
90	8	0	4	1	8	0	2	1
80	7	2	6	2	7	2	4	2
70	6	4	8	2	6	4	7	0
60	5	6	10	3	5	6	9	2
50	4	9	1	0	4	8	11	3
40	3	11	3	1	3	11	2	1
30	2	13	5	2	2	13	4	3
20	1	15	7	2	1	15	7	1
10		17	9	3		17	9	2
5		8	10	3		8	10	3
4		7	1	2		7	1	2
3		5	4	0		5	4	0
2		3	6	3		3	6	3
1		1	9	1		1	9	1
Stivers.								
10			10	2			10	2
5			5	1			5	1
4			4	1			4	1
3			3	1			3	1
2			2	0			2	0
1			1	0			1	0

N°	*Exch. at* 37 *s.* 6 *d.*				*Ex. at* 37 *s.* 6½ *d.*			
Guilders.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
10000	888	17	9	1	887	18	0	2
5000	444	8	10	2	443	19	0	1
4000	355	11	1	1	355	3	2	2
3000	266	13	4	0	266	7	5	0
2000	177	15	6	3	177	11	7	1
1000	88	17	9	1	88	15	9	3
900	80	0	0	0	79	18	2	3
800	71	2	2	2	71	0	7	3
700	62	4	5	1	62	3	0	2
600	53	6	8	0	53	5	5	3
500	44	8	10	2	44	7	10	3
400	35	11	1	1	35	10	4	0
300	26	13	4	0	26	12	9	0
200	17	15	6	3	17	15	2	0
100	8	17	9	1	8	17	7	0
90	8	0	0	0	7	19	10	0
80	7	2	2	2	7	2	0	3
70	6	4	5	1	6	4	3	3
60	5	6	8	0	5	6	6	2
50	4	8	10	2	4	8	9	2
40	3	11	1	1	3	11	0	2
30	2	13	4	0	2	13	3	1
20	1	15	6	3	1	15	6	1
10		17	9	1		17	9	0
5		8	10	2		8	10	2
4		7	1	1		7	1	1
3		5	4	0		5	4	0
2		3	6	3		3	6	2
1		1	9	1		1	9	1
Stivers.								
10			10	2			10	2
5			5	1			5	1
4			4	1			4	1
3			3	0			3	0
2			2	0			2	0
1			1	0			1	0

Note, As *Bank* Money and *Current* Money are reckoned or computed after one and the ſame Manner, this Table will anſwer for either, they being properly one Sort of Money of different Values. It will alſo ſerve for Hamburgh Exchanges, by obſerving an eaſy Rule, which ſee under Hamburgh.—Note alſo, that a Groot or Penny Flemiſh is in ſeveral Places called a Denier de Groſs, and two Penningens reckoned to and called a Duyte.—The Price of Exchange between Holland and Germany is often rated in Deniers de Groſs.

To reduce Sterling *Money* into *Flemiſh* Money.

ENgliſh Money may be equated in *Flemiſh* Guilders, Stivers, and Penningens, by any of the three following Methods, viz.

RULE I. The preceding Table which equates Guilders in Sterling Money, will alſo equate Sterling Money in Guilders, by reverſing it thus; make up the Sum propoſed to be exchanged from ſeveral Sums under the Rate of Exchange given, and mark down the Guilders which ſtand oppoſite to each on the Left Hand; the Total will be the Guilders in the propoſed Sum.

EXAMPLE.

Suppoſe a Merchant in England draws on his Correſpondent at Amſterdam for, or remits to him, 265 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.*—Exchange at 35 *s.* 8 *d.* *Flemiſh*, for 1 *l.* *Sterling*—how many Guilders will the ſame amount to?

OPERATION by the TABLE.

£.	s.	d.	q.		Guilders.	
Oppoſite to 186	18	3	3	ſtand	2000	
46	14	7	0	———	500	
28	0	9	0	———	300	
3	14	9	0	———	40	
	7	5	3	———	4	
		11	1	———		10 Stiv.
		5	2	———		5
		2	1	———		2
			1	———		4 Pen.
265	17	6	0		2844	17 4 Anſ.

As the Table is not carried to Tenths of a Farthing, ſomething muſt be abated of the Sum propoſed; in this Caſe only one Farthing is taken ſhort.—But in a general Way, a Farthing muſt be abated for every three Sums taken from the Table.

RULE II. As 1 *l.* Sterling is to the Rate or Price of Exchange: ſo is the Sum given to be exchanged, to the Anſwer; which will always be of the like Denomination with the Rate of Exchange, as reduced before the Operation.

The former Queſtion reſumed.

OPERATION.

l.	*s.*	*d. Flem.*		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
If 1	35	8	::	265	17	6
20				20		
12	12					
—	—			5317		
240	428			12		
				63810		
				428	Rate of Exchange.	
				—	*Pence Fl.*	

240)27310680(113794 The Anſwer: Which divided by 40 (the Number of Pence in a Guilder) produces 2844 Guild. 17 Stiv. 4 Pen.

The Remainder of the firſt Diviſion (in this Caſe 120, equal to 4 Penningens) muſt be multiplied by 8 (as the Exchange was reduced to Pence, and 8 Penningens make 1 Penny or Groot) and divided by the old Diviſor for the Penningens; and the Remainder of the ſecond Diviſion (in this Caſe 34, equal to 17 Stivers) being ſo many fortieth Parts of a Guilder, muſt be multiplied by 20, and divided by 40 for the Stivers.

The ſame Queſtion is wrought fraction wiſe as under, the Exchange being firſt reduced to Guilders, and the Shillings and Pence in the Sum to be exchanged into the Fraction of a Pound.

l. *Guild.* *l.*

If 1 : $10\frac{7}{10}$ :: $265\frac{7}{8}$

$\frac{107}{10} \times \frac{2127}{8} = \frac{227589}{80}$, or $2844\frac{69}{80}$ Guil.

Equal to 2844 Guild. 17 Stiv. 4 Pennin.

The Value of $\frac{69}{80}$ is found by multiplying the Numerator by 20 and 16, and dividing each Time by the Denominator.

RULE III. Multiply the Pounds Sterling by the Difference of Exchange, and divide by 20, if you multiply by Stivers; but if by Pence, or Half-ſtivers, divide by 40; and if by Half-pence, divide by 80: For the odd Shillings, Pence and Farthings, work the Exchange by the Aliquot Parts of a Pound Sterling, and add them to your Multiplication: When you have found the Guilders, add a Cypher to the Pounds Sterling, and then add them up: The Total is Guilders, Stivers and Penningens.

The former Queſtion again reſumed.

OPERATION.

l.	*s.*	*d.*
265	17	6
14		
3710		
187		

2|0)389|7(

194	17	4
£. 2650	—	—
2844	17	4

s.
10 is $\frac{1}{2}$
5 is $\frac{1}{2}$ of 10
2 : 6 is $\frac{1}{2}$ of 5

s.	*d.*
35	8
33	4 Par.
2	4 Difference

or 14 Stivers.

214 St. in the Ex.

107	P.
53	8
26	12
187	4

TABLE II.

Of the AGIO.

THE Word *Agio* is originally Italian, and is particularly made Uſe of at Amſterdam and Venice, where it is underſtood to denote the Difference between the Value of *Bank* Stock, Bills or Money in Bank, and their *current* Coin.—*Bank* or *Banco* Money (in ſome Places called *Permiſſion* Money) is conſiderably better than *Caſh* or *Current* Coin; the Difference or *Agio* being generally from 3 to 5 *l.* per Cent.—This Table by giving the *Agio*, or Difference, reduces *Bank* Money to its Equivalent in *Current* Money, by Addition only.

EXPLANATION.

The firſt Column in the Table ſhews the Number of Guilders on which the Agio is to be equated; and the other two Columns give the Amount thereof in Guilders, Stivers, and Penningens, according to the Rate per Cent. which is ſet at the Top of each Column.

EXAMPLE.

What will 4420 Guilders in *Bank* Money amount to in Holland Currency, the *Agio* being $3\frac{1}{8}$ *l.* per Cent?

OPERATION by the TABLE.

	Guild.			*Guil.*	*St.*	*P.*
Oppoſite to	4000	ſtand		125	0	0
	400	——		12	10	0
	20	——		0	12	8
	4420	——		138	2	8
The Agio	138	2	8	——	——	——
Money Cur.	4558	2	8			

OPERATION by the *Rule of Three.*

RULE. As 100 Guilders are to 100 and the *Agio*; ſo are the Guilders given to be equated, to the Anſwer.—Obſerve always to multiply the ſecond Term by the Denominator of the Fraction, and take in the Numerator; alſo to multiply the firſt Term by the Denominator of the ſaid Frac-

tion before the Operation.—This equates the *Agio* in the whole Numbers.

The former Question resumed.

OPERATION.

```
   Guil.   Guil.     Guil.
If 100 :  103⅛ : :  4420
     8       8        825
   ----    ----     -----
   800     825      22100
                     8840
                    35360
                   ------          Guil.  St.  Pen.
        8|00 ) 36465|00 (  4558    2    8
                44
                46
                65
                --      St.  P.
                1 = 2    8
```

What remains of this Division must be multiplied by 20 and 16, and the Product each Time divided by the old Divisor, will give the Stivers and Penningens.

If the *Agio* only should be required on any Sum of *Bank* Money, instead of adding 100 to the *Agio*, let it stand single in the second Place thus—

The former Question again resumed.

OPERATION.

```
   Guil.  Guil.     Guil.
If 100 :  3⅛  : :  4420
     8     --          25
   ----    25       ------  Guil.  St.  P.
   800      8|00)1105|00(  138    2    8  Agio.
                  30        4420          add
                  65        ------------
                  --        4558    2    8 Cur.M.
                  1 = 2 St.   8 P.
```

To reduce Current *Money into* Bank *Money*; *this being the Reverse of the former Rule.*

RULE. As 100 Guilders and the *Agio*, are to 100; so are the Guilders given to be equated, to the Answer. Observe to multiply the two first Terms by the under Part of the Fraction as before, *i. e.* reduce both into one Denomination.

EXAMPLE.

What will 4558 Guilders, 2 Stivers, and 8 Penningens, Holland Currency, amount to in *Bank* Money, the *Agio* being $3\frac{1}{8}$ per Cent?

OPERATION.

Guil.	*Guil.*	*Guil.*	*St.*	*Pen.*
If $103\frac{1}{8}$:	100 : :	4558	2	8
8	8	20		
825	800	91162 Stivers.		
20		16		
16500 Stiv.		1458600 Penningens.		
16		800		
264|000)	1166880|000 (	4420 the Anſwer.		*Guil.*

In either Caſe where *Stivers* and *Penningens* are to be equated with the *Guilders*, obſerve to multiply the firſt and ſecond Terms by the Denominator of the Fraction of the *Agio*, as before. Then reduce the firſt and third Terms into Penningens, and proceed by the Rule of Three as before, and the Quotient will be the Guilders, &c. required.

☞ All Bills from Holland, or Hamburgh, on England, or the contrary, are always drawn for *Bank* Money; for tho' in ſome Places they make out their Notes in *Current* Money, at theſe Places they either allow a higher Price of Exchange, or the *Agio*, which brings their Charges to an equivalent in *Bank* Money.—When England deals with Riga, Peterſburgh, or any other Places down the Baltic, or in Germany, (Hamburgh excepted) the Merchants generally have their Buſineſs tranſacted, and make Payments for Goods and Merchandizes bought at all theſe Places, in Holland; and as Holland deals with all thoſe Places in *Current* Money, England therefore in all ſuch Caſes is intitled to the *Agio*: And England finds from Experience, 'tis generally more for its Intereſt to have the Buſineſs from all ſuch Places negociated at Holland, or Hamburgh, for the Sake of having the *Agio* allowed, than to deal directly to the Places themſelves.

N°	At 3 *per Cent.*			At $3\frac{1}{16}$ *per Cent.*		
Guilders.	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*
10000	300	0	0	306	5	0
5000	150	0	0	153	2	8
4000	120	0	0	122	10	0
3000	90	0	0	91	17	8
2000	60	0	0	61	5	0
1000	30	0	0	30	12	8
900	27	0	0	27	11	4
800	24	0	0	24	10	0
700	21	0	0	21	8	12
600	18	0	0	18	7	8
500	15	0	0	15	6	4
400	12	0	0	12	5	0
300	9	0	0	9	3	12
200	6	0	0	6	2	8
100	3	0	0	3	1	4
90	2	14	0	2	15	2
80	2	8	0	2	9	0
70	2	2	0	2	2	14
60	1	16	0	1	16	12
50	1	10	0	1	10	10
40	1	4	0	1	4	8
30		18	0		18	6
20		12	0		12	4
10		6	0		6	2
5		3	0		3	1
4		2	6		2	7
3		1	13		1	13
2		1	3		1	4
1			10			10
Stivers.						
10			5			5
5			2			2
4			2			2
3			1			1
2			1			1
1			0			0

Nº.	At 3 1/8 per Cent.			At 3 3/16 per Cent.		
Guilders.	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*
10000	312	10	0	318	15	0
5000	156	5	0	159	7	8
4000	125	0	0	127	10	0
3000	93	15	0	95	12	8
2000	62	10	0	63	15	0
1000	31	5	0	31	17	8
900	28	2	8	28	13	12
800	25	0	0	25	10	0
700	21	17	8	22	6	4
600	18	15	0	19	2	8
500	15	12	8	15	18	12
400	12	10	0	12	15	0
300	9	7	8	9	11	4
200	6	5	0	6	7	8
100	3	2	8	3	3	12
90	2	16	4	2	17	6
80	2	10	0	2	11	0
70	2	3	12	2	4	10
60	1	17	8	1	18	4
50	1	11	4	1	11	14
40	1	5	0	1	5	8
30		18	12		19	2
20		12	8		12	12
10		6	4		6	6
5		3	2		3	3
4		2	8		2	9
3		1	14		1	15
2		1	4		1	4
1			10			10
Stivers.						
10			5			5
5			2			3
4			2			2
3			1			2
2			1			1
1			0			1

N°	At $3\frac{1}{4}$ *per Cent.*			At $3\frac{5}{16}$ *per Cent.*		
Guilders.	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*
10000	325	0	0	331	5	0
5000	162	10	0	165	12	8
4000	130	0	0	132	10	0
3000	97	10	0	99	7	8
2000	65	0	0	66	5	0
1000	32	10	0	33	2	8
900	29	5	0	29	16	4
800	26	0	0	26	10	0
700	22	15	0	23	3	12
600	19	10	0	19	17	8
500	16	5	0	16	11	4
400	13	0	0	13	5	0
300	9	15	0	9	18	12
200	6	10	0	6	12	8
100	3	5	0	3	6	4
90	2	18	8	2	19	10
80	2	12	0	2	13	0
70	2	5	8	2	6	6
60	1	19	0	1	19	12
50	1	12	8	1	13	2
40	1	6	0	1	6	8
30		19	8		19	14
20		13	0		13	4
10		6	8		6	10
5		3	4		3	5
4		2	10		2	10
3		1	15		2	0
2		1	5		1	5
1			10			11
Stivers.						
10			5			5
5			3			3
4			2			2
3			2			2
2			1			1
1			1			1

N°	At 3 3/8 *per Cent.*			At 3 7/16 *per Cent.*		
Guilders.	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*
10000	337	10	0	343	15	0
5000	168	15	0	171	17	8
4000	135	0	0	137	10	0
3000	101	5	0	103	2	8
2000	67	10	0	68	15	0
1000	33	15	0	34	7	8
900	30	7	8	30	18	12
800	27	0	0	27	10	0
700	23	12	8	24	1	4
600	20	5	0	20	12	8
500	16	17	8	17	3	12
400	13	10	0	13	15	0
300	10	2	8	10	6	4
200	6	15	0	6	17	8
100	3	7	8	3	8	12
90	3	0	12	3	1	14
80	2	14	0	2	15	0
70	2	7	4	2	8	2
60	2	0	8	2	1	4
50	1	13	12	1	14	6
40	1	7	0	1	7	8
30	1	0	4	1	0	10
20		13	8		13	12
10		6	12		6	14
5		3	6		3	7
4		2	11		2	12
3		2	0		2	1
2		1	6		1	6
1			11			11
Stivers.						
10			5			5
5			3			3
4			2			2
3			2			2
2			1			1
1			1			1

N°	At $3\frac{1}{2}$ *per Cent.*			At $3\frac{9}{16}$ *per Cent.*		
Guilders.	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*
10000	350	0	0	356	5	0
5000	175	0	0	178	2	8
4000	140	0	0	142	10	0
3000	105	0	0	106	17	8
2000	70	0	0	71	5	0
1000	35	0	0	35	12	8
900	31	10	0	32	1	4
800	28	0	0	28	10	0
700	24	10	0	24	18	12
600	21	0	0	21	7	8
500	17	10	0	17	16	4
400	14	0	0	14	5	0
300	10	10	0	10	13	12
200	7	0	0	7	2	8
100	3	10	0	3	11	4
90	3	3	0	3	4	2
80	2	16	0	2	17	0
70	2	9	0	2	9	14
60	2	2	0	2	2	12
50	1	15	0	1	15	10
40	1	8	0	1	8	8
30	1	1	0	1	1	6
20		14	0		14	4
10		7	0		7	2
5		3	8		3	9
4		2	13		2	14
3		2	2		2	2
2		1	6		1	7
1			11			11
Stivers.						
10			6			6
5			3			3
4			2			2
3			2			2
2			1			1
1			1			1

N°	At 3 5/8 *per Cent.*			At 3 1/16 *per Cent.*		
Guilders.	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*
10000	362	10	0	368	15	0
5000	181	5	0	184	7	8
4000	145	0	0	147	10	0
3000	108	15	0	110	12	8
2000	72	10	0	73	15	0
1000	36	5	0	36	17	8
900	32	12	8	33	3	12
800	29	0	0	29	10	0
700	25	7	8	25	16	4
600	21	15	0	22	2	8
500	18	2	8	18	8	12
400	14	10	0	14	15	0
300	10	17	8	11	1	4
200	7	5	0	7	7	8
100	3	12	8	3	13	12
90	3	5	4	3	6	6
80	2	18	0	2	19	0
70	2	10	12	2	11	10
60	2	3	8	2	4	4
50	1	16	4	1	16	14
40	1	9	0	1	9	8
30	1	1	12	1	2	2
20		14	8		14	12
10		7	4		7	6
5		3	10		3	11
4		2	14		2	15
3		2	3		2	3
2		1	7		1	8
1			12			12
Stivers.						
10			6			6
5			3			3
4			2			2
3			2			2
2			1			1
1			1			1

N°	At $3\frac{3}{4}$ *per Cent.*			At $3\frac{13}{16}$ *per Cent.*		
Guilders.	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*
10000	375	0	0	381	5	0
5000	187	10	0	190	12	8
4000	150	0	0	152	10	0
3000	112	10	0	114	7	8
2000	75	0	0	76	5	0
1000	37	10	0	38	2	8
900	33	15	0	34	6	4
800	30	0	0	30	10	0
700	26	5	0	26	13	12
600	22	10	0	22	17	8
500	18	15	0	19	1	4
400	15	0	0	15	5	0
300	11	5	0	11	8	12
200	7	10	0	7	12	8
100	3	15	0	3	16	4
90	3	7	8	3	8	10
80	3	0	0	3	1	0
70	2	12	8	2	13	6
60	2	5	0	2	5	12
50	1	17	8	1	18	2
40	1	10	0	1	10	8
30	1	2	8	1	2	14
20		15	0		15	4
10		7	8		7	10
5		3	12		3	13
4		3	0		3	1
3		2	4		2	5
2		1	8		1	8
1			12			12
Stivers.						
10			6			6
5			3			3
4			2			2
3			2			2
2			1			1
1			1			1

N°	At $3\frac{7}{8}$ *per Cent.*			At $3\frac{15}{16}$ *per Cent.*		
Guilders.	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*
10000	387	10	0	393	15	0
5000	193	15	0	196	17	8
4000	155	0	0	157	10	0
3000	116	5	0	118	2	8
2000	77	10	0	78	15	0
1000	38	15	0	39	7	8
900	34	17	8	35	8	12
800	31	0	0	31	10	0
700	27	2	8	27	11	4
600	23	5	0	23	12	8
500	19	7	8	19	13	12
400	15	10	0	15	15	0
300	11	12	8	11	16	4
200	7	15	0	7	17	8
100	3	17	8	3	18	12
90	3	9	12	3	10	4
80	3	2	0	3	3	0
70	2	14	4	2	15	2
60	2	6	8	2	7	4
50	1	18	12	1	19	6
40	1	11	0	1	11	8
30	1	3	4	1	3	10
20		15	8		15	12
10		7	12		7	14
5		3	14		3	15
4		3	2		3	2
3		2	5		2	6
2		1	9		1	9
1			12			13
Stivers.						
10			6			6
5			3			3
4			2			2
3			2			2
2			1			1
1			1			1

No	At 4 *per Cent.*			At $4\frac{1}{16}$ *per Cent.*		
Guilders.	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*
10000	400	0	0	406	5	0
5000	200	0	0	203	2	8
4000	160	0	0	162	10	0
3000	120	0	0	121	17	8
2000	80	0	0	81	5	0
1000	40	0	0	40	12	8
900	36	0	0	36	11	4
800	32	0	0	32	10	0
700	28	0	0	28	8	12
600	24	0	0	24	7	8
500	20	0	0	20	6	4
400	16	0	0	16	5	0
300	12	0	0	12	3	12
200	8	0	0	8	2	8
100	4	0	0	4	1	4
90	3	12	0	3	13	2
80	3	4	0	3	5	0
70	2	16	0	2	16	14
60	2	8	0	2	8	12
50	2	0	0	2	0	10
40	1	12	0	1	12	8
30	1	4	0	1	4	6
20		16	0		16	4
10		8	0		8	2
5		4	0		4	1
4		3	3		3	4
3		2	6		2	7
2		1	10		1	10
1			13			13
Stivers.						
10			6			6
5			3			3
4			3			3
3			2			2
2			1			1
1			1			1

N°	At 4⅛ per Cent.			At 4 3/16 per Cent.		
Guilders.	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*
10000	412	10	0	418	15	0
5000	206	5	0	209	7	8
4000	165	0	0	167	10	0
3000	123	15	0	125	12	8
2000	82	10	0	83	15	0
1000	41	5	0	41	17	8
900	37	2	8	37	13	12
800	33	0	0	33	10	0
700	28	17	8	29	6	4
600	24	15	0	25	2	8
500	20	12	8	20	18	12
400	16	10	0	16	15	0
300	12	7	8	12	11	4
200	8	5	0	8	7	8
100	4	2	8	4	3	12
90	3	14	4	3	15	6
80	3	6	0	3	7	0
70	2	17	12	2	18	10
60	2	9	8	2	10	4
50	2	1	4	2	1	14
40	1	13	0	1	13	8
30	1	4	12	1	5	2
20		16	8		16	12
10		8	4		8	6
5		4	2		4	3
4		3	5		3	6
3		2	8		2	8
2		1	10		1	11
1			13			13
Stivers.						
10			7			7
5			3			3
4			3			3
3			2			2
2			1			1
1			1			1

N°	At 4¼ per Cent.			At 4 5/16 per Cent.		
Guilders.	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*
10000	425	0	0	431	5	0
5000	212	10	0	215	12	8
4000	170	10	0	172	10	0
3000	127	10	0	129	7	8
2000	85	0	0	86	5	0
1000	42	10	0	43	2	8
900	38	5	0	38	16	0
800	34	0	0	34	10	0
700	29	15	0	30	3	12
600	25	10	0	25	17	8
500	21	5	0	21	11	4
400	17	0	0	17	5	0
300	12	15	0	12	18	12
200	8	10	0	8	12	8
100	4	5	0	4	6	4
90	3	16	8	3	17	10
80	3	8	0	3	9	0
70	2	19	8	3	0	6
60	2	11	0	2	11	12
50	2	2	8	2	3	2
40	1	14	0	1	14	8
30	1	5	8	1	5	14
20		17	0		17	4
10		8	8		8	10
5		4	4		4	5
4		3	6		3	7
3		2	9		2	9
2		1	11		1	12
1			14			14
Stivers.						
10			7			7
5			3			3
4			3			3
3			2			2
2			1			1
1			1			1

N°	At $4\frac{3}{8}$ *per Cent.*			At $4\frac{7}{16}$ *per Cent.*		
Guilders.	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*
10000	437	10	0	443	15	0
5000	218	15	0	221	17	8
4000	175	0	0	177	10	0
3000	131	5	0	133	2	8
2000	87	10	0	88	15	0
1000	43	15	0	44	7	8
900	39	7	8	39	18	12
800	35	0	0	35	10	0
700	30	12	8	31	1	4
600	26	5	0	26	12	8
500	21	17	8	22	3	12
400	17	10	0	17	15	0
300	13	2	8	13	6	4
200	8	15	0	8	17	8
100	4	7	8	4	8	12
90	3	18	12	3	19	14
80	3	10	0	3	11	0
70	3	1	4	3	2	2
60	2	12	8	2	13	4
50	2	3	12	2	4	6
40	1	15	0	1	15	8
30	1	6	4	1	6	10
20		17	8		17	12
10		8	12		8	14
5		4	6		4	7
4		3	8		3	9
3		2	10		2	11
2		1	12		1	12
1			14			14
Stivers.						
10			7			7
5			4			4
4			3			3
3			2			2
2			1			1
1			1			1

N°	At 4 ½ *per Cent.*			At 4 9/16 *per Cent.*		
Guilders.	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*
10000	450	0	0	456	5	0
5000	225	0	0	228	2	8
4000	180	0	0	182	10	0
3000	135	0	0	136	17	8
2000	90	0	0	91	5	0
1000	45	0	0	45	12	8
900	40	10	0	41	1	4
800	36	0	0	36	10	0
700	31	10	0	31	18	12
600	27	0	0	27	7	8
500	22	10	0	22	16	4
400	18	0	0	18	5	0
300	13	10	0	13	13	12
200	9	0	0	9	2	8
100	4	10	0	4	11	4
90	4	1	0	4	2	2
80	3	12	0	3	13	0
70	3	3	0	3	3	14
60	2	14	0	2	14	12
50	2	5	0	2	5	10
40	1	16	0	1	16	8
30	1	7	0	1	7	6
20		18	0		18	4
10		9	0		9	2
5		4	8		4	9
4		3	10		3	10
3		2	11		2	12
2		1	13		1	13
1			14			15
Stivers.						
10			7			7
5			4			4
4			3			3
3			2			2
2			1			1
1			1			1

N°	At $4\frac{5}{8}$ *per Cent.*			At $4\frac{11}{16}$ *per Cent.*		
Guilders.	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*
10000	462	10	0	468	15	0
5000	231	5	0	234	7	8
4000	185	0	0	187	10	0
3000	138	15	0	140	12	8
2000	92	10	0	93	15	0
1000	46	5	0	46	17	8
900	41	12	8	42	3	12
800	37	0	0	37	10	0
700	32	7	8	32	16	4
600	27	15	0	28	2	8
500	23	2	8	23	8	12
400	18	10	0	18	15	0
300	13	17	8	14	1	4
200	9	5	0	9	7	8
100	4	12	8	4	13	12
90	4	3	4	4	4	6
80	3	14	0	3	15	0
70	3	4	12	3	5	10
60	2	15	8	2	16	4
50	2	6	4	2	6	14
40	1	17	0	1	17	8
30	1	7	12	1	8	2
20		18	8		18	12
10		9	4		9	6
5		4	10		4	11
4		3	11		3	12
3		2	12		2	13
2		1	14		1	14
1			15			15
Stivers.						
10			7			8
5			4			4
4			3			3
3			2			2
2			1			2
1			1			1

N°	At $4\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent.			At $4\frac{13}{16}$ per Cent.		
Guilders.	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*
10000	475	0	0	481	5	0
5000	237	10	0	240	12	8
4000	190	0	0	192	10	0
3000	142	10	0	144	7	8
2000	95	0	0	96	5	0
1000	47	10	0	48	2	8
900	42	15	0	43	6	4
800	38	0	0	38	10	0
700	33	5	0	33	13	12
600	28	10	0	28	17	8
500	23	15	0	24	1	4
400	19	0	0	19	5	0
300	14	5	0	14	8	12
200	9	10	0	9	12	8
100	4	15	0	4	16	4
90	4	5	8	4	6	10
80	3	16	0	3	17	0
70	3	6	8	3	7	6
60	2	17	0	2	17	12
50	2	7	8	2	8	2
40	1	18	0	1	18	8
30	1	8	8	1	8	14
20		19	0		19	4
10		9	8		9	10
5		4	12		4	13
4		3	13		3	14
3		2	14		2	14
2		1	14		1	15
1			15			15
Stivers.						
10			8			8
5			4			4
4			3			3
3			2			2
2			2			2
1			1			1

N°	At $4\frac{7}{8}$ per Cent.			At $4\frac{15}{16}$ per Cent.		
Guilders.	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*
10000	487	10	0	493	15	0
5000	243	15	0	246	17	8
4000	195	0	0	197	10	0
3000	146	5	0	148	2	8
2000	67	10	0	98	15	0
1000	48	15	0	49	7	8
900	43	17	8	44	18	12
800	39	0	0	39	10	0
700	34	2	8	34	11	4
600	29	5	0	29	12	8
500	24	7	8	24	13	12
400	19	10	0	19	15	0
300	14	12	8	14	16	4
200	9	15	0	9	17	8
100	4	17	8	4	18	12
90	4	7	12	4	8	14
80	3	18	0	3	19	0
70	3	8	4	3	9	2
60	2	18	8	2	19	4
50	2	8	12	2	9	6
40	1	19	0	1	19	8
30	1	9	4	1	9	10
20		19	8		19	12
10		9	12		9	14
5		4	14		4	15
4		3	14		3	15
3		2	14		2	15
2		1	15		2	0
1			15		1	0
Stivers.						
10			8			8
5			4			4
4			3			3
3			2			2
2			2			2
1			1			1

N°	At 5 per Cent.			At 5 1/16 per Cent.		
Guilders.	Guild.	St.	Pen.	Guild.	St.	Pen.
10000	500	0	0	506	5	0
5000	250	0	0	253	2	8
4000	200	0	0	202	10	0
3000	150	0	0	151	17	8
2000	100	0	0	101	5	0
1000	50	0	0	50	12	8
900	45	0	0	45	11	4
800	40	0	0	40	10	0
700	35	0	0	35	8	12
600	30	0	0	30	7	8
500	25	0	0	25	6	4
400	20	0	0	20	5	0
300	15	0	0	15	3	12
200	10	0	0	10	2	8
100	5	0	0	5	1	4
90	4	10	0	4	11	2
80	4	0	0	4	1	0
70	3	10	0	3	10	4
60	3	0	0	3	0	12
50	2	10	0	2	10	10
40	2	0	0	2	0	8
30	1	10	0	1	10	6
20	1	0	0	1	0	4
10		10	0		10	2
5		5	0		5	1
4		4	0		4	1
3		3	0		3	1
2		2	0		2	0
1		1	0		1	0
Stivers.						
10			8			8
5			4			4
4			3			3
3			2			2
2			2			2
1			1			1

N°	At $5\frac{1}{8}$ *per Cent.*			At $5\frac{3}{16}$ *per Cent.*		
Guilders.	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*
10000	512	10	0	518	15	0
5000	256	5	0	259	7	8
4000	205	0	0	207	10	0
3000	253	15	0	155	12	8
2000	102	10	0	103	15	0
1000	51	5	0	51	17	8
900	46	2	8	46	13	12
800	41	0	0	41	10	0
700	35	17	8	36	6	4
600	30	15	0	31	2	8
500	25	12	8	25	18	12
400	20	10	0	20	15	0
300	15	7	8	15	11	4
200	10	5	0	10	7	8
100	5	2	8	5	3	12
90	4	12	4	4	13	6
80	4	2	0	4	3	0
70	3	11	12	3	12	10
60	3	1	8	3	2	4
50	2	11	4	2	11	14
40	2	1	0	2	1	8
30	1	10	12	1	11	2
20	1	0	8	1	0	12
10		10	4		10	6
5		5	2		5	3
4		4	2		4	2
3		3	1		3	2
2		2	1		2	1
1		1	0		1	1
Stivers.						
10			8			8
5			4			4
4			3			3
3			2			2
2			2			2
1			1			1

N°	At 5¼ per Cent.			At 5 5/16 per Cent.		
Guilders.	Guild.	St.	Pen.	Guild.	St.	Pen.
10000	525	0	0	531	5	0
5000	262	10	0	265	12	8
4000	210	0	0	212	10	0
3000	157	10	0	159	7	8
2000	105	0	0	106	5	0
1000	52	10	0	53	2	8
900	47	5	0	47	16	4
800	42	0	0	42	10	0
700	36	15	0	37	3	12
600	31	10	0	31	17	8
500	26	5	0	26	11	4
400	21	0	0	21	5	0
300	15	15	0	15	18	12
200	10	10	0	10	12	8
100	5	5	0	5	6	4
90	4	14	8	4	15	10
80	4	4	0	4	5	0
70	3	13	8	3	14	6
60	3	3	0	3	3	12
50	2	12	8	2	13	2
40	2	2	0	2	2	8
30	1	11	8	1	11	14
20	1	1	0	1	1	4
10		10	8		10	10
5		5	4		5	5
4		4	3		4	4
3		3	2		3	3
2		2	2		2	2
1		1	1		1	1
Stivers.						
10			8			8
5			4			4
4			3			3
3			3			3
2			2			2
1			1			1

N°	At 5 3/8 *per Cent.*			At 3 7/16 *per Cent.*		
Guilders.	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*
10000	537	10	0	543	15	0
5000	268	15	0	271	17	8
4000	215	0	0	217	10	0
3000	161	5	0	163	2	8
2000	107	10	0	108	15	0
1000	53	15	0	54	7	8
900	48	7	8	48	18	12
800	43	0	0	43	10	0
700	37	12	8	38	1	4
600	32	5	0	32	12	8
500	26	17	8	27	3	12
400	21	10	0	21	15	0
300	16	2	8	16	6	4
200	10	15	0	10	17	8
100	5	7	8	5	8	12
90	4	16	12	4	17	14
80	4	6	0	4	7	0
70	3	15	4	3	6	2
60	3	4	8	3	5	4
50	2	13	12	2	14	6
40	2	3	0	2	3	8
30	1	12	4	1	12	10
20	1	1	8	1	1	12
10		10	12		10	14
5		5	6		5	7
4		4	5		4	6
3		3	4		3	4
2		2	2		2	3
1		1	1		1	1
Stivers.						
10			9			9
5			4			4
4			3			3
3			3			3
2			2			2
1			1			1

No	At 5½ per Cent.			At 5 9/16 per Cent.		
Guilders.	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*
10000	550	0	0	556	5	0
5000	275	0	0	278	2	8
4000	220	0	0	222	10	0
3000	165	0	0	166	17	8
2000	110	0	0	111	5	0
1000	55	0	0	55	12	8
900	49	10	0	50	1	4
800	44	0	0	44	10	0
700	38	10	0	38	18	12
600	33	0	0	33	7	8
500	27	10	0	27	16	4
400	22	0	0	22	5	0
300	16	10	0	16	13	12
200	11	0	0	11	2	8
100	5	10	0	5	11	4
90	4	19	0	5	0	2
80	4	8	0	4	9	0
70	3	17	0	3	17	14
60	3	6	0	3	6	12
50	2	15	0	2	15	10
40	2	4	0	2	4	8
30	1	13	0	1	13	6
20	1	2	0	1	2	4
10		11	0		11	2
5		5	8		5	9
4		4	6		4	7
3		3	5		3	5
2		2	3		2	4
1		1	2		1	2
Stivers.						
10			9			9
5			4			4
4			4			4
3			3			3
2			2			2
1			1			1

Nº	At 5 5/8 per Cent.			At 5 11/16 per Cent.		
Guilders.	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*
10000	562	10	0	568	15	0
5000	281	5	0	284	7	8
4000	225	0	0	227	10	0
3000	168	15	0	170	12	8
2000	112	10	0	113	15	0
1000	56	5	0	56	17	8
900	50	2	8	51	3	12
800	45	0	0	45	10	0
700	39	7	8	39	16	4
600	33	15	0	34	2	8
500	28	2	8	28	8	12
400	22	10	0	22	15	0
300	16	17	8	17	1	4
200	11	5	0	11	7	8
100	5	12	8	5	13	2
90	5	1	4	5	2	6
80	4	10	0	4	11	0
70	3	18	12	3	19	10
60	3	7	8	3	8	4
50	2	16	4	2	16	14
40	2	5	0	2	5	8
30	1	13	12	1	14	2
20	1	2	8	1	2	12
10		11	4		11	6
5		5	10		5	11
4		4	8		4	9
3		3	6		3	7
2		2	4		2	4
1		1	2		1	2
Stivers.						
10			9			9
5			4			5
4			4			4
3			3			3
2			2			2
1			1			1

N°	At 5 1/4 per Cent.			At 5 13/16 per Cent.		
Guilders.	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*
10000	575	0	0	581	5	0
5000	287	10	0	290	12	8
4000	230	0	0	232	10	0
3000	172	10	0	174	7	8
2000	115	0	0	116	5	0
1000	57	10	0	58	2	8
900	51	15	0	52	6	0
800	46	0	0	46	10	0
700	40	5	0	40	13	12
600	34	10	0	34	17	8
500	28	15	0	29	1	4
400	23	0	0	23	5	0
300	17	5	0	17	8	12
200	11	10	0	11	12	8
100	5	15	0	5	16	4
90	5	3	8	5	4	10
80	4	12	0	4	13	0
70	4	0	8	4	1	6
60	3	9	0	3	9	12
50	2	17	8	2	18	2
40	2	6	0	2	6	8
30	1	14	8	1	14	14
20	1	3	0	1	3	4
10		11	8		11	10
5		5	12		5	13
4		4	10		4	10
3		3	7		3	8
2		2	5		2	6
1		1	2		1	3
Stivers.						
10			9			9
5			5			5
4			4			4
3			3			3
2			2			2
1			1			1

N°	At 5 7/8 per Cent.			At 5 15/16 per Cent.		
Guilders.	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*
10000	587	10	0	593	15	0
5000	293	15	0	296	17	8
4000	235	0	0	237	10	0
3000	176	5	0	178	2	8
2000	117	10	0	118	15	0
1000	58	15	0	59	7	8
900	52	17	8	53	8	12
800	47	0	0	47	10	0
700	41	2	8	41	11	4
600	35	5	0	35	12	8
500	29	7	8	29	13	12
400	23	10	0	23	15	0
300	17	12	8	17	16	4
200	11	15	0	11	17	8
100	5	17	8	5	18	12
90	5	5	12	5	6	14
80	4	14	0	4	15	0
70	4	2	4	4	3	2
60	3	10	8	3	11	4
50	2	18	12	2	19	6
40	2	7	0	2	7	8
30	1	15	4	1	15	10
20	1	3	8	1	3	12
10		11	12		11	14
5		5	14		5	15
4		4	11		4	12
3		3	8		3	9
2		2	6		2	6
1		1	3		1	3
Stivers.						
10			9			9
5			5			5
4			4			4
3			3			3
2			2			2
1			1			1

N°	At 6 *per Cent.*			At 6 1/16 *per Cent.*		
Guilders.	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*
10000	600	0	0	606	5	0
5000	300	0	0	303	2	8
4000	240	0	0	242	10	0
3000	180	0	0	181	17	8
2000	120	0	0	121	5	0
1000	60	0	0	60	12	8
900	54	0	0	54	11	4
800	48	0	0	48	10	0
700	42	0	0	42	8	12
600	36	0	0	36	7	8
500	30	0	0	30	6	4
400	24	0	0	24	5	0
300	18	0	0	18	3	12
200	12	0	0	12	2	8
100	6	0	0	6	1	4
90	5	8	0	5	9	2
80	4	16	0	4	17	0
70	4	4	0	4	4	14
60	3	12	0	3	12	12
50	3	0	0	3	0	10
40	2	8	0	2	8	8
30	1	16	0	1	16	6
20	1	4	0	1	4	4
10		12	0		12	2
5		6	0		6	1
4		4	13		4	14
3		3	10		3	10
2		2	6		2	7
1		1	3		1	4
Stivers.						
10			10			10
5			5			5
4			4			4
3			3			3
2			2			2
1			1			1

N°	At $6\frac{1}{8}$ *per Cent.*			At $6\frac{3}{16}$ *per Cent.*		
Guilders.	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*
10000	612	10	0	618	15	0
5000	306	5	0	309	7	8
4000	245	0	0	247	10	0
3000	183	15	0	185	12	8
2000	122	10	0	123	15	0
1000	61	5	0	61	17	8
900	55	2	8	55	13	12
800	49	0	0	49	10	0
700	42	17	8	43	6	4
600	36	15	0	37	2	8
500	30	12	8	30	18	12
400	24	10	0	24	15	0
300	18	7	8	18	11	4
200	12	5	0	12	7	8
100	6	2	8	6	3	12
90	5	10	4	5	11	6
80	4	18	0	4	19	0
70	4	5	12	4	6	10
60	3	13	8	3	14	4
50	3	1	4	3	1	14
40	2	9	0	2	9	8
30	1	16	12	1	17	2
20	1	4	8	1	4	12
10		12	4		12	6
5		6	2		6	3
4		4	14		4	15
3		3	11		3	11
2		2	7		2	8
1		1	4		1	4
Stivers.						
10			10			10
5			5			5
4			4			4
3			3			3
2			2			2
1			1			1

N°	At $6\frac{1}{4}$ *per Cent.*			At $6\frac{5}{16}$ *per Cent.*		
Guilders.	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*
10000	625	0	0	631	5	0
5000	312	10	0	315	12	8
4000	250	0	0	252	10	0
3000	187	10	0	189	7	8
2000	125	0	0	126	5	0
1000	62	10	0	63	2	8
900	56	5	0	56	16	4
800	50	0	0	50	10	0
700	43	15	0	44	3	12
600	37	10	0	37	17	8
500	31	5	0	31	11	4
400	25	0	0	25	5	0
300	18	15	0	18	18	12
200	12	10	0	12	12	8
100	6	5	0	6	6	4
90	5	12	8	5	13	10
80	5	0	0	5	1	0
70	4	7	8	4	8	6
60	3	15	0	3	15	12
50	3	2	8	3	3	2
40	2	10	0	2	10	8
30	1	17	8	1	17	14
20	1	5	0	1	5	4
10		12	8		12	10
5		6	4		6	5
4		5	0		5	1
3		3	12		3	13
2		2	8		2	8
1		1	4		1	4
Stivers.						
10			10			10
5			5			5
4			4			4
3			3			3
2			2			2
1			1			1

N°.	At $6\frac{3}{8}$ *per Cent.*			At $6\frac{7}{16}$ *per Cent.*		
Guilders.	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*
10000	637	10	0	643	15	0
5000	318	15	0	321	17	8
4000	255	0	0	257	10	0
3000	191	5	0	193	2	8
2000	127	10	0	128	15	0
1000	63	15	0	64	7	8
900	57	7	8	57	18	12
800	51	0	0	51	10	0
700	44	12	8	45	1	4
600	38	5	0	38	12	8
500	31	17	8	32	3	12
400	25	10	0	25	15	0
300	19	2	8	19	6	4
200	12	15	0	12	17	8
100	6	7	8	6	8	12
90	5	14	12	5	15	14
80	5	2	0	5	3	0
70	4	9	4	4	10	2
60	3	16	8	3	17	14
50	3	3	12	3	4	6
40	2	11	0	2	11	8
30	1	18	4	1	18	10
20	1	5	8	1	5	12
10		12	12		12	14
5		6	6		6	7
4		5	2		5	2
3		3	13		3	14
2		2	9		2	9
1		1	4		1	5
Stivers.						
10			10			10
5			5			5
4			4			4
3			3			3
2			2			2
1			1			1

N°	At 6 1/2 per Cent.			At 6 9/16 per Cent.		
Guilders.	Guild.	St.	Pen.	Guild.	St.	Pen.
10000	650	0	0	656	5	0
5000	325	0	0	328	2	8
4000	260	0	0	262	10	0
3000	195	0	0	196	17	8
2000	130	0	0	131	5	0
1000	65	0	0	65	12	8
900	58	10	0	59	1	4
800	52	0	0	52	10	0
700	45	10	0	45	18	12
600	39	0	0	39	7	8
500	32	10	0	32	16	4
400	26	0	0	26	5	0
300	19	10	0	19	13	12
200	13	0	0	13	2	8
100	6	10	0	6	11	4
90	5	17	0	5	18	2
80	5	4	0	5	5	0
70	4	11	0	4	11	14
60	3	18	0	3	18	12
50	3	5	0	3	5	10
40	2	12	0	2	12	8
30	1	19	0	1	19	6
20	1	6	0	1	6	4
10		13	0		13	2
5		6	8		6	9
4		5	3		5	4
3		3	14		3	15
2		2	10		2	10
1		1	5		1	5
Stivers.						
10			10			10
5			5			5
4			4			4
3			3			3
2			2			2
1			1			1

N°	At 6 3/8 *per Cent.*			At 6 11/16 *per Cent.*		
Guilders.	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*
10000	662	10	0	668	15	0
5000	331	5	0	334	7	8
4000	265	0	0	267	10	0
3000	198	15	0	200	12	8
2000	132	10	0	133	15	0
1000	66	5	0	66	17	8
900	59	12	8	60	3	12
800	53	0	0	53	10	0
700	46	7	8	46	16	4
600	39	15	0	40	2	8
500	33	2	8	33	8	12
400	26	10	0	26	15	0
300	19	17	8	20	1	4
200	13	5	0	13	7	8
100	6	12	8	6	13	12
90	5	19	4	6	0	6
80	5	6	0	5	7	0
70	4	12	12	4	13	10
60	3	19	8	4	0	4
50	3	6	4	3	6	14
40	2	13	0	2	13	8
30	1	19	12	2	0	2
20	1	6	8	1	6	12
10		13	4		13	6
5		6	10		6	11
4		5	5		5	6
3		4	0		4	0
2		2	10		2	11
1		1	5		1	5
Stivers.						
10			11			11
5			5			5
4			4			4
3			3			3
2			2			2
1			1			1

N°	At 6¾ *per Cent.*			At 6 13/16 *per Cent.*		
Guilders.	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*
10000	675	0	0	681	5	0
5000	337	10	0	340	12	8
4000	270	0	0	272	10	0
3000	202	10	0	204	7	8
2000	135	0	0	136	5	0
1000	67	10	0	68	2	8
900	60	15	0	61	6	4
800	54	0	0	54	10	0
700	47	5	0	47	13	12
600	40	10	0	40	17	8
500	33	15	0	34	1	4
400	27	0	0	27	5	0
300	20	5	0	20	8	12
200	13	10	0	13	12	8
100	6	15	0	6	16	4
90	6	1	8	6	2	10
80	5	8	0	5	9	0
70	4	14	8	4	15	6
60	4	1	0	4	1	12
50	3	7	8	3	8	2
40	2	14	0	2	14	8
30	2	0	8	2	0	14
20	1	7	0	1	7	4
10		13	8		13	10
5		6	12		6	13
4		5	6		5	7
3		4	1		4	1
2		2	11		2	12
1		1	6		1	6
Stivers.						
10			11			11
5			5			5
4			4			4
3			3			3
2			2			2
1			1			1

N°	At 6 7/8 per Cent.			At 6 15/16 per Cent.		
Guilders.	Guild.	St.	Pen.	Guild.	St.	Pen.
10000	687	10	0	693	15	0
5000	343	15	0	346	17	8
4000	275	0	0	277	10	0
3000	206	5	0	208	2	8
2000	137	10	0	138	15	0
1000	68	15	0	69	7	8
900	61	17	8	62	8	12
800	55	0	0	55	10	0
700	48	2	8	48	11	4
600	41	5	0	41	12	8
500	34	7	8	34	13	12
400	27	10	0	27	15	0
300	20	12	8	20	16	4
200	13	15	0	13	17	8
100	6	17	8	6	18	12
90	6	3	12	6	4	14
80	5	10	0	5	11	0
70	4	16	4	4	17	2
60	4	2	8	4	3	4
50	3	8	12	3	9	6
40	2	15	0	2	15	8
30	2	1	4	2	1	10
20	1	7	8	1	7	12
10		13	12		13	14
5		6	14		6	15
4		5	8		5	9
3		4	2		4	3
2		2	12		2	12
1		1	6		1	6
Stivers.						
10			11			11
5			5			6
4			4			4
3			3			3
2			2			2
1			1			1

Nº	At 7 per Cent.			At 7½ per Cent.		
Guilders.	Guild.	St.	Pen.	Guild.	St.	Pen.
10000	700	0	0	750	0	0
5000	350	0	0	375	0	0
4000	280	0	0	300	0	0
3000	210	0	0	225	0	0
2000	140	0	0	150	0	0
1000	70	0	0	75	0	0
900	63	0	0	67	10	0
800	56	0	0	60	0	0
700	49	0	0	52	10	0
600	42	0	0	45	0	0
500	35	0	0	37	10	0
400	28	0	0	30	0	0
300	21	0	0	22	10	0
200	14	0	0	15	0	0
100	7	0	0	7	10	0
90	6	6	0	6	15	0
80	5	12	0	6	0	0
70	4	18	0	5	5	0
60	4	4	0	4	10	0
50	3	10	0	3	15	0
40	2	16	0	3	0	0
30	2	2	0	2	5	0
20	1	8	0	1	10	0
10		14	0		15	0
5		7	0		7	8
4		5	10		6	0
3		4	3		4	8
2		2	13		3	0
1		1	6		1	8
Stivers.						
10			11			12
5			6			6
4			4			5
3			3			4
2			2			2
1			1			1

No	At 8 *per Cent.*			At 8½ *per Cent.*		
Guilders.	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*
10000	800	0	0	850	0	0
5000	400	0	0	425	0	0
4000	320	0	0	340	0	0
3000	240	0	0	255	0	0
2000	160	0	0	170	0	0
1000	80	0	0	85	0	0
900	72	0	0	76	10	0
800	64	0	0	68	0	0
700	56	0	0	59	10	0
600	48	0	0	51	0	0
500	40	0	0	42	10	0
400	32	0	0	34	0	0
300	24	0	0	25	10	0
200	16	0	0	17	0	0
100	8	0	0	8	10	0
90	7	4	0	7	13	0
80	6	8	0	6	16	0
70	5	12	0	5	19	0
60	4	16	0	5	2	0
50	4	0	0	4	5	0
40	3	4	0	3	8	0
30	2	8	0	2	11	0
20	1	12	0	1	14	0
10		16	0		17	0
5		8	0		8	8
4		6	6		6	13
3		4	13		5	2
2		3	3		3	6
1		1	10		1	11
Stivers.						
10			13			14
5			6			7
4			5			6
3			4			4
2			3			3
1			1			1

N°	At 9 *per Cent.*			At 10 *per Cent.*		
Guilders.	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*	*Guild.*	*St.*	*Pen.*
10000	900	0	0	1000	0	0
5000	450	0	0	500	0	0
4000	360	0	0	400	0	0
3000	270	0	0	300	0	0
2000	180	0	0	200	0	0
1000	90	0	0	100	0	0
900	81	0	0	90	0	0
800	72	0	0	80	0	0
700	63	0	0	70	0	0
600	54	0	0	60	0	0
500	45	0	0	50	0	0
400	36	0	0	40	0	0
300	27	0	0	30	0	0
200	18	0	0	20	0	0
100	9	0	0	10	0	0
90	8	2	0	9	0	0
80	7	4	0	8	0	0
70	6	6	0	7	0	0
60	5	8	0	6	0	0
50	4	10	0	5	0	0
40	3	12	0	4	0	0
30	2	14	0	3	0	0
20	1	16	0	2	0	0
10		18	0	1	0	0
5		9	0		10	0
4		7	3		8	0
3		5	6		6	0
2		3	10		4	0
1		1	13		2	0
Stiv. 10			15		1	0
4			6			6
3			4			5

N. B. This Table will alſo ſerve for 14 or 16 *per Cent.* or more, if there be Occaſion; as if $6\frac{5}{8}$ *per Cent.* ſhould be required,—'tis but to take the *Agio* at twice, and add the Sums under 10 *per Cent.* and $6\frac{5}{8}$ *per Cent.* together.

TABLE III.

This TABLE shews by Inspection, what England loses or gains by Holland, at all the various Courses of Exchange, both in *Sterling* and *Flemish* Money.

Exc.	*Sterling*			*Flemish.*	
s. d.	*l.*	*s.*	*d*	*Gu.*	*St.*
33 4	9	15	5	97	14
5	9	9	11	95	4
6	9	4	6	92	14
7	8	19	1	90	4
8	8	13	8	87	14
9	8	8	3	85	4
10	8	2	11	82	14
11	7	17	8	80	4
34 0	7	12	4	77	14
1	7	7	1	75	4
2	7	1	10	72	14
3	6	16	8	70	4
4	6	11	5	67	14
5	6	6	3	65	4
6	6	1	2	62	14
7	5	16	0	60	4
8	5	10	11	57	14
9	5	5	10	55	4
10	5	0	10	52	14
11	4	15	10	50	4
35 0	4	10	10	47	14
1	4	5	10	45	4
2	4	0	11	42	14
3	3	16	0	40	4
4	3	11	1	37	14
5	3	6	3	35	4
6	3	1	5	32	14
7	2	16	7	30	4
8	2	11	9	27	14
9	2	7	0	25	4
10	2	2	3	22	14
11	1	17	6	20	4

Exc.	*Sterling*			*Flemish*	
s d.	*l.*	*s.*	*d*	*G.*	*St.*
36 0	1	12	9	17	14
1	1	8	1	15	4
2	1	3	5	12	14
3		18	9	10	4
4		14	1	7	14
5		9	6	5	4
6		4	11	2	14
7			4		4
Par 36,59 *s.* for 1 *l. st.*					
8		4	2	2	6
9		8	8	4	16
10		13	2	7	6
11		17	8	9	16
37 0	1	2	1	12	6
1	1	6	7	14	16
2	1	11	0	17	6
3	1	15	5	19	16
4	1	19	10	22	6
5	2	4	2	24	16
6	2	8	7	27	6
7	2	12	10	29	16
8	2	17	2	32	6
9	3	1	5	34	16
10	3	5	8	37	6
11	3	10	0	39	16
38 0	3	14	2	42	6
1	3	18	5	44	16
2	4	2	7	47	6
3	4	6	9	49	16
4	4	10	11	52	6
5	4	15	1	54	16
6	4	19	3	57	6

EXPLANATION of the foregoing TABLE.

THIS Table is calculated from the Par given by Mr *Caſtaign*, who was one of the moſt eminent Exchange Brokers of his Time in London, and well acquainted with the intrinſic Value and current Prices of the Monies of Holland. His Par is look'd upon to be very exact, being ſtill approved of by the beſt Judges to be as near the Truth as poſſible. By this Par it appears that Holland ought to give England 36,59 *Flemiſh* Shillings for one Pound; and by that Proportion 1097 $\frac{7}{10}$ *Guilders* or *Florins* for 100 Pounds Sterling: And when this Exchange is allowed, the Coins of the two Nations are upon an Equivalent, according to their intrinſic Values.—100 Pounds of England ſent over to Holland,* at this Rate of Exchange, would pay a Debt of 1097 Guilders, 14 Stivers; or if the Guilders, &c. ſhould be ſent over hither, they would pay a Debt of 100 *l.*—But when the Courſe of Exchange is only 35 *s. Flemiſh* for 1 *l. Sterling*, the Caſe is quite different. At this Rate of Exchange, 100 *l.* will only be found to be worth 1050 Guilders: Or if a Debt of 100 *l.* be to be paid in Holland—at this Rate of Exchange 104 *l* 10 *s.* 10 *d.* muſt be ſent over to diſcharge it; ſo 'tis plain England would loſe 4 *l.* 10 *s.* 10 *d.* by this Negociation, and Holland would gain 47 Guilders and 14 Stivers. When the Price of Exchange is above 36,59, or 36 *s.* 7 *d.* 08, England gains *per Cent*, according to the Table.

A further Uſe of the Table.

London remits to Amſterdam a Parcel of Money at 35 *s.* 4 *d.* with Intent to take the Opportunity of the Courſe to draw in the ſaid Sum back again: In about one Month after the above Remittance was made, the Courſe between London

* Notwithſtanding what was ſaid in Page 3, that every 4 *d.* Advance in the Price of Exchange above 33 *s.* 4 *d.* the imaginary Par, was 1 *l. per Cent.* Gain nearly as to Great Britain, it muſt be underſtood only as 1 *l. per Cent.* or near it, better Exchange, but not real Gain as to the Nation.

and Amſterdam is at 34 *s.* 3 *d.* London accordingly takes the Opportunity of this laſt Courſe to draw upon Amſterdam for the Parcel remitted thither; the *Query* is, How much *per Cent.* does London make by this Negociation?

To anſwer ſuch *Queries:* Put down the drawing Price firſt, and the Sum England loſes *per Cent.* at that Price. And underneath put down the Price remitted at, and the Loſs *per Cent.* at that Price. And underneath put down the Price remitted at, and the Loſs *per Cent.* Subtract one from the other, the Difference *per Cent.* will be the Anſwer.

	s.	*d.*		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
The Drawing Price	34	3	*per Cent.*	6	16	8
The Remitting Price	35	4	*per Cent.*	3	11	1
			Remains £.	3	5	7

The Difference *per Cent.* is the Anſwer.

So that London does get by the above Negociation about 3 *l.* 5 *s.* 7 *d. per Cent.* the Charges included; that is to ſay, the Perſon who made the above Negociation would be Gainer of about 3 *l.* 5 *s.* 7 *d. per Cent.* including Charges. And the like is to be underſtood at all Times.

More Examples.

	s.	*d.*		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	
If a Mercht of London draws at	34	2	from	7	1	10	*per C.*
And remits at	34	11	take	4	15	10	*per C.*
			He gains £.	2	6	0	*per C.*

But if he had remitted at 34 *s.* 2 *d.* and had drawn the ſame Sum in again at 34 *s.* 11 *d.* he would have loſt 2 *l.* 6 *s. per Cent.* or thereabouts.

Of HAMBURGH EXCHANGES.

BOOKS and Accounts are kept at the Bank, and by moſt People, in Marks, Schillings-Lubs, and Phennings. But ſome keep them as they do at Antwerp, in Pounds, Schillings, and Groots, *Flemiſh*.

Of their Money, the Mark is an imaginary Coin, and the reſt are real ones. And

			s.	*d.*
1 Phenning is equal to		——	0	$0\frac{3}{12}$
12 Phennings	= one Schilling-Lub		0	$1\frac{1}{8}$
16 Schilling-Lubs	= a Mark	—	1	6
2 Marks	= a Dollar	——	3	0
3 Marks	= a Rix-dollar	—	4	6
$6\frac{1}{4}$ Marks	= a Ducat	—	9	$4\frac{1}{2}$

Bank and Current Money are reckoned in one and the ſame Manner, *i. e.* 12 Phennings to a Schilling-Lub, &c.

Exchanges between this Place and London are negociated by ſo many *Flemiſh* Schillings for a Pound *Sterling*, as from Holland. But here it muſt be obſerved, that a Penny or Groot *Flemiſh* is worth $\frac{5}{96}$ of a Penny *Engliſh*, and in Holland only $\frac{5}{100}$, ſo that 35 *s.* $6\frac{2}{3}$ *d.* are here, alſo at Antwerp, the Par of 1 *l. Sterling*. A Mark is therefore equal to 1 *s.* 6 *d.* Engliſh, and the Flemiſh Pound 11 *s.* 3 *d.* at Par.—And

6 Phennings are but 1 Groot
6 Schilling-Lubs — 1 Schilling
$7\frac{1}{2}$ Marks —— 1 Pound
} *Flemiſh.*

Thus it appears that $2\frac{2}{3}$ Schillings *Flemiſh* (or 32 Pence) make a Mark; and ſince 40 *d.* make a Guilder of Holland, 'tis plain Marks may be reduced to Guilders by the following eaſy Rule, and then the foregoing Table for Dutch Exchanges will anſwer for this Place alſo, with equal Exactneſs, viz. Multiply the Number of Marks given by 4; divide the Product by 5, and the Quotient will be the Number of Guilders equal thereto.——Or if one fifth of the Number of Marks given be ſubtracted from itſelf, the Anſwer will be the ſame.

EXAMPLE.

How much Engliſh Money will a Bill of 3460 Marks of Hamburgh amount to, Exchange at 35 *s.* 10 *d. Flemiſh* for 1 *l. Sterling?*

OPERATION.

If 5 : 4 : : 3460 Marks
4

5)13840(2768 Guilders.

Or thus,—3460
$\frac{1}{5}$ 692

2768 Guilders.

Then by the Table, under 35 *s.* 10 *d.* Exchange, againſt

		l.	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
2000	Guilders ſtand	186	0	11	0
700	———	65	2	3	3
60	———	5	11	7	2
8	———		14	10	3
The Anſwer		£. 257	9	9	0

Note, Exchanges are negociated from Antwerp in the ſame Manner, the Par being the ſame as at this Place; and as they reckon by Guilders and Stivers as in Holland, the Table will anſwer for that Place without further Trouble.

The ſame may be wrought by the Rule of Three, as in Dutch Exchanges; thus,

s.	*d.* Elem.	*l.* Sterl.	Marks
If 35	10 :	1 : :	3460
12			32
430			430)110720(257
			2472
			3220
			210 = 9 *s.* 9 *d.*

l. *s.* *d.*
257 9 9

EXAMPLE II.

What will 2683 *Marks*, 14 *Schill.* 9 *Phen.* of Hamburgh amount to in England, Exchange at 34 *s.* 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* Flemiſh?

OPE-

OPERATION.

If 5 : 4 : : 2683 Marks
4

5)10732(2146

Rem. 2 = *St.* 8

14 Schil. = 14
9 Phen. = 1½

Guilders 2147 2 1½

Of what remains of this Diviſion, every Unit is 4 Stivers; and obſerve that every Schilling-Lub is 1 Stiver; and alſo every 6 Phennings 1 Groot or Penny *Flemiſh*.

By the Table,—againſt

		l.	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
2000	Guilders ſtand	190	14	0	3
100	———	9	10	8	1
40	———	3	16	3	1
7	———		13	4	1
2 *St.* 1½ *Gr.*	—			3	2
The Anſwer	*£.*	204	14	8	0

The ſame performed by the Rule of Three.

s. *d.* *l.* *Ma.* *Sc.* *P.*
If 34 11½ : 1 : : 2683 14 9
24 64 Half-pence in a Mark.

839 H. Pence. 171712 *Sch. P.*
60 Half-pence in 14 9

l. *s.* *d.* *q.*
839)171772(204 14 8 0 The Anſ.

Remainder 616 = 14 *s.* 8 *d.* found by multiplying by 20, 12, and 4, and dividing each Time by the old Diviſor.

To reduce Engliſh Money into Marks, Schilling-Lubs, and Phennings, of Hamburgh.

RULE.—As one Pound Engliſh, is to the Rate

or Price of Exchange; ſo is the Sum given to be equated, to the Anſwer in Flemiſh Money.

EXAMPLE.

How many Marks muſt be received at Hamburgh for 204 *l.* 14 *s.* 8 *d.*—Exchange at 34 *s.* 11½ *d. Flemiſh* for 1 *l. Sterling*.

OPERATION.

l. *s.* *d.* *Fl.* *l.* *s.* *d.*
If 1 : 34 11½ :: 204 14 8

d. *H. Pen. Fl.* *d.*
Or, if 240 : 839 : : 49136
839

240)41225104(171771 Quo.

Remainder 64

Which Quotient (viz. 171771) divided by 64, the Number of Half-pence in a Mark, produces 2683 *Ma.* 14 *Sch.* 9 *Phen.* the Anſwer.

What remains of the latter Diviſion muſt be multiplied by 16 and 12, and divided each Time by the old Diviſor for the Schilling-Lubs and Phennings. What remains of the former, by 3 for Phennings, as 3 Phennings are half a Groot.

Note, This Place deals always with England in Bank Money, but with Holland moſtly in Current Money.—It may be worth obſerving, that the Value of the Mark of Exchange at this Place, as well as the Guilder in Holland, varies according to the Price of Exchange.—At Par, the former is worth 1 *s.* 6 *d.* and the latter 1 *s.* 9 *d.* 2⅔ *q.* (or rather 21 *d.* 8639, according to Mr *Caſtaign*'s Par).—But the Par of the Guilder of Hamburgh is 1 *s.* 10½ *d.*—24 Guilders there being equal to 25 of Holland; yet their different Values do not alter the Properties of the preceding Table, as both are computed one Way. When the Exchange is above Par, they are of leſs Value, and when under of more, as it appears by the Table.

The *Agio* is ſometimes ſo high at this Place as between 30 and 40 *per Cent*.

TABLE IV.

Of FRENCH EXCHANGES.

ACcounts are kept in almoſt all the French Dominions in Livres, Sols, and Deniers, and they reckon

12 Deniers to a Sol,
20 Sols to a Livre, and
3 Livres to a Crown, or Ecu.

At Dunkirk, and ſome other Places in the Northern Parts of France, they reckon by Livres, Patarts, and Deniers, 15 Deniers making a Patart, and 16 Patarts a Livre of 20 Sols as at other Places.

The Values of their principal Coin are as follow:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
A Denier is equal to ——	0	0	$0\frac{13}{320}$
A Laird = 3 Deniers —	0	0	$0\frac{39}{320}$
A Dardene = 2 Lairds —	0	0	$0\frac{39}{160}$
A Sol = 2 Dardenes —	0	0	$0\frac{39}{80}$
A Patart = 5 Lairds ——	0	0	$0\frac{39}{64}$
A Frank = 20 Sols or 1 Livre	0	0	$9\frac{3}{4}$
A Crown = 60 Sols or 3 Livres	0	2	$5\frac{1}{4}$
Double Do. = 120 Sols or 6 Livres	0	4	$10\frac{1}{2}$
A Louis d'Oar = 8 Crowns —	0	19	6

They have alſo Fractions of the Frank and Crown.

The Livre is an imaginary Coin, the reſt are real ones.

The French make out their Notes for Goods and Merchandizes in Livres, Sols, and Deniers: But Exchanges to or from this Kingdom are always rated by the Crown, or Ecu of 3 Livres; and they uſe the Word *Tournois*, to diſtinguiſh their Money from others, in the ſame Manner as we do the Word *Sterling*.—England gives an uncertain Number of Pence, and Parts of a Penny, for a French Crown of 3 Livres, according to the Courſe of Exchange, which is commonly between 30 and 34 Pence *Sterling*, for the Crown of 3 Livres, or 60 Sols.

The

The Exchange between France and other Countries varies more than any other, owing to the frequent Alterations of their Coin, which are made by the King's Arret, wherein he declares and orders how many Crowns in Specie are to be coined at his Mint, out of the Mark, as they call it, or 8 of their Ounces of Silver, but this Mark is only 7 *oz.* 17 *penny wt.* 12 *gr.* Engliſh Weight, which at 5 *s.* 2 *d. per* Ounce, is worth only 2 *l.* 0 *s.* 8¼ *d.* —By the laſt Arret in France, of June 15, 1726, the King ordered that there ſhould be coined out of the Mark 8⅜ Crowns, each Crown to paſs for 6 Livres, that is, the Mark when coined to paſs for 50 Livres, 5 Sols; from whence we have this Equation, that 50¼ Livres are intrinſically worth 2 *l.* 0 *s.* 8¼ *d.* from thence the Par of the Exchange Crown of 3 Livres may be deduced, which will be found to be 29 *d.*149, *Sterling*; and whatever is paid more or leſs for it, is ſo much Loſs or Gain: Every Farthing Advance in the Price of Exchange being 17 *s.* 1¾ *d. per Cent.* Loſs,—and a Farthing leſs, ſo much Gain at this Par.

By the Equation of the French Coins aforeſaid, the Value of the Crown of 3 Livres is 29¼ *d.* Engliſh, which is rather better than 29 *d.* and the Decimal ,149, but being the neareſt it can be reduced to in Engliſh Money, it may, without much Injuſtice, be deemed its Par or intrinſic Value: Every Farthing Advance in the Price of Exchange being 17 *s.* 1 *d.* Loſs or Gain at this Par.

In theſe Calculations it muſt be obſerved, that the Silver or Metal itſelf is only valued at 5 *s.* 2 *d. per* Ounce. If 5 *s.* 6 *d. per* Ounce be ſuppoſed the current Price for *Standard* Silver, (*Standard* Silver being nearly of equal Goodneſs at moſt of the principal Places in Europe) and the Computation made at that Price, the Mark before-mentioned will be worth 2 *l.* 3 *s.* 3¼ *d.* which being the intrinſic Value of 50¼ Livres, a Crown of 3 Livres will therefore be 31 *d.*02985.—This ſeems to be its real Par at preſent, ſince if their Silver Coins were imported (and there is no Prohibition

bition here againſt it) they would give near *s.* 6 *d. per* Ounce. Every Farthing Advance bove the Par of 31¼ *d.* (which, tho' rather better han 31 *d.* and the aforeſaid Decimal, without much njuſtice, may be deemed the true Par of the rench Crown) will be 16 *s. per Cent.* Loſs to ngland,—and every Farthing leſs, ſo much Gain.

Note, The Value of the French Crown of Exhange is never altered, unleſs by a new Arret rom the King.

EXAMPLE I.

Suppoſe a Merchant in France ſends over Goods to England to the Value of 5427 Livres, 2 Sols, and 9 Deniers, Exchange at 32⅝ *d. Sterling*, for one French Crown, or Ecu; how much Engliſh Money will the ſame amount to?

OPERATION by the *Rule of Three.*

RULE.—As 3 Livres, (equal to 1 Crown, or Ecu) are to the Price of Exchange; ſo are he Livres, &c. given to be equated, to the Anwer in Pence Sterling:—Obſerving to equate the rice of the Exchange, and the firſt Term in whole Numbers, as directed in Page 58 for equating the gio.—Alſo to reduce the firſt Term into the like Denomination with the third, how low ſoever it ay be neceſſary to reduce that before the Opeation.—Thus,

Liv.	*d.*	*Li.*	*Sols*	*D.*
If 3	: 32⅝ : :	5427	12	9
8			20	
24	261		108552	
20			12	
480		1302633		
12			261	Price of Exchange.
5760)	339987213 (	59025	Quotient.	

Remainder 3213 = ½ *d.*

Which Quotient being divided by 12 to reduce it to Shillings, and then by 20 for Pounds, produces 245 *l.* 18 *s.* 9½ *d.* the Anſwer.

The

The former Queſtion reſumed.

OPERATION.

By the Table, under the Exchange of 32⅝ *d.* oppoſite to

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
5000 Livres ſtand ——	226	11	3	0
400 —— ——	18	2	6	0
20 —— ——	0	18	1	2
7 —— ——	0	6	4	0½
12 Sols ——	0	0	6	2
9 Deniers ——	0	0	0	1½
Anſwer £.	245	18	9	2

N. B. As the Eighths will always divide into Farthings or Half Farthings, the Work may be ſhortened by the Rule of *Practice*, thus, obſerving as you go along to divide the *Livres*, *Sols*, and *Deniers* throughout; then by dividing the Sum of all the Products by 3, you will have the Anſwer in Pounds, Shillings, Pence, and Farthings.

The former Queſtion again reſumed.

d.	*Liv.*	*Sols*	*Den.*	
30 is ⅛ £.	5427	12	9	
2½ is 1½ of 30	678	9	1	0½
⅛ is 1/20 of 2½	56	10	9	0¼
	2	16	6	1¾
3)	737	16	4	2½
The Anſwer £.	245	18	9	2

At Dunkirk, and ſome other Places in the northern Parts of France, the Price of Exchange is ſometimes rated by an uncertain Number of Livres and Sols for one Pound Sterling.—When this happens to be the Caſe, the Queſtion cannot be ſolved directly by the Table, but the Exchange muſt be firſt reduced to the uſual Way of rating it, *i. e.* to its Equivalent in Engliſh Pence for one French Crown,—thus,

RULE.—As the Livres in the Exchange given, are to 20*s.* (or rather the Pence in a Pound Sterling); ſo are 3 Livres, to the Anſwer in Pence Engliſh, which will be the Price of Exchange *per* French Crown.

Ex-

EXAMPLE II.

What will 7655 Livres, 12 Sols amount to, Exchange at 22 Livres, 10 Sols for 20 *s.* Sterling?

Liv. *s.* *Liv.*
If $22\frac{1}{2}$: 20 :: 3
Sols *d.* *Sols*
Or, if 450 : 240 :: 60
60
—— *d.*

450)14400(32 Price of Exchange *per* French Crown.

Then proceed by the Table as before,—under 32 *d.* Exchange, viz.

			l.	*s.*	*d.*
Oppoſite to	5000	Livres ſtand —	222	4	$5\frac{1}{4}$
	2000	——	88	17	$9\frac{1}{4}$
	600	——	26	13	4
	50	——	2	4	$5\frac{1}{4}$
	5	——	0	4	$5\frac{1}{4}$
	12 Sols	—	0	0	$6\frac{1}{2}$
		The Anſwer £.	340	4	$11\frac{1}{2}$

N. B. If the Exchange ſhould happen to be rated in Livres and Patarts, obſerve that every 4 Patarts are equal to 5 Sols.—This muſt be obſerved both in the Rate of Exchange and Sum to be exchanged, when you apply to the Table.

This Queſtion, and others of the like Kind, may be wrought by the Rule of Three, from the Exchange given, without finding the Price *per* Crown,—thus,

Liv. *Sols* *l.* *Liv.* *Sols*
If 22 10 : 1 :: 7655 12
20 20
—— ——
450 450 *l.* *s.* *d.*
450)153112(340 4 $11\frac{1}{2}$

Remainder 112 = 4 *s.* $11\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

And by multiplying by 20, 12, and 4, in the common Way.

Or from the Price of Exchange *per* Crown, by the Rule of *Practice*, as the former Queſtion.

To

To reduce Engliſh Money into French Money.

Sterling Money may be reduced to *French* by reverſing the Proportion of the former Caſe, or by making up the Sum to be exchanged from the Table under the Price of Exchange given, and marking down the Livres, Sols, and Deniers, oppoſite to each The Sum of the whole will be the Value of the *Sterling* Money.

EXAMPLE.

How much French Money will 365 *l.* 15 *s.* 6*d.* Sterling amount to, Exchange at 32⅞ *d.* for one French Crown.

OPERATION *by the Table.*

On the Left Hand Side, and oppoſite to

l.	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*		*Livres.*	*So.*	*D.*
228	5	11	3	ſtand	5000		
136	19	7	0		3000		
	9	1	2½		10		
		9	2½			17	9
365	15	6	0	Anſw. *Liv.*	8010	17	9

OPERATION *by the Rule of Three.*

d. *Liv.* *l.* *s.* *d.*

If 32⅞ : 3 :: 365 15 6

8 20

263 24 7315

12

87786

24 = 3 Livres equated to the Exchange

263)2106864(8010 17 9 Anſwer.

St. *Den.*

Remaind. 234 = 17 9

What remains of this Diviſion muſt be multiplied by 20 and 12, and the Product each Time divided by the old Diviſor, for the Sols and Deniers.

☞ The Table adjoin'd ſhews the Value of any Number of *Livres*, *Sols*, and *Deniers*, in Engliſh Money, at all the common Prices of Exchange.

N°	Exch. at 30 d.				Exch. at 30 1/8 d.			
Livres.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
10000	416	13	4	0	418	8	0	3
5000	208	6	8	0	209	4	0	1
4000	166	13	4	0	167	7	2	3
3000	125	0	0	0	125	10	5	0
2000	83	6	8	0	83	13	7	1
1000	41	13	4	0	41	16	9	3
900	37	10	0	0	37	13	1	2
800	33	6	8	0	33	9	5	1
700	29	3	4	0	29	5	9	0½
600	25	0	0	0	25	2	1	0
500	20	16	8	0	20	18	4	3½
400	16	13	4	0	16	14	8	3
300	12	10	0	0	12	11	0	2
200	8	6	8	0	8	7	4	1
100	4	3	4	0	4	3	8	0½
90	3	15	0	0	3	15	3	3
80	3	6	8	0	3	6	11	1
70	2	18	4	0	2	18	6	3½
60	2	10	0	0	2	10	2	2
50	2	1	8	0	2	1	10	0½
40	1	13	4	0	1	13	5	3
30	1	5	0	0	1	5	1	0¼
20		16	8	0		16	8	3½
10		8	4	0		8	4	1½
5		4	2	0		4	2	1
4		3	4	0		3	4	0½
3		2	6	0		2	6	0½
2		1	8	0		1	8	0½
1			10	0			10	0
Sols.								
10			5	0			5	0
5			2	2			2	2
4			2	0			2	0
3			1	2			1	2
2			1	0			1	0
1				2				2
Den. 6				1				1

Nº	Exch. at 30¼ d.				Exch. at 30⅜ d.			
Livres.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
10000	420	2	9	1	421	17	6	0
5000	210	1	4	3	210	18	9	0
4000	168	1	1	1	168	15	0	0
3000	126	0	10	0	126	11	3	0
2000	84	0	6	3	84	7	6	0
1000	42	0	3	1	42	3	9	0
900	37	16	3	0	37	19	4	2
800	33	12	2	3	33	15	0	0
700	29	8	2	1	29	10	7	2
600	25	4	2	0	25	6	3	0
500	21	0	1	3	21	1	10	2
400	16	16	1	1	16	17	6	0
300	12	12	1	0	12	13	1	2
200	8	8	0	3	8	8	9	0
100	4	4	0	1	4	4	4	2
90	3	15	7	2	3	15	11	1
80	3	7	2	3	3	7	6	0
70	2	18	9	3½	2	19	0	3
60	2	10	5	0	2	10	7	2
50	2	2	0	0½	2	2	2	1
40	1	13	7	1	1	13	9	0
30	1	5	2	2	1	5	3	3
20		16	9	3		16	10	2
10		8	4	3½		8	5	1
5		4	2	1½		4	2	2½
4		3	4	1		3	4	2
3		2	6	1		2	6	1½
2		1	8	0½		1	8	1
1			10	0½			10	0½
Sols.								
10			5	0			5	0½
5			2	2			2	2
4			2	0			2	0
3			1	2			1	2
2			1	0			1	0
1				2				2
Den. 6				1				1

N°.	Exch. at 30½ d.				Exch. at 30⅝ d.			
Livres.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
10000	423	12	2	3	425	6	11	1
5000	211	16	1	1	212	13	5	3
4000	169	8	10	3	170	2	9	1
3000	127	1	8	0	127	12	1	0
2000	84	14	5	1	85	1	4	3
1000	42	7	2	3	42	10	8	1
900	38	2	6	0	38	5	7	2
800	33	17	9	1	34	0	6	3
700	29	13	0	3	29	15	5	3½
600	25	8	4	0	25	10	5	0
500	21	3	7	1	21	5	4	0½
400	16	18	10	3	17	0	3	1
300	12	14	2	0	12	15	2	2
200	8	9	5	1	8	10	1	3
100	4	4	8	3	4	5	0	3½
90	3	16	3	0	3	16	6	3
80	3	7	9	1	3	8	0	3
70	2	19	3	3	2	19	6	2½
60	2	10	10	0	2	11	0	2
50	2	2	4	1	2	2	6	1½
40	1	13	10	3	1	14	0	1
30	1	5	5	0	1	5	6	1
20		16	11	1		17	0	0½
10		8	5	3		8	6	0½
5		4	2	3½		4	3	0
4		3	4	3		3	4	3½
3		2	6	2		2	6	2½
2		1	8	1		1	8	1½
1			10	0½			10	1
Sols.								
10			5	0½			5	0½
5			2	2			2	2
4			2	0			2	0
3			1	2			1	2
2			1	0			1	0
1				2				2
Den. 6				1				1

N°	Exch. at 30¾ d.				Exch. at 30⅞ d.			
Livres.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
10000	427	1	8	0	428	16	4	3
5000	213	10	10	0	214	8	2	1
4000	170	16	8	0	171	10	6	3
3000	128	2	6	0	128	12	11	0
2000	85	8	4	0	85	15	3	1
1000	42	14	2	0	42	17	7	3
900	38	8	9	0	38	11	10	2
800	34	3	4	0	34	6	1	1
700	29	17	11	0	30	0	4	0½
600	25	12	6	0	25	14	7	0
500	21	7	1	0	21	8	9	3½
400	17	1	8	0	17	3	0	3
300	12	16	3	0	12	17	3	2
200	8	10	10	0	8	11	6	1
100	4	5	5	0	4	5	9	0½
90	3	16	10	2	3	17	2	1
80	3	8	4	0	3	8	7	1
70	2	19	9	2	3	0	0	1½
60	2	11	3	0	2	11	5	2
50	2	2	8	2	2	2	10	2½
40	1	14	2	0	1	14	3	3
30	1	5	7	2	1	5	8	3
20		17	1	0		17	1	3½
10		8	6	2		8	6	3½
5		4	3	1		4	3	2
4		3	5	0		3	5	0½
3		2	6	3		2	6	3½
2		1	8	2		1	8	2½
1			10	1			10	1
Sols.								
10			5	0½			5	0½
5			2	2½			2	2½
4			2	0			2	0
3			1	2			1	2
2			1	0			1	0
1				2				2
Den. 6				1				1

N°	Exch. at 31 d.				Exch. at 31 1/8 d.			
Livres.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
10000	430	11	1	1	433	5	10	0
5000	215	5	6	3	216	2	11	0
4000	172	4	5	1	172	18	4	0
3000	129	3	4	0	129	13	9	0
2000	86	2	2	3	86	9	2	0
1000	43	1	1	1	43	4	7	0
900	38	15	0	0	38	18	1	2
800	34	8	10	3	34	11	8	0
700	30	2	9	1	30	5	2	2
600	25	16	8	0	25	18	9	0
500	21	10	6	3	21	12	3	2
400	17	4	5	1	17	5	10	0
300	12	18	4	0	12	19	4	2
200	8	12	2	3	8	12	11	0
100	4	6	1	1	4	6	5	2
90	3	17	6	0	3	17	9	3
80	3	8	10	3	3	9	2	0
70	3	0	3	1	3	0	6	1
60	2	11	8	0	2	11	10	2
50	2	3	0	3	2	3	2	3
40	1	14	5	1	1	14	7	0
30	1	5	10	0	1	5	11	1
20		17	2	3		17	3	2
10		8	7	1		8	7	3
5		4	3	3		4	3	3 1/2
4		3	5	1		3	5	2
3		2	7	0		2	7	0 1/2
2		1	8	3		1	8	3
1			10	1			10	1 1/2
Sols.								
10			5	0 1/2			5	1
5			2	2 1/2			2	2 1/2
4			2	0 1/2			2	0 1/2
3			1	2			1	2
2			1	0			1	0
1				2				2
Den. 6				1				1

N°	Exch. at 31¼ d.				Exch. at 31⅜ d.			
Livers	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
10000	434	0	6	3	435	15	3	1
5000	217	0	3	1	217	17	7	3
4000	173	12	2	3	174	6	1	1
3000	130	4	2	0	130	14	7	0
2000	86	16	1	1	87	3	0	3
1000	43	8	0	3	43	11	6	1
900	39	1	3	0	39	4	4	2
800	34	14	5	1	34	17	2	3
700	30	7	7	3	30	10	0	3½
600	26	0	10	0	26	2	11	0
500	21	14	0	1	21	15	9	0½
400	17	7	2	3	17	8	7	1
300	13	0	5	0	13	1	5	2
200	8	13	7	1	8	14	3	3
100	4	6	9	3	4	7	1	3½
90	3	18	1	2	3	18	5	1
80	3	9	5	1	3	9	8	3
70	3	0	9	0½	3	1	0	0½
60	2	12	1	0	2	12	3	2
50	2	3	4	3½	2	3	6	3½
40	1	14	8	3	1	14	10	1
30	1	6	0	2	1	6	1	3
20		17	4	1		17	5	0½
10		8	8	0½		8	8	2½
5		4	4	0½		4	4	1
4		3	5	3		3	5	3½
3		2	7	1		2	7	1½
2		1	8	3½		1	8	3½
1			10	1½			10	2
Sols.								
10			5	1			5	1
5			2	2½			2	2½
4			2	0½			2	0½
3			1	2½			1	2½
2			1	0			1	0
1				2				2
Den. 6				1				1

Nº	Exch. at 31½ d.			Exch. at 31⅝ d.		
Livres.	l.	s.	d. q.	l.	s.	d. q.
10000	437	10	0 0	439	4	8 3
5000	218	15	0 0	219	12	4 1
4000	175	0	0 0	175	13	10 3
3000	131	5	0 0	131	15	5 0
2000	87	10	0 0	87	16	11 1
1000	43	15	0 0	43	18	5 3
900	39	7	6 0	39	10	7 2
800	35	0	0 0	35	2	9 1
700	30	12	6 0	30	14	11 0½
600	26	5	0 0	26	7	1 0
500	21	17	6 0	21	19	2 3½
400	17	10	0 0	17	11	4 3
300	13	2	6 0	13	3	6 2
200	8	15	0 0	8	15	8 1
100	4	7	6 0	4	7	10 0½
90	3	18	9 0	3	19	0 3
80	3	10	0 0	3	10	3 1
70	3	1	3 0	3	1	5 3½
60	2	12	6 0	2	12	8 2
50	2	3	9 0	2	3	11 0½
40	1	15	0 0	1	15	1 3
30	1	6	3 0	1	6	4 1
20		17	6 0		17	6 3½
10		8	9 0		8	9 1½
5		4	4 2		4	4 3
4		3	6 0		3	6 0½
3		2	7 2		2	7 2½
2		1	9 0		1	9 0½
1			10 2			10 2
Sols.						
10			5 1			5 1
5			2 2½			2 2½
4			2 0½			2 0½
3			1 2½			1 2½
2			1 0			1 0
1			2			2
Den. 6			1			1

N°	Exch. at 31¼ d.				Exch. at 31⅞ d.			
Livres.	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
10000	440	19	5	1	442	14	1	0
5000	220	9	8	3	221	7	1	0
4000	176	7	9	1	117	1	8	0
3000	132	5	10	0	132	16	3	0
2000	88	3	10	3	88	10	10	0
1000	44	1	11	1	44	5	5	0
900	39	13	9	0	39	16	10	2
800	35	5	6	3	35	8	4	0
700	30	17	4	1	30	19	9	2
600	26	9	2	0	26	11	3	0
500	22	0	11	3	22	2	8	2
400	17	12	9	1	17	14	2	0
300	13	4	7	0	13	5	7	2
200	8	16	4	3	8	17	1	0
100	4	8	2	1	4	8	6	2
90	3	19	4	2	3	19	8	1
80	3	10	6	3	3	10	10	0
70	3	1	8	3½	3	1	11	3
60	2	12	11	0	2	13	1	2
50	2	4	1	0½	2	4	3	1
40	1	15	3	1	1	15	5	0
30	1	6	5	2	1	6	6	3
20		17	7	3		17	8	2
10		8	9	3½		8	10	1
5		4	4	3½		4	5	0½
4		3	6	1		3	6	2
3		2	7	3		2	7	3½
2		1	9	0½		1	9	1
1			10	2½			10	2½
Sols.								
10			5	1			5	1½
5			2	2½			2	2½
4			2	0½			2	0½
3			1	2½			1	2½
2			1	0			1	0½
1				2				2
Den. 6				1				1

Nº	Exch. at 32 d.				Exch. at 32 1/8 d.			
Livres.	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
10000	444	8	10	3	446	3	7	1
5000	222	4	5	1	223	1	9	3
4000	177	15	6	3	178	9	5	1
3000	133	6	8	0	133	17	1	0
2000	88	17	9	1	89	4	8	3
1000	44	8	10	3	44	12	4	1
900	40	0	0	0	40	3	1	2
800	35	11	1	2	35	13	10	3
700	31	2	2	3	31	4	7	3 1/2
600	26	13	4	0	26	15	5	0
500	22	4	5	1	22	6	2	0 1/2
400	17	15	6	3	17	16	11	1
300	13	6	8	0	13	7	8	2
200	8	17	9	1	8	18	5	3
100	4	8	10	3	4	9	2	3 1/2
90	4	0	0	0	4	0	3	3
80	3	11	1	1	3	11	4	3
70	3	2	2	3	3	2	5	2 1/2
60	2	13	4	0	2	13	6	2
50	2	4	5	1	2	4	7	1 1/2
40	1	15	6	3	1	15	8	1
30	1	6	8	0	1	6	9	1
20		17	9	1		17	10	0 1/2
10		8	10	3		8	11	0 1/2
5		4	5	1		4	5	2
4		3	6	2		3	6	2 1/2
3		2	8	0		2	8	0 1/2
2		1	9	1		1	9	1 1/2
1			10	3			10	3
Sols.								
10			5	1 1/2			5	1 1/2
5			2	2 1/2			2	3
4			2	0 1/2			2	0 1/2
3			1	2 1/2			1	2 1/2
2			1	0 1/2			1	0 1/2
1				2				2
Den. 6				1				1

N°	Exch. at 32¼ d.				Exch. at 32⅜ d.			
Livres.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
10000	447	18	4	0	449	13	0	3
5000	223	19	2	0	224	16	6	1
4000	179	3	4	0	179	17	2	3
3000	134	7	6	0	134	17	11	0
2000	89	11	8	0	89	18	7	1
1000	44	15	10	0	44	19	3	3
900	40	6	3	0	40	9	4	2
800	35	16	8	0	35	19	5	1
700	31	7	1	0	31	9	6	0½
600	26	17	6	0	26	19	7	0
500	22	7	11	0	22	9	7	3½
400	17	18	4	0	17	19	8	3
300	13	8	9	0	13	9	9	2
200	8	19	2	0	8	19	10	1
100	4	9	7	0	4	9	11	0½
90	4	0	7	2	4	0	11	1
80	3	11	8	0	3	11	11	1
70	3	2	8	2	3	2	11	1½
60	2	13	9	0	2	13	11	2
50	2	4	9	2	2	4	11	2½
40	1	15	10	0	1	15	11	3
30	1	6	10	2	1	6	11	3
20		17	11	0		17	11	3½
10		8	11	2		8	11	3½
5		4	5	3		4	6	0
4		3	7	0		3	7	0½
3		2	8	1		2	8	1½
2		1	9	2		1	9	2½
1			10	3			10	3
Sols.								
10			5	1½			5	1½
5			2	3			2	3
4			2	0½			2	0½
3			1	2½			1	2½
2			1	0½			1	0½
1				2				2
Den. 6				1				1

No	Exch. at 32½ d.				Exch. at 32⅝ d.			
Livres.	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
10000	451	7	9	1	453	2	6	0
5000	225	13	10	3	226	11	3	0
4000	180	11	1	1	181	5	0	0
3000	135	8	4	0	135	18	9	0
2000	90	5	6	3	90	12	6	0
1000	45	2	9	1	45	6	3	0
900	40	12	6	0	40	15	7	2
800	36	2	2	3	36	5	0	0
700	31	11	11	1	31	14	4	2
600	27	1	8	0	27	3	9	0
500	22	11	4	3	22	13	1	2
400	18	1	1	1	18	2	6	0
300	13	10	10	0	13	11	10	2
200	9	0	6	3	9	1	3	0
100	4	10	3	1	4	10	7	2
90	4	1	3	0	4	1	6	3
80	3	12	2	3	3	12	6	0
70	3	3	2	1	3	3	5	1
60	2	14	2	0	2	14	4	2
50	2	5	1	3	2	5	3	3
40	1	16	1	1	1	16	3	0
30	1	7	1	0	1	7	2	1
20		18	0	3		18	1	2
10		9	0	1		9	0	3
5		4	6	0½		4	6	1½
4		3	7	1		3	7	2
3		2	8	2		2	8	2½
2		1	9	3		1	9	3
1			10	3½			10	3½
Sols.								
10			5	1½			5	2
5			2	3			2	3
4			2	0½			2	0½
3			1	1½			1	2½
2			1	0½			1	0½
1				2				2
Den. 6				1				1

N°	*Exch. at* 32¾ *d.*				*Exch. at* 32⅞ *d.*			
Livres.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
10000	454	17	2	3	456	11	11	1
5000	227	8	7	1	228	5	11	3
4000	181	18	10	3	182	12	9	1
3000	136	9	2	0	136	19	7	0
2000	90	19	5	1	91	6	4	3
1000	45	9	8	3	45	13	2	1
900	40	18	9	0	41	1	10	2
800	36	7	9	1	36	10	6	3
700	31	16	9	3	31	19	2	3½
600	27	5	10	0	27	7	11	0
500	22	14	10	1	22	16	7	0½
400	18	3	10	3	18	5	3	1
300	13	12	11	0	13	13	11	2
200	9	1	11	1	9	2	7	3
100	4	10	11	3	4	11	3	3½
90	4	1	10	2	4	2	2	1
80	3	12	9	1	3	13	0	3
70	3	3	8	0½	3	3	11	0½
60	2	14	7	0	2	14	9	2
50	2	5	5	3½	2	5	7	3½
40	1	16	4	3	1	16	6	1
30	1	7	3	2	1	7	4	3
20		18	2	1		18	3	0½
10		9	1	0½		9	1	2½
5		4	6	2½		4	6	3
4		3	7	3		3	7	3½
3		2	8	3		2	8	3½
2		1	9	3½		1	9	3½
1			10	3½			11	0
Sols.								
10			5	2			5	2
5			2	3			2	3
4			2	0½			2	1
3			1	2½			1	2½
2			1	0½			1	0½
1				2				2
Den. 6				1				1

Nº	Exch. at 33 d.				Exch. at 33 1/8 d.			
Livres.	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
10000	458	6	8	0	460	1	4	3
5000	229	3	4	0	230	0	8	1
4000	183	6	8	0	184	0	6	3
3000	137	10	0	0	138	0	5	0
2000	91	13	4	0	92	0	3	1
1000	45	16	8	0	46	0	1	3
900	41	5	0	0	41	8	1	2
800	36	13	4	0	36	16	1	1
700	32	1	8	0	32	4	1	0 1/2
600	27	10	0	0	27	12	1	0
500	22	18	4	0	23	0	0	3 1/2
400	18	6	8	0	18	8	0	3
300	13	15	0	0	13	16	0	2
200	9	3	4	0	9	4	0	1
100	4	11	8	0	4	12	0	0 1/2
90	4	2	6	0	4	2	9	3
80	3	13	4	0	3	13	7	1
70	3	4	2	0	3	4	4	3 1/2
60	2	15	0	0	2	15	2	2
50	2	5	10	0	2	6	0	0 1/2
40	1	16	8	0	1	16	9	3
30	1	7	6	0	1	7	7	1
20		18	4	0		18	4	3 1/2
10		9	2	0		9	2	1 1/2
5		4	7	0		4	7	1
4		3	8	0		3	8	0 1/2
3		2	9	0		2	9	0 1/2
2		1	10	0		1	10	0 1/2
1			11	0			11	0
Sols.								
10			5	2			5	2
5			2	3			2	3
4			2	1			2	1
3			1	2 1/2			1	2 1/2
2			1	0 1/2			1	0 1/2
1				2				2
Den. 6				1				1

N°	Exch. at $33\frac{1}{4}$ d.				Exch. at $33\frac{3}{8}$ d.			
Livres.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
10000	461	16	1	1	463	10	10	0
5000	230	18	0	3	231	15	5	0
4000	184	14	5	1	185	8	4	0
3000	138	10	10	0	139	1	3	0
2000	92	7	2	3	92	14	2	0
1000	46	3	7	1	46	7	1	0
900	41	11	3	0	41	14	4	2
800	36	18	10	3	37	1	8	0
700	32	6	6	1	32	8	11	2
600	27	14	2	0	27	16	3	0
500	23	1	9	3	23	3	6	2
400	18	9	5	1	18	10	10	0
300	13	17	1	0	13	18	1	2
200	9	4	8	3	9	5	5	0
100	4	12	4	1	4	12	8	2
90	4	3	1	2	4	3	5	1
80	3	13	10	3	3	14	2	0
70	3	4	7	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3	4	10	3
60	2	15	5	0	2	15	7	2
50	2	6	2	$0\frac{1}{2}$	2	6	4	1
40	1	16	11	1	1	17	1	0
30	1	7	8	2	1	7	9	3
20		18	5	3		18	6	2
10		9	2	$3\frac{1}{2}$		9	3	1
5		4	7	$1\frac{1}{2}$		4	7	$2\frac{1}{2}$
4		3	8	1		3	8	2
3		2	9	1		2	9	$1\frac{1}{2}$
2		1	10	$0\frac{1}{2}$		1	10	1
1			11	$0\frac{1}{2}$			11	$0\frac{1}{2}$
Sols.								
10			5	2			5	$2\frac{1}{2}$
5			2	3			2	3
4			2	1			2	1
3			1	$2\frac{1}{2}$			1	$2\frac{1}{2}$
2			1	$0\frac{1}{2}$			1	$0\frac{1}{2}$
1				2				2
Den. 6				1				1

N°	Exch. at 33½ d.				Exch. at 33⅝ d.			
Livres.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
10000	465	5	6	3	467	0	3	1
5000	232	12	9	1	233	10	1	3
4000	186	2	2	3	186	16	1	1
3000	139	11	8	0	140	2	1	0
2000	93	1	1	1	93	8	0	3
1000	46	10	6	3	46	14	0	1
900	41	17	6	0	42	0	7	2
800	37	4	5	1	37	7	2	3
700	32	11	4	3	32	13	9	3½
600	27	18	4	0	28	0	5	0
500	23	5	3	1	23	7	0	0½
400	18	12	2	3	18	13	7	1
300	13	19	2	0	14	0	2	2
200	9	6	1	1	9	6	9	3
100	4	13	0	3	4	13	4	3½
90	4	3	9	0	4	4	0	3
80	3	14	5	1	3	14	8	3
70	3	5	1	3	3	5	4	2½
60	2	15	10	0	2	16	0	2
50	2	6	6	1	2	6	8	1½
40	1	17	2	3	1	17	4	1
30	1	7	11	0	1	8	0	1
20		18	7	1		18	8	0½
10		9	3	3		9	4	0½
5		4	7	3½		4	8	0
4		3	8	3		3	8	3½
3		2	9	2		2	9	2½
2		1	10	1		1	10	1½
1			11	0½			11	1
Sols.								
10			5	2½			5	2½
5			2	3			2	3
4			2	1			2	1
3			1	2½			1	2½
2			1	0½			1	0½
1				2				2
Den. 6				1				1

N°	Exch. at 33¼ d.				Exch. at 33⅞ d.			
Livres.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
10000	468	15	0	0	470	9	8	3
5000	234	7	6	0	235	4	10	1
4000	187	10	0	0	188	3	10	3
3000	140	12	6	0	141	2	11	0
2000	93	15	0	0	94	1	11	1
1000	46	17	6	0	47	0	11	3
900	42	3	9	0	42	6	10	2
800	37	10	0	0	37	12	9	1
700	32	16	3	0	32	18	8	0½
600	28	2	6	0	28	4	7	0
500	23	8	9	0	23	10	5	3½
400	18	15	0	0	18	16	4	3
300	14	1	3	0	14	2	3	2
200	9	7	6	0	9	8	2	1
100	4	13	9	0	4	14	1	0½
90	4	4	4	2	4	4	8	1
80	3	15	0	0	3	15	3	1
70	3	5	7	2	3	5	10	1½
60	2	16	3	0	2	16	5	2
50	2	6	10	2	2	7	0	2½
40	1	17	6	0	1	17	7	3
30	1	8	1	2	1	8	2	3
20		18	9	0		18	9	3½
10		9	4	2		9	4	3½
5		4	8	1		4	8	2
4		3	9	0		3	9	0½
3		2	9	3		2	9	3½
2		1	10	2		1	10	2½
1			11	1			11	1
Sols.								
10			5	2½			5	2½
5			2	3½			2	3½
4			2	1			2	1
3			1	3			1	3
2			1	0½			1	0½
1				2				2½
Den. 6				1				1

Nº	Exch. at 34 d.				Exch. at 34 1/8 d.			
Livres.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
10000	472	4	5	1	473	19	2	0
5000	236	2	2	3	236	19	7	0
4000	188	17	9	1	189	11	8	0
3000	141	13	4	0	142	3	9	0
2000	94	8	10	3	94	15	10	0
1000	47	4	5	1	47	7	11	0
900	42	10	0	0	42	13	1	2
800	37	15	6	3	37	18	4	0
700	33	1	1	1	33	3	6	2
600	28	6	8	0	28	8	9	0
500	23	12	2	3	23	13	11	2
400	18	17	9	1	18	19	2	0
300	14	3	4	0	14	4	4	2
200	9	8	10	3	9	9	7	0
100	4	14	5	1	4	14	9	2
90	4	5	0	0	4	5	3	3
80	3	15	6	3	3	15	10	0
70	3	6	1	1	3	6	4	1
60	2	16	8	0	2	16	10	2
50	2	7	2	3	2	7	4	3
40	1	17	9	1	1	17	11	0
30	1	8	4	0	1	8	5	1
20		18	10	3		18	11	2
10		9	5	1		9	5	3
5		4	8	3		4	8	3 1/2
4		3	9	1		3	9	2
3		2	10	0		2	10	0 1/2
2		1	10	3		1	10	3
1			11	1			11	1 1/2
Sols.								
10			5	2 1/2			5	3
5			2	3 1/2			2	3 1/2
4			2	1			2	1
3			1	3			1	3
2			1	0 1/2			1	0 1/2
1				2 1/2				2 1/2
Den. 6				1				1

N°	Exch. at 34¼ d.				Exch. at 34⅜ d.			
Livers.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
10000	475	13	10	3	477	8	7	1
5000	237	16	11	1	238	14	3	3
4000	190	5	6	3	190	19	5	1
3000	142	14	2	0	143	4	7	0
2000	95	2	9	1	95	9	8	3
1000	47	11	4	3	47	14	10	1
900	42	16	3	0	42	19	4	2
800	38	1	1	1	38	3	10	3
700	33	5	11	3	33	8	4	3½
600	28	10	10	0	28	12	11	0
500	23	15	8	1	23	17	5	0½
400	19	0	6	3	19	1	11	1
300	14	5	5	0	14	6	5	2
200	9	10	3	1	9	10	11	3
100	4	15	1	3	4	15	5	3½
90	4	5	7	2	4	5	11	1
80	3	16	1	1	3	16	4	3
70	3	6	7	0½	3	6	10	0½
60	2	17	1	0	2	17	3	2
50	2	7	6	3½	2	7	8	3½
40	1	18	0	3	1	18	2	1
30	1	8	6	2	1	8	7	3
20		19	0	1		19	1	0½
10		9	6	0½		9	6	2½
5		4	9	0½		4	9	1
4		3	9	3		3	9	3½
3		2	10	1		2	10	1½
2		1	10	3½		1	10	3½
1			11	1½			11	2
Sols.								
10			5	3			5	3
5			2	3½			2	3½
4			2	1			2	1
3			1	3			1	3
2			1	0½			1	0½
1				2½				2½
Den. 6				1				1

Nº	Exch. at 34½ d.				Exch. at 34⅝ d.			
Livres.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
10000	479	3	4	0	480	18	0	3
5000	239	11	8	0	240	9	0	1
4000	191	13	4	0	192	7	2	3
3000	143	15	0	0	144	5	5	0
2000	95	16	8	0	96	3	7	1
1000	47	18	4	0	48	1	9	3
900	43	2	6	0	43	5	7	2
800	38	6	8	0	38	9	5	1
700	33	10	10	0	33	13	3	0½
600	28	15	0	0	28	17	1	0
500	23	19	2	0	24	0	10	3½
400	19	3	4	0	19	4	8	3
300	14	7	6	0	14	8	6	2
200	9	11	8	0	9	12	4	1
100	4	15	10	0	4	16	2	0½
90	4	6	3	0	4	6	6	3
80	3	16	8	0	3	16	11	1
70	3	7	1	0	3	7	3	3½
60	2	17	6	0	2	17	8	2
50	2	7	11	0	2	8	1	0½
40	1	18	4	0	1	18	5	3
30	1	8	9	0	1	8	10	1
20		19	2	0		19	2	3½
10		9	7	0		9	7	1½
5		4	9	2		4	9	3
4		3	10	0		3	10	0½
3		2	10	2		2	10	2½
2		1	11	0		1	11	0½
1			11	2			11	2
Sols.								
10			5	3			5	3
5			2	3½			2	3½
4			2	1			2	1
3			1	3			1	3
2			1	0½			1	0½
1				2½				2½
Den. 6				1				1

N°	Exch. at 34¾ d.				Exch. at 34⅞ d.			
Livres.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
10000	482	12	9	1	484	7	6	0
5000	241	6	4	3	242	3	9	0
4000	193	1	1	1	193	15	0	0
3000	144	15	10	0	145	6	3	0
2000	96	10	6	3	96	17	6	0
1000	48	5	3	1	48	8	9	0
900	43	8	9	0	43	11	10	2
800	38	12	2	3	38	15	0	0
700	33	15	8	1	33	18	1	2
600	28	19	2	0	29	1	3	0
500	24	2	7	3	24	4	4	2
400	19	6	1	1	19	7	6	0
300	14	9	7	0	14	10	7	2
200	9	13	0	3	9	13	9	0
100	4	16	6	1	4	16	10	2
90	4	6	10	2	4	7	2	1
80	3	17	2	3	3	17	6	0
70	3	7	6	3½	3	7	9	3
60	2	17	11	0	2	18	1	2
50	2	8	3	0½	2	8	5	1
40	1	18	7	1	1	18	9	0
30	1	8	11	2	1	9	0	3
20		19	3	3		19	4	2
10			9	7 3½			9	8 1
5			4	9 3½			4	10 0½
4			3	10 1			3	10 2
3			2	10 3			2	10 3½
2			1	11 0½			1	11 1
1				11 2½				11 2½
Sols.								
10				5 3				5 3½
5				2 3½				2 3½
4				2 1½				2 1½
3				1 3				1 3
2				1 0½				1 0½
1				2½				2½
Den. 6				1				1

N°	Exch. at 35 d.				Exch. at 35 1/8 d.			
Livres.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
10000	486	2	2	3	487	16	11	1
5000	243	1	1	1	243	18	5	3
4000	194	8	10	3	195	2	9	1
3000	145	16	8	0	146	7	1	0
2000	97	4	5	1	97	11	4	3
1000	48	12	2	3	48	15	8	1
900	43	15	0	0	43	18	1	2
800	38	17	9	1	39	0	6	3
700	34	0	6	3	34	2	11	3½
600	29	3	4	0	29	5	5	0
500	24	6	1	1	24	7	10	0½
400	19	8	10	3	19	10	3	1
300	14	11	8	0	14	12	8	2
200	9	14	5	1	9	15	1	3
100	4	17	2	3	4	17	6	3½
90	4	7	6	0	4	7	9	3
80	3	17	9	1	3	18	0	3
70	3	8	0	3	3	8	3	2½
60	2	18	4	0	2	18	6	2
50	2	8	7	1	2	8	9	1½
40	1	18	10	3	1	19	0	1
30	1	9	2	0	1	9	3	1
20		19	5	1		19	6	0½
10		9	8	3		9	9	0½
5		4	10	1		4	10	2
4		3	10	3		3	10	3½
3		2	11	0		2	11	0½
2		1	11	1		1	11	1½
1			11	3			11	3
Sols.								
10			5	3½			5	3½
5			2	3½			2	3½
4			2	1½			2	1½
3			1	3			1	3
2			1	0½			1	0½
1				2½				2½
Den. 6				1				1

N°	Exch. at 35¼ d.				Exch. at 35⅜ d.			
Livres.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
10000	489	11	8	0	491	6	4	3
5000	244	15	10	0	245	13	2	1
4000	195	16	8	0	196	10	6	3
3000	146	17	6	0	147	7	11	0
2000	97	18	4	0	98	5	3	1
1000	48	19	2	0	49	2	7	3
900	44	1	3	0	44	4	4	2
800	39	3	4	0	39	6	1	1
700	34	5	5	0	34	7	10	0½
600	29	7	6	0	29	9	7	0
500	24	9	7	0	24	11	3	3½
400	19	11	8	0	19	13	0	3
300	14	13	9	0	14	14	9	2
200	9	15	10	0	9	16	6	1
100	4	17	11	0	4	18	3	0½
90	4	8	1	2	4	8	5	1
80	3	18	4	0	3	18	7	1
70	3	8	6	2	3	8	9	1½
60	2	18	9	0	2	18	11	2
50	2	8	11	2	2	9	1	2½
40	1	19	2	0	1	19	3	3
30	1	9	4	2	1	9	5	3
20		19	7	0		19	7	3½
10		9	9	2		9	9	3½
5		4	10	3		4	11	0
4		3	11	0		3	11	0½
3		2	11	1		2	11	1½
2		1	11	2		1	11	2½
1			11	3			11	3
Sols.								
10			5	3½			5	3½
5			3	0			3	0
4			2	1½			2	1½
3			1	3			1	3
2			1	0½			1	0½
1				2½				2½
Den. 6				1				1

No	Exch. at 35½ d.				Exch. at 35⅝ d.			
Livres.	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
10000	493	1	1	1	494	15	10	0
5000	246	10	6	3	247	7	11	0
4000	197	4	5	1	197	18	4	0
3000	147	18	4	0	148	8	9	0
2000	98	12	2	3	98	19	2	0
1000	49	6	1	1	49	9	7	0
900	44	7	6	0	44	10	7	2
800	39	8	10	3	39	11	8	0
700	34	10	3	1	34	12	8	2
600	29	11	8	0	29	13	9	0
500	24	13	0	3	24	14	9	2
400	19	14	5	1	19	15	10	0
300	14	15	10	0	14	16	10	2
200	9	17	2	3	9	17	11	0
100	4	18	7	1	4	18	11	2
90	4	8	9	0	4	9	0	3
80	3	18	10	3	3	19	2	0
70	3	9	0	1	3	9	3	1
60	2	19	2	0	2	19	4	2
50	2	9	3	3	2	9	5	3
40	1	19	5	1	1	19	7	0
30	1	9	7	0	1	9	8	1
20		19	8	3		19	9	2
10		9	10	1		9	10	3
5		4	11	0½		4	11	1½
4		3	11	1		3	11	2
3		2	11	2		2	11	2½
2		1	11	3		1	11	3
1			11	3½			11	3½
Sols.								
10			5	3½			6	0
5			3	0			3	0
4			2	1½			2	1½
3			1	3			1	3
2			1	0½			1	0½
1				2½				2½
Den. 6				1				1

N°	*Exch. at* 35¾ *d.*				*Exch. at* 35⅞ *d.*			
Livres,	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
10000	496	10	6	3	498	5	3	1
5000	248	5	3	1	249	2	7	3
4000	198	12	2	3	199	6	1	1
3000	148	19	2	0	149	9	7	0
2000	99	6	1	1	99	13	0	3
1000	49	13	0	3	49	16	6	1
900	44	13	9	0	44	16	10	2
800	39	14	5	1	39	17	2	3
700	34	15	1	3	34	17	6	3½
600	29	15	10	0	29	17	11	0
500	24	16	6	1	24	18	3	0½
400	19	17	2	3	19	18	7	1
300	14	17	11	0	14	18	11	2
200	9	18	7	1	9	19	3	3
100	4	19	3	3	4	19	7	3½
90	4	9	4	2	4	9	8	1
80	3	19	5	1	3	19	8	3
70	3	9	6	0½	3	9	9	0½
60	2	19	7	0	2	19	9	2
50	2	9	7	3½	2	9	9	3½
40	1	19	8	3	1	19	0	1
30	1	9	9	2	1	9	10	3
20		19	10	1		19	11	0½
10		9	11	0½		9	11	2½
5		4	11	2½		4	11	3
4		3	11	3		3	11	3½
3		2	11	3		2	11	3½
2		1	11	3½		1	11	3½
1			11	3½		1	0	0
Sols.								
10			6	0			6	0
5			3	0			3	0
4			2	1½			2	1½
3			1	3			1	3
2			1	0½			1	1
1				2½				2½
Den. 6				1				1

TABLE V.

Of PORTUGAL EXCHANGES.

BOoks and Accounts are kept in general throughout this Kingdom in Mill-reas and Reas, 1000 Reas making a Mill-rea, and they ſeparate the Mill-reas from the Reas by a Mark thus, 567 ⊖ 476, which is as much as to ſay 567 Mill-reas and 476 Reas.

The principal Current Coins of Portugal are as follow, viz.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
(COPPER.)				
A Quarto Vintin = 5 Reas	0	0	0	$1\frac{7}{20}$
A Vintin = 20 D°.	0	0	1	$1\frac{2}{5}$
(SILVER.)				
A Teſtoon (5 Vintins) = 100 D°.	0	0	6	3
A Cruiſade, or Crown, (4 Teſtoons) = 400 D°.	0	2	3	0
A new Cruiſade (24 Vintins, or $\frac{1}{10}$ Moidore = 480 D°.	0	2	8	$1\frac{3}{5}$
(GOLD.)				
A Teſtoon Piece = 800 D°.	0	4	6	0
A Moidor (48 Teſtoons) = 4800 D°.	1	7	0	0
A Joaneſe (64 Teſtoons) = 6400 Do.	1	16	0	0

Likewiſe 5 Moidore Pieces, $2\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ ditto. Alſo 4 Joaneſe, double Joaneſe, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and $\frac{1}{8}$ ditto.

The Mill-rea and the Rea are imaginary. A Mill-rea is 5 *s.* $7\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* and a Rea $\frac{27}{100}$ of a Farthing *Sterling*.

England (as well as other Nations) exchanges with this Kingdom by the Mill-rea, and gives Ounce and Parts of a Penny for it, according to the Courſe of Exchange, which is generally from 5 *s.* 3 *d.* to 5 *s.* 8 *d.*—The Par of the Mill-rea is 5 *s.* $7\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* and every Farthing that is given leſs or more for it, is 7 *s.* $4\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* $\frac{15}{27}$ *per Cent.* Loſs or Gain.—As England has generally a Balance due from thence, the Exchange is ſeldom higher than at the Rate of 5 *s.* 4 *d. per* Mill-rea,—which at

this Price is 5 *l.* 3 *s.* 8½ *d. per Cent.* under Par, as to England, and therefore ſo much Loſs; but to any particular Merchant, being ſo much better Exchange, the leſs he gives for the Mill-rea, 'tis 5 *l.* 3 *s.* 8½ *d.* Gain *per Cent.*

The TABLE explained.

In the following Table Mill reas and Reas are equated in Engliſh Money:—The firſt Column of each Page ſhews the Number of Reas; and the Pounds, Shillings, Pence, and Farthings, in the other Columns, oppoſite to each Number of Reas, are the Value thereof, according to the Price of Exchange.

EXAMPLE.

A Merchant of Oporto ſends over to England a Cargo of Wine to the Value of 1654 ⊖ 320 Reas, Exchange at 5 *s.* 3⅜ *d. per* Mill-rea; how much does the ſame amount to in *Sterling* Money?

OPERATION by the TABLE.

Under 5 *s.* 3⅜ *d.* Exchange, and oppoſite to

Reas.		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
900,000	ſtand	237	13	1	2
500,000	—— ——	132	0	7	2
200,000	— —	52	16	3	0
50,000	—— —	13	4	0	3
4,000	— ——	1	1	1	2
300	—— ——	0	1	7	0
20	—— ——	0	0	1	1
	The Anſwer £.	436	16	10	2

OPERATION by the *Rule of Three.*

RULE.—As 1000 Reas are to the Price of Exchange, ſo are the Reas given, to the Anſwer in Pence Engliſh,—obſerving to proceed with the Parts of a Penny when any occur, as before directed under French Exchanges.

The

The former Queſtion reſumed.

	Reas.	*s.*	*d.*	*Reas.*
If	1000 :	5	$3\frac{3}{8}$: :	1654320
Or, if	8000 :	507	: :	1654220
				507

11580240
82716000

8000)838740240(104842 Quot.

Remainder 4240 or ,53 = $0\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

Which Quotient (viz. 104842) divided by 12, and 20, produces 436 *l.* 16 *s.* $10\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* the Anſwer.

Queſtions of this Kind may alſo be wrought by the Rule of *Practice*, as under, obſerving to keep the Mill-reas ſeparate from the Reas, and that the Quota of the Reas make only Decimal Parts of a Pound; but the Method aforeſaid is preferable, being more plain and eaſy, and generally ſhorter, as the laſt three Figures in the Dividend may always be cut off, which, with what remains from the fourth, are but ſo many fractional Parts of a Penny, according to the Diviſor,—thus,

The former Queſtion again reſumed.

OPERATION.

Reas 1654,320 at 5 *s.* $3\frac{3}{8}$ *d.*

5 *s.* is $\frac{1}{4}$	413,580
3 *d.* is $\frac{1}{20}$	20,679
$\frac{2}{8}$ *d.* is $\frac{1}{12}$	1,723
$\frac{1}{8}$ *d.* is $\frac{1}{2}$	,862

Anſwer 436,844 or 436 *l.* 16 *s.* $10\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

The Value of the laſt Figures (viz 844) is found by multiplying by 12, and 4, and cutting off the Figures to the Left Hand above three in each Product;—ſo of any other.

To reduce Engliſh Money into Reas of Portugal, 'tis but to reverſe the former Rule, *i. e.* beginning the Proportion with the Price of Exchange,

change, and multiply the first and second Terms into the fractional Part of the Exchange, as before.

The former Question reversed.

OPERATION.

	s.	*d.*		*Reas.*		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
If	5	$3\frac{3}{8}$	:	1000	: :	436	16	$10\frac{1}{2}$
				8				

Or, if 507 : 8000 : : 104842,53
8000

Reas.

507)838740240,00(1654,320
(The Answ.)

In this Case, the Decimal ,53 equal to the Remainder of the Operation in the former Case, is taken in for the Half-penny to make it exact, since a Farthing is nearly equal to 4 Reas.

EXAMPLE II.

How many Reas of Portugal will 500*l.* Sterling amount to, Exchange at 5 *s.* $4\frac{5}{8}$ *d. per* Mill-rea?

	s.	*d.*		*Reas.*		*l.*
If	5	$4\frac{5}{8}$	:	1000	: :	500
				8		

Or, if 517 *d* : 8000 : : 120000 *d*
8000

Reas.

517)960000000(1856,866 Answ.

N°	*Exc. at* 5 *s.* 3⅛ *d.*				*Exc. at* 5 *s.* 3¼ *d.*			
Reas.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
900000	236	14	4	2	237	3	9	0
500000	131	10	2	2	131	15	5	0
400000	105	4	2	0	105	8	4	0
300000	78	18	1	2	79	1	3	0
200000	52	12	1	0	52	14	2	0
100000	26	6	0	2	26	7	1	0
90000	23	13	5	1	23	14	4	2
80000	21	0	10	0	21	1	8	0
70000	18	8	2	3	18	8	11	2
60000	15	15	7	2	15	16	3	0
50000	13	3	0	1	13	3	6	2
40000	10	10	5	0	10	10	10	0
30000	7	17	9	3	7	18	1	2
20000	5	5	2	2	5	5	5	0
10000	2	12	7	1	2	12	8	2
9000	2	7	4	0½	2	7	5	1
8000	2	2	1	0	2	2	2	0
7000	1	16	9	3½	1	16	10	3
6000	1	11	6	3	1	11	7	2
5000	1	6	3	2½	1	6	4	1
4000	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	0
3000		15	9	1½		15	9	3
2000		10	6	1		10	6	2
1000		5	3	0½		5	3	1
900		4	8	3		4	8	3½
500		2	7	2		2	7	2½
400		2	1	1		2	1	1
300		1	7	0		1	7	0
200		1	0	2½		1	0	2½
100			6	1			6	1½
50			3	0½			3	0½
40			2	2			2	2
30			1	3½			1	3½
20			1	1			1	1
10				2½				2½
5				1¼				1½

N°	Exc. at 5 s. 3⅜ d.				Exc. at 5 s. 3½ d.			
Reas.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
900000	237	13	1	2	238	2	6	0
500000	132	0	7	2	132	5	10	0
400000	105	12	6	0	105	16	8	0
300000	79	4	4	2	79	7	6	0
200000	52	16	3	0	52	18	4	0
100000	26	8	1	2	26	9	2	0
90000	23	15	3	3	23	16	3	0
80000	21	2	6	0	21	3	4	0
70000	18	9	8	1	18	10	5	0
60000	15	16	10	2	15	17	6	0
50000	13	4	0	3	13	4	7	0
40000	10	11	3	0	10	11	8	0
30000	7	18	5	1	7	18	9	0
20000	5	5	7	2	5	5	10	0
10000	2	12	9	3	2	12	11	0
9000	2	7	6	1½	2	7	7	2
8000	2	2	3	0	2	2	4	0
7000	1	16	11	2½	1	17	0	2
6000	1	11	8	1	1	11	9	0
5000	1	6	4	3½	1	6	5	2
4000	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	0
3000		15	10	0½		15	10	2
2000		10	6	3		10	7	0
1000		5	3	1½		5	3	2
900		4	9	0		4	9	0½
500		2	7	2½		2	7	3
400		2	1	1½		2	1	1½
300		1	7	0		1	7	0
200		1	0	2½		1	0	3
100			6	1½			6	1½
50			3	0½			3	0½
40			2	2			2	2
30			1	3½			1	3½
20			1	1			1	1
10				2½				2½
5				1¼				1¼

N°	*Exch. at* 5*s.* $3\frac{5}{8}$ *d.*				*Exch. at* 5 *s.* $3\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*			
Reas.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
900000	238	11	10	2	239	1	3	0
500000	132	11	0	2	132	16	3	0
400000	106	0	10	0	106	5	0	0
300000	79	10	7	2	79	13	9	0
200000	53	0	5	0	53	2	6	0
100000	26	10	2	2	26	11	3	0
90000	23	17	2	1	23	18	1	2
80000	21	4	2	0	21	5	0	0
70000	18	11	1	3	18	11	10	2
60000	15	18	1	2	15	18	9	0
50000	13	5	1	1	13	5	7	2
40000	10	12	1	0	10	12	6	0
30000	7	19	0	3	7	19	4	2
20000	5	6	0	2	5	6	3	0
10000	2	13	0	1	2	13	1	2
9000	2	7	8	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	7	9	3
8000	2	2	5	0	2	2	6	0
7000	1	17	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	17	2	1
6000	1	11	9	3	1	11	10	2
5000	1	6	6	$0\frac{1}{2}$	1	6	6	3
4000	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	0
3000		15	10	$3\frac{1}{2}$		15	11	1
2000		10	7	1		10	7	2
1000		5	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$		5	3	3
900		4	9	1		4	9	$1\frac{1}{2}$
500		2	7	3		2	7	$3\frac{1}{2}$
400		2	1	2		2	1	2
300		1	7	$0\frac{1}{2}$		1	7	$0\frac{1}{2}$
200		1	0	3		1	0	3
100			6	$1\frac{1}{2}$			6	$3\frac{1}{2}$
50			3	$0\frac{1}{2}$			3	$0\frac{1}{2}$
40			2	2			2	2
30			1	$3\frac{1}{2}$			1	$3\frac{1}{2}$
20			1	1			1	1
10				$2\frac{1}{2}$				$2\frac{1}{2}$
5				$1\frac{1}{4}$				$1\frac{1}{4}$

N°	Exch. at 5s. 3 7/8 d.				Exch. at 5s. 4 d.			
Reas.	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
900000	239	10	7	2	240	0	0	0
500000	133	1	5	2	133	6	8	0
400000	106	9	2	0	106	13	4	0
300000	76	16	10	2	80	0	0	0
200000	53	4	7	0	53	6	8	0
100000	26	12	3	2	26	13	4	0
90000	23	19	0	3	24	0	0	0
80000	21	5	10	0	21	6	8	0
70000	18	12	7	1	18	13	4	0
60000	15	19	4	2	16	0	0	0
50000	13	6	1	3	13	6	8	0
40000	10	12	11	0	10	13	4	0
30000	7	19	8	1	8	0	0	0
20000	5	6	5	2	5	6	8	0
10000	2	13	2	3	2	13	4	0
9000	2	7	10	3½	2	8	0	0
8000	2	2	7	0	2	2	8	0
7000	1	17	3	0½	1	17	4	0
6000	1	11	11	1	1	12	0	0
5000	1	6	7	1½	1	6	8	0
4000	1	1	3	2	1	1	4	0
3000		15	11	2½		16	0	0
2000		10	7	3		10	8	0
1000		5	3	3½		5	4	0
900		4	9	2		4	9	2½
500		2	8	0		2	8	0
400		2	1	2		2	1	2½
300		1	7	0½		1	7	1
200		1	0	3		1	0	3
100			6	1½			6	1½
50			3	1			3	1
40			2	2			2	2½
30			1	3½			1	3½
20			1	1			1	1
10				2½				2½
5				1¼				1¼

N°	Exch. at 5 s. 4⅛ d.				Exch. at 5 s. 4¼ d.			
Reas.	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
900000	240	9	4	2	240	18	9	0
500000	133	11	10	2	133	17	1	0
400000	106	17	6	0	107	1	8	0
300000	80	3	1	2	80	6	3	0
200000	53	8	9	0	53	10	10	0
100000	26	14	4	2	26	15	5	0
90000	24	0	11	1	24	1	10	2
80000	21	7	6	0	21	8	4	0
70000	18	14	0	3	18	14	9	2
60000	16	0	7	2	16	1	3	0
50000	13	7	2	1	13	7	8	2
40000	10	13	9	0	10	14	2	0
30000	8	0	3	3	8	0	7	2
20000	5	6	10	2	5	7	1	0
10000	2	13	5	1	2	13	6	2
9000	2	8	1	0½	2	8	2	1
8000	2	2	9	0	2	2	10	0
7000	1	17	4	3½	1	17	5	3
6000	1	12	0	3	1	12	1	2
5000	1	6	8	2½	1	6	9	1
4000	1	1	4	2	1	1	5	0
3000		16	0	1½		16	0	3
2000		10	8	1		10	8	2
1000		5	4	0½		5	4	1
900		4	9	3		4	9	3½
500		2	8	0		2	8	0½
400		2	1	2½		2	1	3
300		1	7	1		1	7	1
200		1	0	3½		1	0	3½
100			6	1½			6	1½
50			3	1			3	1
40			2	2½			2	2½
30			1	3½			1	3½
20			1	1			1	1
10				2½				2½
5				1¼				1¼

N°	Exch. at 5 s. 4 3/8 d.				Exch. at 5 s. 4 1/2 d.			
Reas.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
900000	241	8	1	2	241	17	6	0
500000	134	2	3	2	134	7	6	0
400000	107	5	10	0	107	10	0	0
300000	80	9	4	2	80	12	6	0
200000	53	12	11	0	53	15	0	0
100000	26	16	5	2	26	17	6	0
90000	24	2	9	3	24	3	9	0
80000	21	9	2	0	21	10	0	0
70000	18	15	6	1	18	16	3	0
60000	16	1	10	2	16	2	6	0
50000	13	8	2	3	13	8	9	0
40000	10	14	7	0	10	15	0	0
30000	8	0	11	1	8	1	3	0
20000	5	7	3	2	5	7	6	0
10000	2	13	7	3	2	13	9	0
9000	2	8	3	1 1/2	2	8	4	2
8000	2	2	11	0	2	3	0	0
7000	1	17	6	2 1/2	1	17	7	2
6000	1	12	2	1	1	12	3	0
5000	1	6	9	3 1/2	1	6	10	2
4000	1	1	5	2	1	1	6	0
3000		16	1	0 1/2		16	1	2
2000		10	8	3		10	9	0
1000		5	4	1 1/2		5	4	2
900		4	9	3 1/2		4	10	0
500		2	8	0 1/2		2	8	1
400		2	1	3		2	1	3
300		1	7	1		1	7	1 1/2
200		1	0	3 1/2		1	0	3 1/2
100			6	1 1/2			6	2
50			3	1			3	1
40			2	2 1/2			2	2 1/2
30			1	3 1/2			1	3 1/2
20			1	1			1	1
10				2 1/2				2 1/2
5				1 1/4				1 1/4

N°	Exch. at 5s. 4⅝d.				Exch. at 5s. 4¾d.			
Reas.	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
900000	242	6	10	2	242	16	3	0
500000	134	12	8	2	134	17	11	0
400000	107	14	2	0	107	18	4	0
300000	80	15	7	2	80	18	9	0
200000	53	17	1	0	53	19	2	0
100000	26	18	6	2	26	19	7	0
90000	24	4	8	1	24	5	7	2
80000	21	10	10	0	21	11	8	0
70000	18	16	11	3	18	17	8	2
60000	16	3	1	2	16	3	9	0
50000	13	9	3	1	13	9	9	2
40000	10	15	5	0	10	15	10	0
30000	8	1	6	3	8	1	10	2
20000	5	7	8	2	5	7	11	0
10000	2	13	10	1	2	13	11	2
9000	2	8	5	2½	2	8	6	3
8000	2	3	1	0	2	3	2	0
7000	1	17	8	1½	1	17	9	1
6000	1	12	3	3	1	12	4	2
5000	1	6	11	0½	1	6	11	3
4000	1	1	6	2	1	1	7	0
3000		16	1	3½		16	2	1
2000		10	9	1		10	9	2
1000		5	4	2½		5	4	3
900		4	10	0½		4	10	1
500		2	8	1		2	8	1½
400		2	1	3½		2	1	3½
300		1	7	1½		1	7	1½
200		1	0	3½		1	1	0
100			6	2			6	2
50			3	1			3	1
40			2	2½			2	2½
30			2	0			2	0
20			1	1			1	1
10				2½				2½
5				1¼				1¼

N°	Exch. at 5 s. $4\frac{7}{8}$ d.				Exch. at 5 s. 5 d.			
Reas.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
900000	243	5	7	2	243	15	0	0
500000	135	3	1	2	135	8	4	0
400000	108	2	6	0	108	6	8	0
300000	81	1	10	2	81	5	0	0
200000	54	1	3	0	54	3	4	0
100000	27	0	7	2	27	1	8	0
90000	24	6	6	3	24	7	6	0
80000	21	12	6	0	21	13	4	0
70000	18	18	5	1	18	19	2	0
60000	16	4	4	2	16	5	0	0
50000	13	10	3	3	13	10	10	0
40000	10	16	3	0	10	16	8	0
30000	8	2	2	1	8	2	6	0
20000	5	8	1	2	5	8	4	0
10000	2	14	0	3	2	14	2	0
9000	2	8	7	$3\frac{1}{2}$	2	8	9	0
8000	2	3	3	0	2	3	4	0
7000	1	17	10	$0\frac{1}{2}$	1	17	11	0
6000	1	12	5	1	1	12	6	0
5000	1	7	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	7	1	0
4000	1	1	7	2	1	1	8	0
3000		16	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$		16	3	0
2000		10	19	3		10	10	0
1000		5	4	$3\frac{1}{2}$		5	5	0
900		4	10	$1\frac{1}{2}$		4	10	2
500		2	8	3		2	8	2
400		2	2	0		2	2	0
300		1	7	2		1	7	2
200		1	1	0		1	1	0
100			6	2			6	2
50			3	1			3	1
40			2	$2\frac{1}{2}$			2	$2\frac{1}{2}$
30			2	0			2	0
20			1	1			1	1
10				$2\frac{1}{2}$				$2\frac{1}{2}$
5				$1\frac{1}{4}$				$1\frac{1}{4}$

N°	Exc. at 5 s. 5 1/8 d.				Exch. at 5 s. 5 1/4 d.			
Reas.	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
900000	244	4	4	2	244	13	9	0
500000	135	13	6	2	135	18	9	0
400000	108	10	10	0	108	15	0	0
300000	81	8	1	2	81	11	3	0
200000	54	5	5	0	54	7	6	0
100000	27	2	8	2	27	3	9	0
90000	24	8	5	1	24	9	4	2
80000	21	14	2	0	21	15	0	0
70000	18	19	10	3	19	0	7	2
60000	16	5	7	2	16	6	3	0
50000	13	11	4	1	13	11	10	2
40000	10	17	1	0	10	17	6	0
30000	8	2	9	3	8	3	1	2
20000	5	8	6	2	5	8	9	0
10000	2	14	3	1	2	14	4	2
9000	2	8	10	0 1/2	2	8	11	1
8000	2	3	5	0	2	3	6	0
7000	1	17	11	3 1/2	1	18	0	3
6000	1	12	6	3	1	12	7	2
5000	1	7	1	2 1/2	1	7	2	1
4000	1	1	8	2	1	1	9	0
3000		16	3	1 1/2		16	3	3
2000		10	10	1		10	10	2
1000		5	5	0 1/2		5	5	1
900		4	10	2 1/2		4	10	3
500		2	8	2		2	8	2 1/2
400		2	2	0		2	2	0 1/2
300		1	7	2		1	7	2 1/2
200		1	1	0		1	1	0
100			6	2			6	2
50			3	1			3	1
40			2	2 1/2			2	2 1/2
30			2	0			2	0
20			1	1			1	1
10				2 1/2				2 1/2
5				1 1/4		N		1 1/4

N°	Exch. at 5 s. 5 3/8 d.				Exch. at 5 s. 5 1/2 d.			
Reas.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
900000	245	3	1	2	245	12	6	0
500000	136	3	11	2	136	9	2	0
400000	108	19	2	0	109	3	4	0
300000	81	14	4	2	81	17	6	0
200000	54	9	7	0	54	11	8	0
100000	27	4	9	2	27	5	10	0
90000	24	10	3	3	24	11	3	0
80000	21	15	10	0	21	16	8	0
70000	19	1	4	1	19	2	1	0
60000	16	6	10	2	16	7	6	0
50000	13	12	4	3	13	12	11	0
40000	10	17	11	0	10	18	4	0
30000	8	3	5	1	8	3	9	0
20000	5	8	11	2	5	9	2	0
10000	2	14	5	3	2	14	7	0
9000	2	9	0	1 1/2	2	9	1	2
8000	2	3	7	0	2	3	8	0
7000	1	18	1	2 1/2	1	18	2	2
6000	1	12	8	1	1	12	9	0
5000	1	7	2	3 1/2	1	7	3	2
4000	1	1	9	2	1	1	10	0
3000		16	4	0 1/2		16	4	2
2000		10	10	3		10	11	0
1000			5	5 1 1/2			5	5 2
900			4	10 3 1/2			4	11 0
500			2	8 2 1/2			2	8 3
400			2	2 0 1/2			2	2 1
300			1	7 2 1/2			1	7 2 1/2
200			1	1 0 1/2			1	1 0 1/2
100				6 2				6 2
50				3 1				3 1
40				2 2 1/2				2 2 1/2
30				2 0				2 0
20				1 1				1 1
10				2 1/2				2 1/2
5				1 3/4				1 1/4

No	Exch. at 5s, 5⅝d.				Exch. at 5s, 5¾d.			
Reas.	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
900000	246	1	10	2	246	11	3	0
500000	136	14	4	2	136	19	7	0
400000	109	7	6	0	109	11	8	0
300000	82	0	7	2	82	3	9	0
200000	54	13	9	0	54	15	10	0
100000	27	6	10	2	27	7	11	0
90000	24	12	2	1	24	13	1	2
80000	21	17	6	0	21	18	4	0
70000	19	2	9	3	19	3	6	2
60000	16	8	1	2	16	8	9	0
50000	13	13	5	1	13	13	11	2
40000	10	18	9	0	10	19	2	0
30000	8	4	0	3	8	4	4	2
20000	5	9	4	2	5	9	7	0
10000	2	14	8	1	2	14	9	2
9000	2	9	2	2½	2	9	3	3
8000	2	3	9	0	2	3	10	0
7000	1	18	3	1½	1	18	4	1
6000	1	12	9	3	1	12	10	2
5000	1	7	4	0½	1	7	4	3
4000	1	1	10	2	1	1	11	0
3000		16	4	3½		16	5	1
2000		10	11	1		10	11	2
1000		5	5	2½		5	5	3
900		4	11	0		4	11	0½
500		2	8	3		2	8	3½
400		2	2	1		2	2	1
300		1	7	3		1	7	3
200		1	1	0½		1	1	0½
100			6	2			6	2½
50			3	1			3	1
40			2	2½			2	2½
30			2	0			2	0
20			1	1			1	1½
10				2½				2½
5				1¼				1¼

N°	Exch. at 5 s. 5 7/8 d.				Exch. at 5 s. 6 d.			
Reas.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
900000	247	0	7	2	247	10	0	0
500000	137	4	9	2	137	10	0	0
400000	109	15	10	0	110	0	0	0
300000	82	6	10	2	82	10	0	0
200000	54	17	11	0	55	0	0	0
100000	27	8	11	2	27	10	0	0
90000	24	14	0	3	24	15	0	0
80000	21	19	2	0	22	0	0	0
70000	19	4	3	1	19	5	0	0
60000	16	9	4	2	16	10	0	0
50000	13	14	5	3	13	15	0	0
40000	10	19	7	0	11	0	0	0
30000	8	4	8	1	8	5	0	0
20000	5	9	9	2	5	10	0	0
10000	2	14	10	3	2	15	0	0
9000	2	9	4	3½	2	9	6	0
8000	2	3	11	0	2	4	0	0
7000	1	18	5	0½	1	18	6	0
6000	1	12	11	1	1	13	0	0
5000	1	7	5	1½	1	7	6	0
4000	1	1	11	2	1	2	0	0
3000		16	5	2½		16	6	0
2000		10	11	3		11	0	0
1000		5	5	3½		5	6	0
900		4	11	1		4	11	1½
500		2	8	3½		2	9	0
400		2	2	1½		2	2	1½
300		1	7	3		1	7	3
200		1	1	0½		1	1	1
100			6	2½			6	2½
50			3	1			3	1
40			2	2½			2	2½
30			2	0			2	0
20			1	1½			1	1½
10				2½				2½
5				1¼				1¼

N°	Exc. at 5 s. 6½ d.				Exc. at 5 s. 6½ d.			
Reas.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
900000	247	19	4	2	248	8	9	0
500000	137	15	2	2	138	0	5	0
400000	110	4	2	0	110	8	4	0
300000	82	13	1	2	82	16	3	0
200000	55	2	1	0	55	4	2	0
100000	27	11	0	2	27	12	1	0
90000	24	15	11	1	24	16	10	2
80000	22	0	10	0	22	1	8	0
70000	19	5	8	3	19	6	5	2
60000	16	10	7	2	16	11	3	0
50000	13	15	6	1	13	16	0	2
40000	11	0	5	0	11	0	10	0
30000	8	5	3	3	8	5	7	2
20000	5	10	2	2	5	10	5	0
10000	2	15	1	1	2	15	2	2
9000	2	9	7	0½	2	9	8	1
8000	2	4	1	0	2	4	2	0
7000	1	18	6	3½	1	18	7	3
6000	1	13	0	3	1	13	1	2
5000	1	7	6	2½	1	7	7	1
4000	1	2	0	2	1	2	1	0
3000		16	6	1½		16	6	3
2000		11	0	1		11	0	2
1000		5	6	0½		5	6	1
900		4	11	2		4	11	2½
500		2	9	0		2	9	0½
400		2	2	2		2	2	2
300		1	7	3½		1	7	3½
200		1	1	1		1	1	1
100			6	2½			6	2½
50			3	1			3	1
40			2	2½			2	2½
30			2	0			2	0
20			1	1½			1	1½
10				2½				2½
5				1¼				1¼

N°	Exch. at 5s. 6⅜d.				Exch. at 5s. 6½d.			
Reas.	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
900000	248	18	1	2	249	7	6	0
500000	138	5	7	2	138	10	10	0
400000	110	12	6	0	110	16	8	0
300000	82	19	4	2	83	2	6	0
200000	55	6	3	0	55	8	4	0
100000	27	13	1	2	27	14	2	0
90000	24	17	9	3	24	18	9	0
80000	22	2	6	0	22	3	4	0
70000	19	7	2	1	19	7	11	0
60000	16	11	10	2	16	12	6	0
50000	13	16	6	3	13	17	1	0
40000	11	1	3	0	11	1	8	0
30000	8	5	11	1	8	6	3	0
20000	5	10	7	2	5	10	10	0
10000	2	15	3	3	2	15	5	0
9000	2	9	9	1½	2	9	10	2
8000	2	4	3	0	2	4	4	0
7000	1	18	8	2½	1	18	9	2
6000	1	13	2	1	1	13	3	0
5000	1	7	7	3½	1	7	8	2
4000	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	0
3000		16	7	0½		16	7	2
2000		11	3	3		11	1	0
1000		5	6	1½		5	6	2
900		4	11	3		4	11	3½
500		2	9	1		2	9	1
400		2	2	2		2	2	2½
300		1	7	3½		1	8	0
200		1	1	1		1	1	1
100			6	2½			6	2½
50			3	1½			3	1½
40			2	2½			2	2½
30			2	0			2	0
20			1	1½			1	1½
10				2½				2½
5				1¼				1¼

N°	Exch. at 5s. 6⅝d.				Exch. at 5 s. 6¾d.			
Reas.	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
900000	249	16	10	2	250	6	3	0
500000	138	16	0	2	139	1	3	0
400000	111	0	10	0	111	5	0	0
300000	83	5	7	2	83	8	9	0
200000	55	10	5	0	55	12	6	0
100000	27	15	2	2	27	16	3	0
90000	24	19	8	1	25	0	7	2
80000	22	4	2	0	22	5	0	0
70000	19	8	7	3	19	9	4	2
60000	16	13	1	2	16	13	9	0
50000	13	17	7	1	13	18	1	2
40000	11	2	1	0	11	2	6	0
30000	8	6	6	3	8	6	10	2
20000	5	11	0	2	5	11	3	0
10000	2	15	6	1	2	15	7	2
9000	2	9	11	2½	2	10	0	3
8000	2	4	5	0	2	4	6	0
7000	1	18	10	1½	1	18	11	1
6000	1	13	3	3	1	13	4	2
5000	1	7	9	0½	1	7	9	3
4000	1	2	2	2	1	2	3	0
3000		16	7	3½		16	8	1
2000		11	1	1		11	1	2
1000		5	6	2½		5	6	3
900		5	0	0		5	0	0½
500		2	9	1		2	9	1½
400		2	2	2½		2	2	3
300		1	8	0		1	8	0
200		1	1	1½		1	1	1½
100			6	2½			6	2½
50			3	1½			3	1½
40			2	2½			2	2½
30			2	0			2	0
20			1	1½			1	1½
10				2½				2½
5				1¼				1¼

N°	Exc. at 5 s. 6⅞ d.				Exch. at 5 s. 7 d.			
Reas.	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
900000	250	15	7	2	251	5	0	0
500000	139	6	5	2	139	11	8	0
400000	111	9	2	0	111	13	4	0
300000	83	11	10	2	83	15	0	0
200000	55	14	7	0	55	16	8	0
100000	27	17	3	2	27	18	4	0
90000	25	1	6	3	25	2	6	0
80000	22	5	10	0	22	6	8	0
70000	19	10	1	1	19	10	10	0
60000	16	14	4	2	16	15	0	0
50000	13	18	7	3	13	19	2	0
40000	11	2	11	0	11	3	4	0
30000	8	7	2	1	8	7	6	0
20000	5	11	5	2	5	11	8	0
10000	2	15	8	3	2	15	10	0
9000	2	10	1	3½	2	10	3	0
8000	2	4	7	0	2	4	8	0
7000	1	19	0	0½	1	19	1	0
6000	1	13	5	1	1	13	6	0
5000	1	7	10	1½	1	7	11	0
4000	1	2	3	2	1	2	4	0
3000		16	8	2½		16	9	0
2000		11	1	3		11	2	0
1000		5	6	3½		5	7	0
900		5	0	0½		5	0	1
500		2	9	1½		2	9	2
400		2	2	3		2	2	3
300		1	8	0		1	8	0½
200		1	1	1½		1	1	1½
100			6	2½			6	3
50			3	1½			3	1½
40			2	2½			2	2½
30			2	0			2	0
20			1	1½			1	1½
10				2½				2½
5				1¼				1¼

N°	Exch. at 5s. 7⅛d.				Exch. at 5s. 7¼d.			
Reas.	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
900000	251	14	4	2	252	3	9	0
500000	139	16	10	2	140	2	1	0
400000	111	17	6	0	112	1	8	0
300000	83	18	1	2	84	1	3	0
200000	55	18	9	0	56	0	10	0
100000	27	19	4	2	28	0	5	0
90000	25	3	5	1	25	4	4	2
80000	22	7	6	0	22	8	4	0
70000	19	11	6	3	19	12	3	2
60000	16	15	7	2	16	16	3	0
50000	13	19	8	1	14	0	2	2
40000	11	3	9	0	11	4	2	0
30000	8	7	9	3	8	8	1	2
20000	5	11	10	2	5	12	1	0
10000	2	15	11	1	2	16	0	2
9000	2	10	4	0½	2	10	5	1
8000	2	4	9	0	2	4	10	0
7000	1	19	1	3½	1	19	2	3
6000	1	13	6	3	1	13	7	2
5000	1	7	11	2½	1	8	0	1
4000	1	2	4	2	1	2	5	0
3000		16	9	1½		16	9	3
2000		11	2	1		11	2	2
1000		5	7	0½		5	7	1
900		5	0	1½		5	0	2
500		2	9	2		2	9	2½
400		2	2	3½		2	2	3½
300		1	8	0½		1	8	0½
200		1	1	1½		1	1	2
100			6	3			6	3
50			3	1½			3	1½
40			2	2½			2	3
30			2	0			2	0
20			1	1½			1	1½
10				2½				2½
5				1¼				1¼

N°	Exch. at 5 s. 7½ d.				Exch. at 5 s. 7½ d.			
Reas.	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
900000	252	13	1	2	253	2	6	0
500000	140	7	3	2	140	12	6	0
400000	112	5	10	0	112	10	0	0
300000	84	4	4	2	84	7	6	0
200000	56	2	11	0	56	5	0	0
100000	28	1	5	2	28	2	6	0
90000	25	5	3	3	25	6	3	0
80000	22	9	2	0	22	10	0	0
70000	19	13	0	1	19	13	9	0
60000	16	16	10	1	16	17	6	0
50000	14	0	8	3	14	1	3	0
40000	11	4	7	0	11	5	0	0
30000	8	8	5	1	8	8	9	0
20000	5	12	3	1	5	12	6	0
10000	2	16	1	3	2	16	3	0
9000	2	10	6	1½	2	10	7	2
8000	2	4	11	0	2	5	0	0
7000	1	19	3	2½	1	19	4	2
6000	1	13	8	1	1	13	9	0
5000	1	8	0	3½	1	8	1	2
4000	1	2	5	2	1	2	6	0
3000		16	10	0½		16	10	2
2000		11	2	3		11	3	0
1000		5	7	1½		5	7	2
900		5	0	2½		5	0	3
500		2	9	2½		2	9	3
400		2	3	0		2	3	0
300		1	8	1		1	8	1
200		1	1	2		1	1	2
100			6	3			6	3
50			3	1½			3	1½
40			2	3			2	3
30			2	0			2	0
20			1	1½			1	1½
10				2½				2½
5				1¼				1¼

Nº	Exch. at 5 s. 7⅛ d.				Exch. at 5 s. 7¼ d.			
Reas.	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
900000	253	11	10	2	254	1	3	0
500000	140	17	8	2	141	2	11	0
400000	112	14	2	0	112	18	4	0
300000	84	10	7	2	84	13	9	0
200000	56	7	1	0	56	9	2	0
100000	28	3	6	2	28	4	7	0
90000	25	7	2	1	25	8	1	2
80000	22	10	10	0	22	11	8	0
70000	19	14	5	3	19	15	2	2
60000	16	18	1	2	16	18	9	0
50000	14	1	9	1	14	2	3	2
40000	11	5	5	0	11	5	10	0
30000	8	9	0	3	8	9	4	2
20000	5	12	8	2	5	12	11	0
10000	2	16	4	1	2	16	5	2
9000	2	10	8	2½	2	10	9	3
8000	2	5	1	0	2	5	2	0
7000	1	19	5	1½	1	19	6	1
6000	1	13	9	3	1	13	10	2
5000	1	8	2	0½	1	8	2	3
4000	1	2	6	2	1	2	7	0
3000		16	10	3½		16	11	1
2000		11	3	1		11	3	2
1000		5	7	2½		5	7	3
900		5	1	0 3½		5	1	0
500		2	9	3		2	9	3½
400		2	3	0		2	3	0½
300		1	8	1		1	8	1½
200		1	1	2		1	1	2
100			6	3			6	3
50			3	1½			3	1½
40			2	3			2	3
30			2	0			2	0
20			1	1½			1	1½
10				2½				2½
5				1¼				1¼

N°	Exch. at 5 s. 5⅞ d.				Exch. at 5 s. 8 d.			
Reas.	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
900000	254	10	7	2	255	0	0	0
500000	141	8	1	2	141	13	4	0
400000	113	2	6	0	113	6	8	0
300000	84	16	10	2	85	0	0	0
200000	56	11	3	0	56	13	4	0
100000	28	5	7	2	28	6	8	0
90000	25	9	0	3	25	10	0	0
80000	22	12	6	0	22	13	4	0
70000	19	15	11	1	19	16	8	0
60000	16	19	4	2	17	0	0	0
50000	14	2	9	3	14	3	4	0
40000	11	6	3	0	11	6	8	0
30000	8	9	8	1	8	10	0	0
20000	5	13	1	2	5	13	4	0
10000	2	16	6	3	2	16	8	0
9000	2	10	10	3½	2	11	0	0
8000	2	5	3	0	2	5	4	0
7000	1	19	7	0½	1	19	8	0
6000	1	13	11	1	1	14	0	0
5000	1	8	3	1½	1	8	4	0
4000	1	2	7	2	1	2	8	0
3000		16	11	2½		17	0	0
2000		10	3	3		11	4	0
1000		5	7	3½		5	8	0
900		5	1	0½		5	1	1
500		2	9	3½		2	10	0
400		2	3	0½		2	3	1
300		1	8	1½		1	8	1½
200		1	1	2½		1	1	2½
100			6	3			6	3
50			3	1½			3	1½
40			2	3			2	3
30			2	0			2	0
20			1	1½			1	1½
10				2½				2½
5				1¼				1¼

TABLES VI. and VII.

EXCHANGES *from* SPAIN, ITALY, GERMANY, DENMARK, RUSSIA, *&c. may reſpectively be reduced to Engliſh Money, by the joint Application of thoſe two Tables:—And firſt,*

Of SPANISH EXCHANGES.

AT Cadiz, Madrid, Bilboa, Malaga, and moſt of the principal Places in this Kingdom, Books and Accounts are kept in Piaſtres, or Dollars, Rials, and Marevedies,—and they reckon

34 Marevedies make 1 Rial
8 Rials —— 1 Piaſtre
11 Rials 1 Mar. — 1 Ducat
} of Exchange old Plate

The principal of their Current Coins, are viz.

		s.	*d.*	*q.*
(COPPER.)				
A Marevede	is	0	0	$0\frac{43}{272}$
A Quartil, or Ochavo = 2 Marev.		0	0	$0\frac{43}{136}$
A Quarto = 2 Quartils, or 4 Marev.		0	0	$0\frac{43}{68}$
(SILVER.)				
A Rial = 17 Quartils, 34 Marevedies		0	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$
A Priſtine = 2 Rials	—	0	10	3
A Piaſtre, Dollar, Peſo, or Livre	8 Rials old Plate	3	7	0
A Dollar of Seville = 10 Rials ditto		4	6	0
(GOLD.)				
A Piſtole = 4 Dollars of 10 Rials nearly		17	11	0

They have alſo 4 and 2 Piſtole Pieces, and $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ ditto. Likewiſe Dollars of Peru of 4 *s.* 5 *d.* Pillar Dollars of 4 *s.* $6\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* and Croſs Dollars of 4 *s.* $4\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* each.

The Marevede Piaſtre and Ducat of Exchange are all imaginary; the Piaſtre conſiſting of 8 Rials of old, and 10 of new Plate.

Exchanges between England and this Kingdom are generally negociated by the Piaſtre, ſometimes by the Ducat. England gives an uncertain Number of Pence and Parts for 1 Piaſtre.—The Courſe of Exchange is between 35 *d.* and 45 *d.* Sterling for a Piaſtre of 8 Rials. The

Nº	Exch. at 5 s. 5⅞ d.				Exch. at 5 s. 8 d.			
Reas.	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
900000	254	10	7	2	255	0	0	0
500000	141	8	1	2	141	13	4	0
400000	113	2	6	0	113	6	8	0
300000	84	16	10	2	85	0	0	0
200000	56	11	3	0	56	13	4	0
100000	28	5	7	2	28	6	8	0
90000	25	9	0	3	25	10	0	0
80000	22	12	6	0	22	13	4	0
70000	19	15	11	1	19	16	8	0
60000	16	19	4	2	17	0	0	0
50000	14	2	9	3	14	3	4	0
40000	11	6	3	0	11	6	8	0
30000	8	9	8	1	8	10	0	0
20000	5	13	1	2	5	13	4	0
10000	2	16	6	3	2	16	8	0
9000	2	10	10	3½	2	11	0	0
8000	2	5	3	0	2	5	4	0
7000	1	19	7	0½	1	19	8	0
6000	1	13	11	1	1	14	0	0
5000	1	8	3	1½	1	8	4	0
4000	1	2	7	2	1	2	8	0
3000		16	11	2½		17	0	0
2000		10	3	3		11	4	0
1000		5	7	3½		5	8	0
900		5	1	0½		5	1	1
500		2	9	3½		2	10	0
400		2	3	0½		2	3	1
300		1	8	1½		1	8	1½
200		1	1	2½		1	1	2½
100			6	3			6	3
50			3	1½			3	1½
40			2	3			2	3
30			2	0			2	0
20			1	1½			1	1½
10				2½				2½
5				1¼				1¼

TABLES VI. and VII.

EXCHANGES *from* SPAIN, ITALY, GERMANY, DENMARK, RUSSIA, *&c. may reſpectively be reduced to Engliſh Money, by the joint Application of thoſe two Tables:—And firſt,*

Of SPANISH EXCHANGES.

AT Cadiz, Madrid, Bilboa, Malaga, and moſt of the principal Places in this Kingdom, Books and Accounts are kept in Piaſtres, or Dollars, Rials, and Marevedies,—and they reckon

4 Marevedies make 1 Rial
8 Rials —— 1 Piaſtre
1 Rials 1 Mar. — 1 Ducat
} of Exchange old Plate

The principal of their Current Coins, are viz.

		s.	*d.*	*q.*
(COPPER.)				
A Marevede	is	0	0	$0\frac{43}{272}$
A Quartil, or Ochavo	= 2 Marev.	0	0	$1\frac{43}{136}$
A Quarto	= 2 Quartils, or 4 Marev.	0	0	$0\frac{43}{68}$
(SILVER.)				
A Rial	= 17 Quartils, 34 Marevedies	0	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$
A Priſtine	= 2 Rials —	0	10	3
A Piaſtre, Dollar, Peſo, or Livre	8 Rials old Plate	3	7	0
A Dollar of Seville	= 10 Rials ditto	4	6	0
(GOLD.)				
A Piſtole	= 4 Dollars of 10 Rials nearly	17	11	0

They have alſo 4 and 2 Piſtole Pieces, and $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ ditto. Likewiſe Dollars of Peru of 4 *s.* 5 *d.* Millar Dollars of 4 *s.* $6\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* and Croſs Dollars of 4 *s.* $4\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* each.

The Marevede Piaſtre and Ducat of Exchange are all imaginary; the Piaſtre conſiſting of 8 Rials of old, and 10 of new Plate,

Exchanges between England and this Kingdom are generally negociated by the Piaſtre, ſometimes by the Ducat. England gives an uncertain Number of Pence and Parts for 1 Piaſtre.—The Courſe of Exchange is between 35 *d.* and 45 *d.* Sterling for a Piaſtre of 8 Rials. The

The Par of the Piaſtre is 3 *s.* 7 *d.* and every Farthing that is given more or leſs for it is 11 *s.* 7½ *d.* Loſs or Gain *per Cent.*

The TABLES explained.

The firſt Column in Table VI. of each Page ſhews the Number of Piaſtres, or Coin of Exchange, and oppoſite thereto ſtands the Engliſh Money, the Value thereof according to the Price of Exchange, and the Parts at the Bottom ſhew the Value of the Rials, or any Coin of the next lower Denomination to that the Exchange is made by, obſerving in this Caſe that a Half is equal to 4 Rials, 1-8th 1 Rial, &c. and in other Caſes according to the Piece of Exchange reſpectively. In ſhort, Table VI. gives the Value of the Piaſtres and Rials (or other Pieces) to be exchanged Engliſh Money, according to the Pence Sterling in the Price of Exchange. And Table VII. gives the Value for the Parts of a Penny reſpectively.

EXAMPLE.

Suppoſe a Merchant at Cadiz ſends over Goods to Hull to the Value of 4326 Piaſtres, 6 Rials, old Plate, Exchange at 38⅜ *d. per* Piaſtre; how much will the ſame amount to in Sterling Money?

By Table VI. under 38 *d.* Exchange, and oppoſite to

		l.	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
4000	ſtand	633	6	8	0
300	———	47	10	0	0
20	———	3	3	4	0
6	———	0	19	0	0
Half = 4 Rials	— —	0	1	7	0
1-4th = 2 ditto	———	0	0	9	2
By Table VII. for the Parts under ⅜ *d.* Exchange.					
4000	— —	6	5	0	0
300	— —	0	9	4	2
20	— —	0	0	7	2
6	— —	0	0	2	1
Half = 4 Rials	—	0	0	0	0,75
1-4th — 2 ditto	———	0	0	0	0,37
	Anſwer £.	691	16	7	0,12

Theſe Tables being carried to 100 Parts of a Far-

Farthing, will be found always to anſwer to the greateſt Exactneſs, provided due Care be obſerved in taking the Coins of the next leſs Denomination to thoſe of the Exchange from the Parts in the Tables reſpectively.

OPERATION by the *Rule of Three*.

	Piaſtre	*d.*		*Piaſt.*	*Rials*
If	1	: $38\frac{3}{8}$	: :	4326	6
	8			8	
	8				
Or	64	: 307	: :	34614	Rials.
				307	Exch.

64)10626498(166039 Quotient.

Which Quotient divided by 12 and 20, produces £.691 16 *s.* 7 *d.* the Anſwer.

Or by the Rule of *Practice*,—thus,

4326 Piaſtres at $38\frac{3}{8}d.$

300 is $\frac{1}{8}$	540	15		*Rials*	*d.*	
60 — $\frac{1}{5}$	108	3			$38\frac{3}{8}$	Ex.
20 — $\frac{1}{3}$	36	1		4 = $\frac{1}{4}$		
$\frac{2}{9}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$	4	10	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2 — $\frac{1}{4}$	19	$0\frac{3}{4}$
$\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	2	5	$0\frac{3}{4}$		9	$2\frac{1}{4}$
	691	14	$2\frac{1}{4}$		*s.* 2	4 3
		2	$4\frac{3}{4}$			

£. 691 16 7 the Anſwer.

In Valencia, Accounts are kept in Livres or Dollars, Sueldos and Deneros, 12 Deneros making a Sueldo, and 20 Sueldos a Dollar.—A Sueldo is $2\frac{3}{16}d.$ and a Denero $\frac{3}{80}$ of a Farthing, 30 making a Rial of Plate.—At Caſtalia and ſome of the Inland Towns, Accounts are kept in Marevedies, ſeparating the 100ths from the 1000ths, as they do the Reas in Portugal, and at theſe Places they exchange by the imaginary Ducat of 375 Marevedies.—At the Cuſtomhouſe at Madrid, and ſome public Offices in the Kingdom, Accounts are kept in Rials, and Marevedies, Vellon, or Copper Money.

It muſt be obſerved that the Money of Spain is of two Sorts, viz. old and new Plate, and that

the old is 25 *l. per Cent.* better than the new. Yet the Piaſtre of Exchange is of equal Value in both, tho' the former conſiſts of 8 Rials, and the latter of 10. But in the Rials and Marevedies of old Plate, $\frac{1}{4}$ muſt be added to reduce them to new Plate, or on the contrary $\frac{1}{5}$ deducted from the new to reduce them to old as Occaſion may require. The following Example will make this eaſy.

	Piaſt.	*R.*	*Mar.*	
	3462	6	10	Old Plate.
Add $\frac{1}{4}$		1	$19\frac{1}{2}$	
	3462	7	$29\frac{1}{2}$	New Plate.
Deduct $\frac{1}{5}$		1	$19\frac{1}{2}$	
	=3462	6	10	Old Plate again.

There is alſo another Diſtinction to be made in the Coins of this Nation, *i. e.* between thoſe of Plate and thoſe of Vellon; yet as England always exchanges by thoſe of Plate, this ſeems almoſt needleſs.—But as the Knowledge thereof may be of Service to ſome, the Proportions they bear to thoſe of old Plate are here inſerted, and are as under, viz.

Vellon.		*Vellon.*
A Quarto	is	4 Marevedies
A Rial	is	34 Marevedies $8\frac{1}{2}$ Quartos
A Piaſtre	is	512 Marevedies 128 Quartos 15 Rials 2 Mar.

And, In equating the Vellon Coins to thoſe of Plate, a Rial of old Plate is reckon'd 16 Quartos Vellon, ſo that any Number of Piaſtres and Rials Vellon, reduced to Quartos, and divided by 16, the Quotient will give the Rials old Plate, which divid d again by 8, gives the Piaſtres old Plate.

And Piaſtres, Rials, &c. of old Plate may be equated to Vellon Money, by reducing them into Quartos, *i. e.* by multiplying the Rials by 16; and if Occaſion require, the Quartos may be reduced to Marevedies Vellon by multiplying by 4.

Then,

Then,

Marevedies, Quartos	divided by	512, 128	Quate Piaſtres, Vell.
Rials		15 1/17	
Quartos	divided by	8½	Rials ditto.

The Piaſtre Vellon is of the ſame Value with the Piaſtre of Exchange of old and new Plate; but the Rial, which is imaginary, is worth but a Trifle more than half a Rial of old Plate,—32 Rials Vellon being equal to 17 of Plate.

Note, Inland Bills are frequently paid in Vellon Coins.—Alſo foreign Bills, if the Drawer does not mention Payment to be made in Gold or Silver, whereby a Loſs of about 1½ *per Cent.* will accrue to the Bearer of the Bill, the Vellon Coins being ſo much worſe than thoſe of Plate.

VEnice, Leghorn, and Genoa, are the principal Places of Exchange in Italy.

EXAMPLE for Venice.

How much will 5640 Ducats 9 Groſs Banco amount to in Sterling Money, Exchange at 53⅜ *d. per* Ducat?

OPERATION by the TABLES.

			l.	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
By Table VI. againſt	5000	ſtand	1104	3	4	0
	600	—	132	10	0	0
	40	—	8	16	8	0
	9*g.* = ¼ & ⅛		0	1	7	3,50
By Tab. VII. againſt	5000	—	7	16	3	0
	600	—	0	18	9	0
	40	—	0	1	3	0
	9*g.* = ¼ & ⅛		0	0	0	0,57
Anſwer			£. 1254	7	11	0,07

The other Methods of Exchange with Italy and Germany, Denmark, Ruſſia, &c. when made directly to England, follow the Tables.

TABLE VI.

DUCATS, PEZZOS, RIX-DOLLARS, RUBLES, &c.

N°	Exch. at 35 d.				Exch. at 36 d.			
Piastres.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
5000	729	3	4	0	750	0	0	0
3000	437	10	0	0	450	0	0	0
1000	145	16	8	0	150	0	0	0
900	131	5	0	0	135	0	0	0
800	116	13	4	0	120	0	0	0
700	102	1	8	0	105	0	0	0
600	87	10	0	0	90	0	0	0
500	72	18	4	0	75	0	0	0
400	58	6	8	0	60	0	0	0
300	43	15	0	0	45	0	0	0
200	29	3	4	0	30	0	0	0
100	14	11	8	0	15	0	0	0
90	13	2	6	0	13	10	0	0
80	11	13	4	0	12	0	0	0
70	10	4	2	0	10	10	0	0
60	8	15	0	0	9	0	0	0
50	7	5	10	0	7	10	0	0
40	5	16	8	0	6	0	0	0
30	4	7	6	0	4	10	0	0
20	2	18	4	0	3	0	0	0
10	1	9	2	0	1	10	0	0
9	1	6	3	0	1	7	0	0
8	1	3	4	0	1	4	0	0
7	1	0	5	0	1	1	0	0
6		17	6	0		18	0	0
5		14	7	0		15	0	0
4		11	8	0		12	0	0
3		8	9	0		9	0	0
2		5	10	0		6	0	0
1		2	11	0		3	0	0
Parts.								
Half	*l.*0	1	5	2	*l.*0	1	6	0
1—4th			8	3			9	0
1—6th			5	3,33			6	0
1—8th			4	1,50			4	2
1—10th			3	2			3	2,40

DUCATS, PEZZOS, RIX-DOLLARS, ROBLES, *&c.*

N°	*Exch. at* 37 *d.*				*Exch. at* 38 *d.*			
Piastres.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
5000	770	16	8	0	791	13	4	0
3000	462	10	0	0	475	0	0	0
1000	154	3	4	0	158	6	8	0
900	138	15	0	0	142	10	0	0
800	123	6	8	0	126	13	4	0
700	107	18	4	0	110	16	8	0
600	92	10	0	0	95	0	0	0
500	77	1	8	0	79	3	4	0
400	61	13	4	0	63	6	8	0
300	46	5	0	0	47	10	0	0
200	30	16	8	0	31	13	4	0
100	15	8	4	0	15	16	8	0
90	13	17	6	0	14	5	0	0
80	12	6	8	0	12	13	4	0
70	10	15	10	0	11	1	8	0
60	9	5	0	0	9	10	0	0
50	7	14	2	0	7	18	4	0
40	6	3	4	0	6	6	8	0
30	4	12	6	0	4	15	0	0
20	3	1	8	0	3	3	4	0
10	1	10	10	0	1	11	8	0
9	1	7	9	0	1	8	6	0
8	1	4	8	0	1	5	4	0
7	1	1	7	0	1	2	2	0
6		18	6	0		19	0	0
5		15	5	0		15	10	0
4		12	4	0		12	8	0
3		9	3	0		9	6	0
2		6	2	0		6	4	0
1		3	1	0		3	2	0
Parts.								
Half	*l.*0	1	6	2	*l.*0	1	7	0
1—4th			9	1			9	2
1—6th			6	0,67			6	1,33
1—8th			4	2,50			4	3
1—10th			3	2,80			3	2,20

DUCATS, PEZZOS, RIX-DOLLARS, RUBLES, &c.

Nº	Exch. at 39 d.				Exch. at 40 d.			
Piastres.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
5000	812	10	0	0	833	6	8	0
3000	487	10	0	0	500	0	0	0
1000	162	10	0	0	166	13	4	0
900	146	5	0	0	150	0	0	0
800	130	0	0	0	133	6	8	0
700	113	15	0	0	116	13	4	0
600	97	10	0	0	100	0	0	0
500	81	5	0	0	83	6	8	0
400	65	0	0	0	66	13	4	0
300	48	15	0	0	50	0	0	0
200	32	10	0	0	33	6	8	0
100	16	5	0	0	16	13	4	0
90	14	12	6	0	15	0	0	0
80	13	0	0	0	13	6	8	0
70	11	7	6	0	11	13	4	0
60	9	15	0	0	10	0	0	0
50	8	2	6	0	8	6	8	0
40	6	10	0	0	6	13	4	0
30	4	17	6	0	5	0	0	0
20	3	5	0	0	3	6	8	0
10	1	12	6	0	1	13	4	0
9	1	9	3	0	1	10	0	0
8	1	6	0	0	1	6	8	0
7	1	2	9	0	1	3	4	0
6		19	6	0	1	0	0	0
5		16	3	0		16	8	0
4		13	0	0		13	4	0
3		9	9	0		10	0	0
2		6	6	0		6	8	0
1		3	3	0		3	4	0
Parts								
Half	*l.* 0	1	7	2	*l.* 0	1	8	0
1—4th			9	3			10	0
1—6th			6	2			6	2,67
1—8th			4	3,50			5	0
1—10th			3	3,60			4	0

N°	Exch. at 41 d.				Exch. at 42 d.			
Piastres.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
5000	854	3	4	0	875	0	0	0
3000	512	10	0	0	525	0	0	0
1000	170	16	8	0	175	0	0	0
900	153	15	0	0	157	10	0	0
800	136	13	4	0	140	0	0	0
700	119	11	8	0	122	10	0	0
600	102	10	0	0	105	0	0	0
500	85	8	4	0	87	10	0	0
400	68	6	8	0	70	0	0	0
300	51	5	0	0	52	10	0	0
200	34	3	4	0	35	0	0	0
100	17	1	8	0	17	10	0	0
90	15	7	6	0	15	15	0	0
80	13	13	4	0	14	0	0	0
70	11	19	2	0	12	5	0	0
60	10	5	0	0	10	10	0	0
50	8	10	10	0	8	15	0	0
40	6	16	8	0	7	0	0	0
30	5	2	6	0	5	0	0	0
20	3	8	4	0	3	10	0	0
10	1	14	2	0	1	15	0	0
9	1	10	9	0	1	11	6	0
8	1	7	4	0	1	8	0	0
7	1	3	11	0	1	4	6	0
6	1	0	6	0	1	1	0	0
5		17	1	0		17	6	0
4		13	8	0		14	0	0
3		10	3	0		10	6	0
2		6	10	0		7	0	0
1		3	5	0		3	6	0
Parts								
Half	*l.*0	1	8	2	*l.*0	1	9	0
—4th			10	1			10	2
—6th			6	3,33			7	0
—8th			5	0,50			5	1
—10th			4	0,40			4	0,80

DUCATS, PEZZOS, RIX-DOLLARS, RUBLES, &c.

N°	*Exch. at* 43 *d.*				*Exch. at* 44 *d.*			
Piastres.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
5000	895	16	8	0	916	13	4	0
3000	537	10	0	0	550	0	0	0
1000	179	3	4	0	183	6	8	0
900	161	5	0	0	165	0	0	0
800	143	6	8	0	146	13	4	0
700	125	8	4	0	128	6	8	0
600	107	10	0	0	110	0	0	0
500	89	11	8	0	91	13	4	0
400	71	13	4	0	73	6	8	0
300	53	15	0	0	55	0	0	0
200	35	16	8	0	36	13	4	0
100	17	18	4	0	18	6	8	0
90	16	2	6	0	16	10	0	0
80	14	6	8	0	14	13	4	0
70	12	10	10	0	12	16	8	0
60	10	15	0	0	11	0	0	0
50	8	19	2	0	9	3	4	0
40	7	3	4	0	7	6	8	0
30	5	7	6	0	5	10	0	0
20	3	11	8	0	3	13	4	0
10	1	15	10	0	1	16	8	0
9	1	12	3	0	1	13	0	0
8	1	8	8	0	1	9	4	0
7	1	5	1	0	1	5	8	0
6	1	1	6	0	1	2	0	0
5		17	11	0		18	4	0
4		14	4	0		14	8	0
3		10	9	0		11	0	0
2		7	2	0		7	4	0
1		3	7	0		3	8	0
Parts								
Half	*l.* 0	1	9	2	*l.* 0	1	10	0
1—4th			10	3			11	0
1—6th			7	1,67			7	1,33
1—8th			5	1,50			5	2
1—10th			4	1,20			4	1,60

DUCATS, PEZZOS, RIX-DOLLARS, RUBLES, &c.

N°	Exch. at 45 d.				Exch. at 46 d.			
Piastres.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
5000	937	10	0	0	958	6	8	0
3000	562	10	0	0	575	0	0	0
1000	187	10	0	0	191	13	4	0
900	168	15	0	0	172	10	0	0
800	150	0	0	0	153	6	8	0
700	131	5	0	0	134	3	4	0
600	112	10	0	0	115	0	0	0
500	93	15	0	0	95	16	8	0
400	75	0	0	0	76	13	4	0
300	56	5	0	0	57	10	0	0
200	37	10	0	0	38	6	8	0
100	18	15	0	0	19	3	4	0
90	16	17	6	0	17	5	0	0
80	15	0	0	0	15	6	8	0
70	13	2	6	0	13	8	4	0
60	11	5	0	0	11	10	0	0
50	9	7	6	0	9	11	8	0
40	7	10	0	0	7	13	4	0
30	5	12	6	0	5	15	0	0
20	3	15	0	0	3	16	8	0
10	1	17	6	0	1	18	4	0
9	1	13	9	0	1	14	6	0
8	1	10	0	0	1	10	8	0
7	1	6	3	0	1	6	10	0
6	1	2	6	0	1	3	0	0
5		18	9	0		19	2	0
4		15	0	0		15	4	0
3		11	3	0		11	6	0
2		7	6	0		7	8	0
1		3	9	0		3	10	0
Parts.								
Half	*l.* 0	1	10	2	*l.* 0	1	11	0
1—4th			11	1			11	2
1—6th			7	2			7	2,67
1—8th			5	2,50			5	3
1—10th			4	2			4	2,40

N°	*Exch. at* 47 *d.*				*Exch. at* 48 *d.*			
Piastres.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
5000	979	3	4	0	1000	0	0	0
3000	587	10	0	0	600	0	0	0
1000	195	16	8	0	200	0	0	0
900	176	5	0	0	180	0	0	0
800	156	13	4	0	160	0	0	0
700	137	1	8	0	140	0	0	0
600	117	10	0	0	120	0	0	0
500	97	18	4	0	100	0	0	0
400	78	6	8	0	80	0	0	0
300	58	15	0	0	60	0	0	0
200	39	3	4	0	40	0	0	0
100	19	11	8	0	20	0	0	0
90	17	12	6	0	18	0	0	0
80	15	13	4	0	16	0	0	0
70	13	14	2	0	14	0	0	0
60	11	15	0	0	12	0	0	0
50	9	15	10	0	10	0	0	0
40	7	16	8	0	8	0	0	0
30	5	17	6	0	6	0	0	0
20	3	18	4	0	4	0	0	0
10	1	19	2	0	2	0	0	0
9	1	15	3	0	1	16	0	0
8	1	11	4	0	1	12	0	0
7	1	7	5	0	1	8	0	0
6	1	3	6	0	1	4	0	0
5		19	7	0	1	0	0	0
4		15	8	0		16	0	0
3		11	9	0		12	0	0
2		7	10	0		8	0	0
1		3	11	0		4	0	0
Parts								
Half	*l.* 0	1	11	2	*l.* 0	2	0	0
1—4th			11	3		1	0	0
1—6th			7	3,33			8	0
1—8th			5	3,50			6	0
1—10th			4	2,80			4	3,20

DUCATS, PEZZOS, RIX-DOLLARS, RUBLES, *&c.*

DUCATS, SEQUINS, RIX-DOLLARS, ROUBLES, &c.

N°	Exch. at 49 d.				Exch. at 50 d.			
Piastres.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
5000	1020	16	8	0	1041	13	4	0
3000	612	10	0	0	625	0	0	0
1000	204	3	4	0	208	6	8	0
900	183	15	0	0	187	10	0	0
800	163	6	8	0	166	13	4	0
700	142	18	4	0	145	16	8	0
600	122	10	0	0	125	0	0	0
500	102	1	8	0	104	3	4	0
400	81	13	4	0	83	6	8	0
300	61	5	0	0	62	10	0	0
200	40	16	8	0	41	13	4	0
100	20	8	4	0	20	16	8	0
90	18	7	6	0	18	15	0	0
80	16	6	8	0	16	13	4	0
70	14	5	10	0	14	11	8	0
60	12	5	0	0	12	10	0	0
50	10	4	2	0	10	8	4	0
40	8	3	4	0	8	6	8	0
30	6	2	6	0	6	5	0	0
20	4	1	8	0	4	3	4	0
10	2	0	10	0	2	1	8	0
9	1	16	9	0	1	17	6	0
8	1	12	8	0	1	13	4	0
7	1	8	7	0	1	9	2	0
6	1	4	6	0	1	5	0	0
5	1	0	5	0	1	0	10	0
4		16	4	0		16	8	0
3		12	3	0		12	6	0
2		8	2	0		8	4	0
1		4	1	0		4	2	0
Parts								
Half	*l.* 0	2	0	2	*l.* 0	2	1	0
—4th		1	0	1		1	0	2
—6th			8	0,67			8	1,33
—8th			6	0,50			6	1
—10th			4	3,60			5	0

DUCATS, PEZZOS, RIX-DOLLARS, RUBLES, &c.

N°	*Exch. at* 51 *d.*				*Exch. at* 52 *d.*			
Piastres.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
5000	1062	10	0	0	1083	6	8	0
3000	637	10	0	0	650	0	0	0
1000	212	10	0	0	216	13	4	0
900	191	5	0	0	195	0	0	0
800	170	0	0	0	173	6	8	0
700	148	15	0	0	151	13	4	0
600	127	10	0	0	130	0	0	0
500	106	5	0	0	108	6	8	0
400	85	0	0	0	86	13	4	0
300	63	15	0	0	65	0	0	0
200	42	10	0	0	43	6	8	0
100	21	5	0	0	21	13	4	0
90	19	2	6	0	19	10	0	0
80	17	0	0	0	17	6	8	0
70	14	17	6	0	15	3	4	0
60	12	15	0	0	13	0	0	0
50	10	12	6	0	10	16	8	0
40	8	10	0	0	8	13	4	0
30	6	7	6	0	6	10	0	0
20	4	5	0	0	4	6	8	0
10	2	2	6	0	2	3	4	0
9	1	18	3	0	1	19	0	0
8	1	14	0	0	1	14	8	0
7	1	9	9	0	1	10	0	0
6	1	5	6	0	1	6	0	0
5	1	1	3	0	1	1	8	0
4		17	0	0		17	4	0
3		12	9	0		13	0	0
2		8	6	0		8	8	0
1		4	3	0		4	4	0
Half	*l.* 0	2	1	2	*l.* 0	2	2	0
1—4th		1	0	3		1	1	0
1—6th			8	2			8	2,67
1—8th			6	1,50			6	2
1—10th			5	0,40			5	0,80

DUCATS, PEZZOS, RIX-DOLLARS, RUBLES, &c.

Nº	Exch. at 53 d.				Exch. at 54 d.			
Piastres.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
5000	1104	3	4	0	1125	0	0	0
3000	662	10	0	0	675	0	0	0
1000	220	16	8	0	225	0	0	0
900	198	15	0	0	202	10	0	0
800	176	13	4	0	180	0	0	0
700	154	11	8	0	157	10	0	0
600	132	10	0	0	135	0	0	0
500	110	8	4	0	112	10	0	0
400	88	6	8	0	90	0	0	0
300	66	5	0	0	67	10	0	0
200	44	3	4	0	45	0	0	0
100	22	1	8	0	22	10	0	0
90	19	17	6	0	20	5	0	0
80	17	13	4	0	18	0	0	0
70	15	9	2	0	15	15	0	0
60	13	5	0	0	13	10	0	0
50	11	0	10	0	11	5	0	0
40	8	16	8	0	9	0	0	0
30	6	12	6	0	6	15	0	0
20	4	8	4	0	4	10	0	0
10	2	4	2	0	2	5	0	0
9	1	19	9	0	2	0	6	0
8	1	15	4	0	1	16	0	0
7	1	10	11	0	1	11	6	0
6	1	6	6	0	1	7	0	0
5	1	2	1	0	1	2	6	0
4		17	8	0		18	0	0
3		13	3	0		13	6	0
2		8	10	0		9	0	0
1		4	5	0		4	6	0
Parts.								
Half	*l.* 0	2	2	2	*l.* 0	2	3	0
1—4th		1	1	1		1	1	2
1—6th			8	3,33			9	0
1—8th			6	2,50			6	3
1—10th			5	1,20			5	1,60

DUCATS, PEZZOS, RIX-DOLLARS, RUBLES, &c.

N°	*Exch. at* 55 *d.*				*Exch. at* 56 *d.*			
Piastres.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
5000	1145	16	8	0	1166	13	4	0
3000	687	10	0	0	700	0	0	0
1000	229	3	4	0	233	6	8	0
900	206	5	0	0	210	0	0	0
800	183	6	8	0	186	13	4	0
700	160	8	4	0	163	6	8	0
600	137	10	0	0	140	0	0	0
500	114	11	8	0	116	13	4	0
400	91	13	4	0	93	6	8	0
300	68	15	0	0	70	0	0	0
200	45	16	8	0	46	13	4	0
100	22	18	4	0	23	6	8	0
90	20	12	6	0	21	0	0	0
80	18	6	8	0	18	13	4	0
70	16	0	10	0	16	6	8	0
60	13	15	0	0	14	0	0	0
50	11	9	2	0	11	13	4	0
40	9	3	4	0	9	6	8	0
30	6	17	6	0	7	0	0	0
20	4	11	8	0	4	13	4	0
10	2	5	10	0	2	6	8	0
9	2	1	3	0	2	2	0	0
8	1	16	8	0	1	17	4	0
7	1	12	1	0	1	12	8	0
6	1	7	6	0	1	8	0	0
5	1	2	11	0	1	3	4	0
4		18	4	0		18	8	0
3		13	9	0		14	0	0
2		9	2	0		9	4	0
1		4	7	0		4	8	0
Parts								
Half	*l.* 0	2	3	2	*l.* 0	2	4	0
1—4th		1	1	3		1	2	0
1—6th			9	0,67			9	1,33
1—8th			6	3,50			7	0
1—10th			5	2			5	2,40

No.	Exch. at 57 d.				Exch. at 58 d.			
Piastres.	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
5000	1187	10	0	0	1208	6	8	0
3000	712	10	0	0	725	0	0	0
1000	237	10	0	0	241	13	4	0
900	213	15	0	0	217	10	0	0
800	190	0	0	0	193	6	8	0
700	166	5	0	0	169	3	4	0
&c.								
600	142	10	0	0	145	0	0	0
500	118	15	0	0	120	16	8	0
400	95	0	0	0	96	13	4	0
300	71	5	0	0	72	10	0	0
200	47	10	0	0	48	6	8	0
100	23	15	0	0	24	3	4	0
RIX-DOLLARS, RUBLES,								
90	21	7	6	0	21	15	0	0
80	19	0	0	0	19	6	8	0
70	16	12	6	0	16	18	4	0
60	14	5	0	0	14	10	0	0
50	11	17	6	0	12	1	8	0
40	9	10	0	0	9	13	4	0
DUCATS, PEZZOS,								
30	7	2	6	0	7	5	0	0
20	4	15	0	0	4	16	8	0
10	2	7	6	0	2	8	4	0
9	2	2	9	0	2	3	6	0
8	1	18	0	0	1	18	8	0
7	1	13	3	0	1	13	10	0
6	1	8	6	0	1	9	0	0
5	1	3	9	0	1	4	2	0
4		19	0	0		19	4	0
3		14	3	0		14	6	0
2		9	6	0		9	8	0
1		4	9	0		14	10	0
Parts								
Half	l. 0	2	4	2	l. 0	2	5	0
1—th		1	2	1		1	2	2
1—6th			9	2			9	2,67
1—8th			7	0,50			7	1
1—10th			5	2,80			5	3,20

N°	Exch. at 59 d.				Exch. at 60 d.			
Piastres	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
5000	1229	3	4	0	1250	0	0	0
3000	737	10	0	0	750	0	0	0
1000	245	16	8	0	250	0	0	0
900	221	5	0	0	225	0	0	0
800	196	13	4	0	200	0	0	0
700	172	1	8	0	175	0	0	0
600	147	10	0	0	150	0	0	0
500	122	18	4	0	125	0	0	0
400	98	6	8	0	100	0	0	0
300	73	15	0	0	75	0	0	0
200	49	3	4	0	50	0	0	0
100	24	11	8	0	25	0	0	0
90	22	2	6	0	22	10	0	0
80	19	13	4	0	20	0	0	0
70	17	4	2	0	17	10	0	0
60	14	15	0	0	15	0	0	0
50	12	5	10	0	12	10	0	0
40	9	16	8	0	10	0	0	0
30	7	7	6	0	7	10	0	0
20	4	18	4	0	5	0	0	0
10	2	9	2	0	2	10	0	0
9	2	4	3	0	2	5	0	0
8	1	19	4	0	2	0	0	0
7	1	14	5	0	1	15	0	0
6	1	9	6	0	1	10	0	0
5	1	4	7	0	1	5	0	0
4		19	8	0	1	0	0	0
3		14	9	0		15	0	0
2		9	10	0		10	0	0
1		4	11	0		5	0	0
Parts								
Half	*l.* 0	2	5	02	*l.* 0	2	6	0
1—4th		1	2	3		1	3	0
1—6th			9	3,33			10	0
1—8th			7	1,50			7	2
1—10th			5	3,60			6	0

DUCATS, PEZZOS, RIX-DOLLARS, RUBLES, &c.

No in	Exch. at 61 d.				Exch. at 62 d.			
Piaſtres.	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
5000	1270	16	8	0	1291	13	4	0
3000	762	10	0	0	775	0	0	0
1000	254	3	4	0	258	6	8	0
900	228	15	0	0	232	10	0	0
800	203	6	8	0	206	13	4	0
700	177	18	4	0	180	16	8	0
600	152	10	0	0	155	10	0	0
500	127	1	8	0	129	3	4	0
400	101	13	4	0	103	6	8	0
300	76	5	0	0	77	10	0	0
200	50	16	8	0	51	13	4	0
100	25	8	4	0	25	16	8	0
90	22	17	6	0	23	5	0	0
80	20	6	8	0	20	13	4	0
70	17	15	10	0	18	1	8	0
60	15	5	0	0	15	10	0	0
50	12	14	2	0	12	18	4	0
40	10	3	4	0	10	6	8	0
30	7	12	6	0	7	15	0	0
20	5	1	8	0	5	3	4	0
10	2	10	10	0	2	11	8	0
9	2	5	9	0	2	6	6	0
8	2	0	8	0	2	1	4	0
7	1	15	7	0	1	16	2	0
6	1	10	6	0	1	11	0	0
5	1	5	5	0	1	5	10	0
4	1	0	4	0	1	0	8	0
3		15	3	0		15	6	0
2		10	2	0		10	4	0
1		5	1	0		5	2	0
Parts.								
Half	1.	0	2	6	1.	0	2	7 0
1—4th			1	3			1	3 2
1—6th				10	0,67			10 1,33
1—8th				7	2,50			7 3
1—10th				6	0,40			6 0,80

DUCATS, REZZOS, RIX-DOLLARS, &c.

TABLE VII.

For the Parts of a Penny.

N°	Exch. at $\frac{1}{10}$ d.				Exch. at $\frac{1}{8}$ d.			
Piastres	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
5000	1	6	0	2	2	12	1	0
3000	0	15	7	2	1	11	3	0
1000	0	5	2	2	0	10	5	0
900	0	4	8	1	0	9	4	2
800	0	4	2	0	0	8	4	0
700	0	3	7	3	0	7	3	2
600	0	3	1	2	0	6	3	0
500	0	2	7	1	0	5	2	2
400	0	2	1	0	0	4	2	0
300	0	1	6	3	0	3	1	2
200	0	1	0	2	0	2	1	0
100	0	0	6	1	0	1	0	2
90	0	0	5	2,50	0	0	11	1
80	0	0	5	0	0	0	10	0
70	0	0	4	1,50	0	0	8	3
60	0	0	3	3	0	0	7	2
50	0	0	3	0,50	0	0	6	1
40	0	0	2	2	0	0	5	0
30	0	0	1	3,50	0	0	3	3
20	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2
10	0	0	0	2,50	0	0	1	1
9	0	0	0	2,25	0	0	1	0,50
8	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
7	0	0	0	1,75	0	0	0	3,50
6	0	0	0	1,50	0	0	0	3
5	0	0	0	1,25	0	0	0	2,50
4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
3	0	0	0	0,75	0	0	0	1,50
2	0	0	0	0,50	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	0,25	0	0	0	0,50
Parts.								
Half	0	0	0	0,13	0	0	0	0,25
1—4th	0	0	0	0,06	0	0	0	0,13
1—6th	0	0	0	0,04	0	0	0	0,08
1—8th	0	0	0	0,03	0	0	0	0,06
1—10th	0	0	0	0,03	0	0	0	0,05

DUCATS, PEZZOS, RIX-DOLLARS, RUBLES, &c.

DUCATS, PEZZOS, RIX-DOLLARS, RUBLES, *&c.*

N°	*Exch. at* $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*				*Exch. at* $\frac{1}{8}$ *d.*			
Piaſtres.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
5000	5	4	2	0	7	16	3	0
3000	3	2	6	0	4	13	9	0
1000	1	0	10	0	1	11	3	0
900	0	18	9	0	1	8	1	2
800	0	16	8	0	1	5	0	0
700	0	14	7	0	1	1	10	2
600	0	12	6	0	0	18	9	0
500	0	10	5	0	0	15	7	2
400	0	8	4	0	0	12	6	0
300	0	6	3	0	0	9	4	2
200	0	4	2	0	0	6	3	0
100	0	2	1	0	0	3	1	2
90	0	1	10	2	0	2	9	3
80	0	1	8	0	0	2	6	0
70	0	1	5	2	0	2	2	1
60	0	1	3	0	0	1	10	2
50	0	1	0	2	0	1	6	3
40	0	0	10	0	0	1	3	0
30	0	0	7	2	0	0	11	1
20	0	0	5	0	0	0	7	2
10	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	3
9	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	1,50
8	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
7	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	2,50
6	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	1
5	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3,50
4	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
3	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0,50
2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1,50
Parts.								
Half	0	0	0	0,50	0	0	0	0,75
1—4th	0	0	0	0,25	0	0	0	0,38
1—6th	0	0	0	0,17	0	0	0	0,25
1—8th	0	0	0	0,13	0	0	0	0,19
1—10th	0	0	0	0,10	0	0	0	0,15

DUCATS, PEZZOS, RIX-DOLLARS, RUBLES, &c.

N°	*Exch. at* $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*				*Exch. at* $\frac{1}{8}$ *d.*			
Piaſtres.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
5000	10	8	4	0	13	0	5	0
3000	6	5	0	0	7	16	3	0
1000	2	1	8	0	2	12	1	0
900	1	17	6	0	2	6	10	2
800	1	13	4	0	2	1	8	0
700	1	9	2	0	1	16	5	2
600	1	5	0	0	1	11	3	0
500	1	0	10	0	1	6	0	2
400	0	16	8	0	1	0	10	0
300	0	12	6	0	0	15	7	2
200	0	8	4	0	0	10	5	0
100	0	4	2	0	0	5	2	2
90	0	3	9	0	0	4	8	1
80	0	3	4	0	0	4	2	0
70	0	2	11	0	0	3	7	3
60	0	2	6	0	0	3	1	2
50	0	2	1	0	0	2	7	1
40	0	1	8	0	0	2	1	0
30	0	1	3	0	0	1	6	3
20	0	0	10	0	0	1	0	2
10	0	0	5	0	0	0	6	1
9	0	0	4	2	0	0	5	2,50
8	0	0	4	0	0	0	5	0
7	0	0	3	2	0	0	4	1,50
6	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	3
5	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	0,50
4	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2
3	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	3,50
2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2,50
Parts								
Half	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1,25
1—4th	0	0	0	0,50	0	0	0	0,63
1—6th	0	0	0	0,33	0	0	0	0,42
1—8th	0	0	0	0,25	0	0	0	0,31
1—10th	0	0	0	0,20	0	0	0	0,25

DUCATS, PEZZOS, RIX-DOLLARS, RUBLES, &c.

N°	Exch. at $\frac{3}{4}$ d.				Exch. at $\frac{7}{8}$ d.			
Piastres.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
5000	15	12	6	0	18	4	7	0
3000	9	7	6	0	10	18	9	0
1000	3	2	6	0	3	12	11	0
900	2	16	3	0	3	5	7	2
800	2	10	0	0	2	18	4	0
700	2	3	9	0	2	11	0	2
600	1	17	6	0	2	3	9	0
500	1	11	3	0	1	16	5	0
400	1	5	0	0	1	9	2	0
300	0	18	9	0	1	1	10	2
200	0	12	6	0	0	14	7	0
100	0	6	3	0	0	7	3	2
90	0	5	7	2	0	6	6	3
80	0	5	0	0	0	5	10	0
70	0	4	4	2	0	5	1	1
60	0	3	9	0	0	4	4	2
50	0	3	1	2	0	3	7	3
40	0	2	6	0	0	2	11	0
30	0	1	10	2	0	2	2	1
20	0	1	3	0	0	1	5	2
10	0	0	7	2	0	0	8	3
9	0	0	6	3	0	0	7	3,50
8	0	0	6	0	0	0	7	0
7	0	0	5	1	0	0	6	0,50
6	0	0	4	2	0	0	5	1
5	0	0	3	3	0	0	4	1,50
4	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	2
3	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	2,50
2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	3
1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3,50
Parts								
Half	0	0	0	1,50	0	0	0	1,75
1—4th	0	0	0	0,75	0	0	0	0,88
1—6th	0	0	0	0,50	0	0	0	0,58
1—8th	0	0	0	0,38	0	0	0	0,44
1—10th	0	0	0	0,30	0	0	0	0,35

TABLE VIII.

Of VENICE EXCHANGES.

THE Money of Venice is of three Sorts, viz. two of Bank Money, and the Picoli Money. One of the Banks deals in Banco Money, and the other in Banco Current; and the Bank Money is always reckon'd 20 *per Cent.* better than the Banco Current Money.

The Picoli Money (the 3d Sort) is the Money with which Merchandizes are generally bought, which is about 19 or 20 *per Cent.* worſe than the Current Banco Money,—ſo that 100 Ducats Banco Money are 120 Ducats Current Banco, and about 140 Picoli Money. The Current Banco Money, and the Picoli Money, are both computed in one and the ſame Manner;—and Lires multiplied by 20, the Soldi in a Lire, and the Product divided by 124, the Soldi in a Ducat, produce Ducats Current in both.

Accounts are kept in Ducats and Groſs Banco, or in Lires, Soldi, and Denari Current Banco, reckoning in the former 24 Groſs to a Ducat, and in the latter 12 Denari to a Soldi, and 20 Soldi to a Lire. The Ducat and Groſs Banco, and the Lire Current Banco, are all imaginary.

Note, The Ducat Banco, for Facility of Computation, is frequently ſubdivided into 20 Sols d'Or, and each Sol into 12 Deniers d'Or,—every Groſs making 10 Deniers d'Or; and Bankers keep their Accounts in Ducats Banco, Sols, and Deniers d'Or.

If the Value of Goods and Merchandizes be computed in Picoli Money, as 'tis generally at home, as Exchanges are always rated in Banco, the foreign Purchaſer is intitled to an Agio of about 40 *per Cent.* If in Current Banco, of 20 *per Cent.* more or leſs as the Agio rules.—The Method of finding the Agio is ſimilar to that for Holland.

Exchanges are negociated by the Ducat Banco, England giving an uncertain Number of Pence and Parts for it.

The

The Par of the Current Ducat of 120 Soldi $40\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* therefore the Par of the Ducat Banco 124 Soldi will be 50,22 *d.* or 4*s.* $2\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* erling nearly, and every Farthing that is given ore or leſs for it is 9 *s.* $11\frac{1}{4}$ *d. per Cent.* Loſs Gain.—And the Courſe of Exchange is from to 55 *d.* Sterling *per Ducat.*

Banco Money equated in Current Money.

	Banco.	*Current.*
Ducat =	24 Groſs, 6⅕ Lires, or 124 Soldi	28⅘ Groſs, 7 1/25 Lires, or 148⅘ Soldi
Groſs =	5⅙ Soldi	= 6⅕ Soldi
Lira =	10 Ducats	= 12 Ducats

And every Speces is ⅕ better than Current in reſpectively.

The Current Coins equated.

	s.	*d.*
Picoli or Denari	0	$0\frac{27}{160}$
Soldi = 12 Picoli or Denari	0	$0\frac{27}{80}$
Groſs = 5⅙ Soldi, or 62 Picoli	0	$1\frac{357}{480}$
Julio = 18 Soldi	0	$6\frac{3}{40}$
Lire = 20 Soldi	0	$6\frac{3}{4}$
Teſtoon = 3 Julios	1	$6\frac{9}{40}$
Ducat = 6⅕ Lires or 124 Soldi	3	$5\frac{17}{40}$
Chequin or Sequin = 17 Lires	9	$6\frac{3}{4}$
Piſtole = 29 Lires	16	$3\frac{3}{4}$

Exchanges are always negociated by the Ducat nco, and England gives an uncertain Number Pence and Parts for it.

Queſtion in Page 173 *reſumed.*

D. s. d. Duc. Gr.

1 : 4 $5\frac{3}{8}$ :: 5640 : 9

if 24 *Gr.* : $53\frac{3}{8}$ *d.* :: 135369 *Gr.*

8 8 427

192 427 192)57802563(301055 (Quotient.)

Which Quotient being divided by 12 and 20, oduces 1254 *l.* 7 *s.* $11\frac{3}{192}$ *d.* the Anſwer.

N. B. The Word *Picoli* ſignifies a Denier or Penny, and Picoli and Current are generally ſynonimous Words, but here the latter muſt be underſtood Current Banco Money, which is near 20 *per Cent.* better than the Picoli Money throughout,—as Circumſtances and Conjunctures vary, it is more or leſs ſo.

To reduce Engliſh Money into Banco Money is but to reverſe the Proportion, which in the aforeſaid Queſtion will ſtand thus:

If 53¾ *d.* : 1 *Duc.* :: 1254 *l.* 7 *s* 11 *d.* will be found to be 5640 *Duc.* 9 *Gr.* Banco; obſerving in this Caſe to multiply the Remainder of the firſt Diviſion by 24, the Groſs in a Ducat (and in any other Caſe, by the Number of the next leſs Denomination contain'd in the Piece the Exchange is rated by) which divided by the old Diviſor will give the Groſs. Or the Sum given may be taken at ſeveral Times from the Tables, under the Price of Exchange, and the Ducats, &c. oppoſite to each added together, will be the Anſwer or Value of the whole.—And as this Method will anſwer in all Caſes to any other Place in Italy, Germany, Denmark, Ruſſia, &c. it need not be repeated.

The Method of computing the Agio.

In 1467 Ducats, 16 Sols d'Or Current Banco Agio 23 Ducats, or 460 Sols d'Or *per Cent.* or *per* 100 Ducats, how many Ducats Banco?

	D. C.	*D. B.*	*D. C.*	*Sols.*
If	120	: 100 : :	1467	16
	20		20	
	2400 Sols		29356	
	460 Agio add		100	
	2860		2860)2935600(1026	

	D.	*So.*	*D.*
	8	8	(Anſwer)

Rem. 1240 = 8 *Sols.* 8 *Den.*

Current Money	1467	16	0
Banco ditto	1026	8	8
Agio	441	7	4

In

INSTRUCTION.—120 Ducats Current being only 100 Banco, the Proportion muſt always ſtand as above, and to the 120 reduced to Sols the Agio muſt be added for the Diviſor.—In reducing Banco Money to Current, the Proportion muſt be reverſed.—The Ducat Current as well as the Ducat Banco, is divided into 20 Sols d'Or, and each Sol into 12 Deniers d'Or.

Of GENOA EXCHANGES.

AT this Place Exchanges are negociated by the Pezzo, England giving an uncertain number of Pence and Parts for it:—And Books and Accounts are generally kept in Pezzos, Soldi, and Denari, reckoning 12 Denari to a Soldi, and 20 Soldi to a Pezzo. The Pezzo of Exchange 5¾ Lires, the Lire being imaginary.

Some keep their Accounts in Lires, Soldi, and Denari, 1 Lire being 20 Soldi of the Lire, and 1 Soldi 12 Denari of the Lire; ſo that Exchange Money is 5¾ Times better than the Lire Money throughout.

The Courſe of Exchange is from 47 to 58 *d.* Sterling for 1 Pezzo of 5¾ Lires, or 115 Soldi of the Lire; but Exchanges are always computed in Pezzos, Soldi, and Denari of the Pezzo.

The Current Coins are, viz.		*s.*	*d.*
Denari		0	$0\frac{1}{345}$
Soldi	= 12 Denari	0	$0\frac{54}{115}$
Chevalet	= 4 Soldi	0	$1\frac{101}{115}$
Lire	= 20 Soldi	0	$9\frac{9}{23}$
Teſtoon	= 30 Soldi, or 1½ Lires	1	$2\frac{2}{23}$
Pezzo	= 115 Soldi, or 5¾ Lires	4	6
Genouini	= 6 Teſtoons	7	$0\frac{12}{23}$
Piſtole	= 20 Lires	15	$7\frac{19}{23}$
Spaniſh ditto	= 24 ditto	18	$9\frac{9}{23}$

The Par of the Pezzo is 4 *s.* 6 *d.* and every thing that is given more or leſs for it, is 1. 3 *d. per Cent.* Loſs or Gain.

EXAMPLE.

How much will a Bill of Parcels from Genoa of 90 Pezzos, 16 Soldi, amount to, Exchange at 58¾ *d.* Sterling *per* Pezzo?

OPERATION by the TABLES.

By Table VI. opposite to		*l.*	*s.*	*d. q.*
3000	stand	637	10	0 0
300		63	15	0 0
90		19	2	6 0
½ and ¼ =	15 Soldi	0	3	2 1
½ of 1/10 =	1 ditto	0	0	2 2,20
By Ta. VII. 3000		10	18	9 0
300		1	1	10 2
90		0	6	6 3
½ and ¼ =	15 Soldi	0	0	0 2,63
½ of 1/10 =	1 ditto	0	0	0 0,17
	Answer *l.*	732	18	1 3

OPERATION by the *Rule of Three.*

Pez.	*d.*	*Pez.*	*Sol.*
If 1 :	51 7/8 ::	3390	16
Or, if 20 *Sol.* :	51 7/8 *d.* ::	67816	*Soldi.*
8	8	= 415	Pr. of Ex.
160	415	339080	
		67816	
		271264	

160)28143640(175897½ *d.* (Quotient.)

Which Quotient divided by 12 and 20, produces 732 *l.* 18 *s.* 1¼ *d.*

To reduce Engliſh Money into Pezzos of Genoa, &c. 'tis but to reverſe the Proportion,—and if the Anſwer be required in Lire Money, multiply the Pezzos, Soldi, and Denari, by 5¼ throughout.

The former Caſe reſumed.

Pez.	*Soldi.*
3390	16
	5¼
16954	0
½ is 1695	8
¼ is 847	14
Lires 19497	2 The Anſwer.

Of

Of LEGHORN EXCHANGES.

BOoks and Accounts are kept here in Piaſtres (or Pezzos) Soldi, and Denari, reckoning (as at Genoa) 12 Denari to a Soldi, and 20 Soldi to Piaſtre.

Exchanges are negociated by the Piaſtre, which at this Place conſiſts of 6 Lires, or 120 Soldi, tho' but of the ſame Value with the Pezzo of Genoa, its Par being 4 *s.* 6 *d.*—The Lire is imaginary; and Pezzos, Soldi, and Denari muſt be multiplied by 6 throughout, to reduce them to Lire Money.

The Current Coins of Leghorn are, viz.

		s.	*d.*
A Denari	— — —	0	$0\frac{3}{8}$
A Quatrini	= 4 Denari	0	$0\frac{3}{2}$
A Soldi	= 3 Quatrini	0	$2\frac{9}{2}$
A Craca, or Grain	= 5 Quatrini	0	$0\frac{3}{4}$
A Julio, or Paulo	= 8 Grains	0	6
A Lire	= 20 Soldi	0	9
A Piaſtre	= 120 Soldi	4	6
A Ducat	= 150 ditto	5	$7\frac{1}{2}$
A Piſtole	= 21 Lires	15	9

The Courſe of Exchange is from 47 to 58 *d.* Sterling *per* Piaſtre, the Par of which is 4 *s.* 6 *d.* and every Farthing that is given more or leſs for it is 9 *s.* 3 *d. per Cent.* Loſs or Gain.

The Manner of computing Exchanges from this Place is ſimilar to that for Genoa.

EXCHANGES *from* ROME.

BOoks and Accounts are kept in Crowns, Julios, and Bajoches, or in Crowns, Soldi, and Denari d'Or.—A Crown is 10 Julios, and a Julio 10 Bajoches; or 20 Soldi, and a Soldi 12 Denari.—Some keep their Accounts in Crowns, Julios, Grains, and Quartrins, reckoning 4 Quartrins to a Grain, 8 Grains to a Julio, &c.

The Current Coins are, viz.		*s.*	*d.*
A Quartrin		0	$0\frac{55}{288}$
A Bajoche	$= 3\frac{1}{3}$ Quartrins	0	$0\frac{11}{18}$
A Grain	= 4 Quartrins	0	$0\frac{55}{72}$
A Julio or Paulo	= 10 Bajoches, or 8 Grains	0	$6\frac{1}{9}$
A Teſtoon	= 3 Julios	1	$6\frac{4}{9}$
A Crown	= 10 Julios	5	$1\frac{1}{9}$
A Piſtole	= 3 Crowns	15	$3\frac{1}{3}$

Goods and Merchandizes are bought and ſold by the Crown of 10 Julios, but Exchanges are negociated by the ſtampt Crown of 12 Julios, ſo that the Banco or Exchange Money, called d'Ova, or d'Or, is 20*l. per Cent.* or $\frac{1}{5}$ better than the Current Coin, which may be term'd the Agio; but there is alſo another Agio upon the Current Money from about 20 to 60 Julios *per* 100 Crowns, which riſes and falls as the Courſe of Trade varies.

The Par of the Crown of Exchange is 6*s.* $1\frac{1}{3}$*d.* nearly, and the Courſe of Exchange is from 65 to 75*d.* Sterling for the Stampt Crown.

Exchanges are computed in much the ſame Manner as at Venice; and the following Example ſhews how Crowns Current may be reduced to Banco, and alſo how the Agio may be computed.

In 5420 Crowns, 8 Julios, Agio 55 Julios *per Cent.* or *per* 100 Crowns, how many ſtampt Crowns or Banco.

RULE.—As 100 Crowns of 12 Julios and the Agio, are to 100 Crowns; ſo are the Crowns given to the Anſwer.

OPERATION.

C. Agio.	*C.*	*C. Ju.*
If 100, 55 :	100 : : 5420	8
12		10
1200		54208
55 Agio add		100
1255	1255)5420800(4319	*C. S. D.* 7 3 (Anſwer.)

Remaind. 455 = 7 Sols, and 3 Den. d'Or, found by multiplying by 20 and 12, and dividing by the old Diviſor.

Cur-

	C.	S.	D.
Current Money	5420	8	0
Banco ditto	4319	7	3
Agio	1101	0	9

Of NAPLES EXCHANGES.

SEveral Coins are Current in this Kingdom, The principal of their own Current Coins are, viz.

		s.	d.
A Quartrin	=	0	$0\frac{2}{15}$
A Grain	= 3 Quartrins	0	$0\frac{6}{15}$
A Carlin	= 10 Grains	0	4
A Julio	= 40 Quartrins	0	$5\frac{1}{3}$
A Tarin	= 2 Carlins	0	8
A Teſtoon	= 2 Tarins, 3 Julios, or Paulos	1	4
A Ducat	= 10 Carlins, or 5 Tarins	3	4
A Piſtole	= $4\frac{1}{2}$ Ducats, or 45 Carlins	15	0

They keep their Accounts in Ducats, Tarins, and Grains; and Exchanges are negociated by the Ducat of 10 Carlins.—England gives from 35 to 45 *d.* Sterling for the Ducat, according to the Courſe of Exchange.

The Par of the Bank Ducat is 40,32 *d.* or $40\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* nearly; and every Farthing that is given more or leſs for it, is 12 *s.* $4\frac{1}{4}$ *d. per Cent.* Gain or Loſs.—Exchanges from this Place are negociated as thoſe from Leghorn.

Of FLORENCE EXCHANGES.

BOoks and Accounts are kept in Crowns, Soldi, and Denari,—Picoli or Current of the Place, reckoning 20 Soldi to a Crown, and 12 Deniers to a Soldi.

The

The Current Coins are, viz.

		s.	*d.*
A Quartrin	=	0	$0\frac{5}{36}\frac{17}{08}$
A Sol	=	0	$0\frac{5}{12}\frac{17}{08}$
A Craca or Grain	= 5 Quartrins	0	$0\frac{5}{72}\frac{17}{0}$
A Julio	= 8 Grains	0	$5\frac{67}{90}$
A Livre	= 12 Grains, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ Julios	0	$8\frac{37}{60}$
A Teſtoon	= 2 Lires, or 3 Julios	1	$5\frac{7}{30}$
A Crown	= $7\frac{1}{2}$ Lires, or 150 Soldi	5	$4\frac{5}{8}$
A Piſtole	= 21 Lires	15	$0\frac{19}{20}$

Some keep their Accounts in Livres, Sols, and Deniers of the Livre; ſo that Sols and Deniers of the Crown are $7\frac{1}{2}$ Times better than thoſe of the Livre.

Exchanges are negociated by the Crown of 150 Soldi or Sols of the Livre, and England gives an uncertain Number of Pence and Parts for it; the Courſe being from 60 to 70 *d.* Sterling *per* Crown.

The intrinſic or Par of the Crown of $7\frac{1}{2}$ Livres is 5 *s.* $4\frac{5}{8}$ *d.* and every Farthing that is given more or leſs for it is 7 *s.* $8\frac{3}{4}$ *d. per Cent.* Gain or Loſs.——The Method of computing the Exchanges is ſimilar to that for Leghorn, or Genoa.

Of MILLAN EXCHANGES.

AT this Place many Sorts of Money are Current, but their own Species are Livres, Sols, and Deniers, and Accounts are kept in thoſe Species: They are reckoned as Pounds, Shillings, and Pence.

Exchanges are negociated by the Ecu, Crown, or Ducat of 117 Sols; but the Current Crown is only 115 Sols, or $5\frac{3}{4}$ Livres. The Current Money of this Place is called Imperial, and the Bank Money d'Or, or Ova.

The Par of the Ducat of Exchange is 55 *d.* nearly; and Exchanges are negociated as from Leghorn, the Courſe being from 50 to 60 *d.* Sterling *per* Ducat or Crown.

Of

Of BOLOGNA EXCHANGES.

ACcounts are kept in Livres, Soldi, and Denari, reckon'd as Pounds, Shillings and Pence.

Their Current Coins are, viz.		*s.*	*d.*
A Quartrin		0	$0\frac{1}{10}$
A Bajoche	= 6 Quartrins	0	$0\frac{3}{5}$
A Julio	= 10 Bajoches	0	6
A Livre	= 20 Bajoches, or 2 Julios	1	0
A Teſtoon	= 3 Julios	1	6
A Piaſtre or Dollar	= $4\frac{1}{4}$ Livres	4	3
A Ducat	= $5\frac{1}{4}$ Livres	5	3
A Piſtole	= $15\frac{1}{2}$ ditto	15	6

Beſides many Coins of France, Spain, and the Empire paſs here.

Exchanges are negociated by the Dollar of 85 Soldi, or $4\frac{1}{4}$ Lires; the Par is 51 *d. per* Dollar, England giving from 48 to 56 *d.* Sterling for it, according to the Courſe of Exchange.

At PARMA, Accounts are kept in Crowns, Soldi, and Denari, reckoned by 20 and 12. The Crown of Exchange is accounted at 4 Lires, with an unſettled Premium with the other Places in Italy, &c.

At MODENA many foreign Coins paſs; they keep their Accounts in Livres, Soldi, and Denari, and the Ducat of Exchange is reckoned 5 Livres.

At MANTUA they have the like Species; and Accounts are kept, and Exchanges negociated in the ſame Manner as at Modena.

At FERRARA and ANCONIA, Accounts are kept, and the Species the ſame, as at Rome; and Exchanges are negociated in the like Manner by the Crown of 12 Julios.

At LUCCA Accounts are kept in Livres, Soldi, and Denari d'Or, and the Crown is $7\frac{1}{2}$ Livres d'Or.——Exchanges are negociated by the ſaid Crown of $7\frac{1}{2}$ Livres; and here the Piaſtre of Leghorn is worth $6\frac{1}{5}$ Livres.

At

At BERGAMO many foreign Coins are current, and they keep their Accounts in Livres, Soldi, and Denari. The Ducat or Crown of Exchange is reckoned at 7 Livres.

At NOVI, Accounts are kept, and Exchanges negociated in the ſame Manner as at Genoa.

At SAVOY and PIEDMONT the Species are Madonines or Piſtoles of Savoy, worth 13 Livres, Ducatoons of 7 Florins, or 84 Soldi.—A Crown is 3 Livres 12 Soldi, and the Soldi 4 Quartrins or Lairds.—Accounts are kept in Livres, or Lires, Soldi, and Quartrins; and Exchanges to or from this Place are made by the Ducatoon of $4\frac{1}{4}$ Lires, or 84 Soldi.

At GENEVA, the Gold Coins are Piſtoles and Ducats; thoſe of Silver are Crowns of 10 Florins 6 Sols, or 3 Livres; and thoſe of Copper are Pieces of 1 and 2 Florins, of 6, 3, 2, and 1 Sol, and of 9 and 6 Deniers of Geneva.—Exchanges are negociated at this Place, as in France, by the Crown of 3 Livres *Tournois*. A Livre is 20 Sols, and a Sol 12 Deniers.—A Geneva Florin is $5\frac{3}{5}$ Sols = 3 *d.* nearly: A Piſtole is $11\frac{1}{3}$ Livres: A Ducat 6 Livres 6 Sols.—The Manner of exchanging is much the ſame at this Place as from France, and the Par is alſo the ſame.

EXCHANGES *from the* ISLANDS *of* ITALY.

IN SICILY the Coins are much like thoſe of Naples, and Accounts are kept in the ſame Manner as at Naples.——In their Coins 6 Picoli make a Grain, 8 Picoli a Ponti, 10 Grains a Carlin, 2 Carlins a Tarin, 12 Carlins a Florin, 13 Tarins a Ducat, and 12 Tarins a Current Crown.—A Tarin is only 5 *d.* here, ſo the Par of the Crown of 12 Tarins, by which Exchanges are negociated, will be 5 *s.* England giving an uncertain Number of Pence and Parts for the ſaid Crown.

At

At MALTA, Accounts are kept as in Sicily, and Naples; their Money is of Silver, and Copper, or Braſs, and the latter is the Current Species.—In all Negociations of Purchaſes or Sales, it is always ſtipulated that Payment be made in Silver or Braſs Money, the former being eſteem'd 10 *l. per Cent.* better than the other.——In their Coins 6 Picoli make a Grain, 10 Grains a Carlin, 12 Carlins a Tarin, a Deci, Tarini, or Ducat 10 Carlins; beſides which, many foreign Coins are current on the Iſland.——Exchanges are negociated by the Ducat or Crown, as at Naples or Sicily.

At SARDINIA, Accounts are kept as in moſt Places of Italy, in Livres, Soldi, and Denari. The Dollar (or Piece of Eight of Spain) is worth 9½ Rials, and the Rial 15 Soldi, Sardinia Money. The Livre is 20 Soldi; ſo that the Dollar or Piaſtre is valued at 6 Livres 18 Soldi, or 138 Soldi, that Iſland's Currency.—Exchanges are negociated by the Piaſtre or Dollar of 6 9/10 Livres, or 138 Soldi; and the Par of it is 3 *l.* 7 *d.*

In CANDIA the ſame Coins are in Uſe, and the ſame Method of Accounts practiſed as at Venice; And the ſame are in Uſe and practiſed in the Iſland of MOREA.

Of EXCHANGES *from* GERMANY *and* SWITZERLAND.

THough Exchanges from Germany and Switzerland are generally negociated by Way of Holland or Hamburgh, as before obſerved, yet as Exchanges from thoſe Places are ſometimes made directly to England; the Methods by which they are calculated when made in the direct Manner, are here inſerted, and are as follow, viz.

1. By the Rix-dollar of the Empire, Holland or Hamburgh, for which England gives from

from 50 to 58 *d.* according to the Courſe of Exchange: The Par being 4 *s.* 6 *d. per* Rix-dollar: Or by the Guilder or Florin, the Par of which runs from 3 *s.* to 3 *s.* 6 *d.*

2. By a Number of Rix-dollars for 100 *l.* Sterl where the Par of the Dollar is from 3 *s.* 6 *d.* to 4 *s.*—the Courſe of Exchange is from 540 to 600 Dollars for 100 *l.*—This being the Price of Exchange, the Sums to be exchanged muſt be equated from the ſaid Proportion.

N. B. When the Exchange is made by the Rix-Dollar, 'tis generally rated by a Number of Pence and Parts Sterling, *per* Rix-dollar: If otherwiſe, the Price of Exchange is rated by an uncertain Number of Rix-Dollars for 100 *l.* viz. from 430 to 460 or ſo,—the Par being 444$\frac{4}{9}$ for 100 *l.*—[*See the Examples at the End of German Exchanges.*]

EXCHANGES *from* VIENNA.

ACcounts are kept here in Guilders, Cruitzers, and Penins or Deniers, reckoning 8 Penins to a Cruitzer, and 60 Cruitzers to a Guilder.—Many foreign Coins are current,—and their own are call'd the Imperial; the principal of which are, viz.

	s.	*d.*
A Penin or Denier	0	0$\frac{7}{120}$
A Dryer = 6 Penins	0	0$\frac{21}{60}$
A Cruitzer = 8 Penins	0	0$\frac{7}{15}$
A Patre = 4 Cruitzers	0	1$\frac{13}{15}$
A Groſs = 3$\frac{1}{4}$ Cruitzers, or 26 Penins	0	1$\frac{31}{60}$
A Schilling = 10 Dryers or 7$\frac{1}{2}$ Cruitzers	0	3$\frac{1}{2}$
A Guilder = 60 Cruitzers or 8 Schillings	2	4
A Rix-Dollar = 2 Guilders or Florins	4	8
A Ducat = 4 Guilders	9	4

Beſides they have imaginary Rix-Dollars of 1$\frac{1}{2}$ and of 1 Guilder, or of 90 and 60 Cruitzers.

Exchanges are negociated by the Rix-Dollar, and England gives commonly from 52 to 58 *d.* for it in the Courſe of Exchange.—The Par of the Rix-Dollar of this Place is 4 *s.* 8 *d.*—and every Farthing that is given more or leſs for it is 8 *l.* 11$\frac{1}{9}$ *d. per Cent.* Loſs or Gain.

The

The Par with Holland is 52 Stivers nearly *per* Rix-dollar.

EXCHANGES *from* AUSBURGH.

IN this Place they keep their Accounts, and reckon their Monies, in much the ſame Manner as they do at Vienna. When Exchanges are negociated directly to or from this Place, they are rated by the Rix-dollar of 90 Cruitzers, or by the Florin of 60:—The Par of the Florin is 2*s.* 1½ *d.*—and the Par with Holland is a Rix-dollar for about 52 Stivers of Amſterdam, allowing a Premium in Exchanges.

EXCHANGES *from* FRANCFORT.

AT this Place the Guilder, Gould, or Florin, is the ſame as at Vienna, viz. 1 Guilder is 60 Cruitzers, and 1 Cruitzer 8 Hellers, or 4 Penins only. They alſo reckon 4 Cruitzers to a Batzen, and 15 Batzen to a Guilder, or 15 Cruitzers to an Ort, and 4 Orts to a Guilder.—Two Guilders make a Rix-dollar of 4*s.* 8*d.* Current, and a Guilder is 2*s.* 4*d.* ditto.——Books and Accounts at this Place are uſually kept in Guilders, Cruitzers, and Deniers, reckoning 4 Deniers or Penins to a Cruitzer.

Exchanges are negociated by the Guilder, or Florin of 60 Cruitzers, or by the imaginary Florin of 65 moſt commonly. The Money of Exchange is $\frac{2}{9}$ better than the current Specie very nearly, and the current Money $\frac{7}{9}$ worſe than the Exchange Money; ſo that the Par of the Florin of 60 Cruitzers of Exchange will be 3*s.* and that of 65 3*s.* 3 *d.*—Bills from England, or Holland, are always paid in Guilders of Francfort, which are reckoned from 6 to 10 *per Cent.* better than current Money,—ſo that the Guilder of Exchange of 65 Cruitzers is 79$\frac{5}{9}$ Current, and but 72$\frac{2}{9}$ to 72 nearly, of Francfort.

The Par of the Florin is 39 *d.* and every Farthing that it given more or leſs for it is 12*s.* 9$\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

per Cent. Gain or Loſs.—The Courſe runs from 38 to about 44 *d. per* Florin.—The Par with Holland is 3 Florins of 60 Cruitzers for 2 Rix-dollars of Amſterdam.

EXCHANGES *from* NOREMBURGH.

ACcounts are kept here in Guilders, Cruitzers, and Hellers, as at Francfort, and their Coins are much the ſame as thoſe uſed at Francfort.—The Rix-dollar of 90 Cruitzers is 4 *s.* 6 *d.* here, and the Florin of 60 = 3 *s.* Sterling. The Rix-dollar is divided into 22½ Batzen, or 30 Imperial Groſs. A thick Dollar is 1⅔ Florins, or 25 Batzen, or 100 Cruitzers.

A Florin is alſo divided into 20 Imperial Groſs, or 15 Batzen.—A Groſs is 3 Cruitzers, or 12 Pence, and a Batzen is 4 Cruitzers, or 16 Pence or Penins.——When any direct Exchange is made to or from this Place, it is negociated by the Rix-dollar.—The Par with Holland is one Florin of 65 Cruitzers for 72⅔ Groots or Pence of Amſterdam.

EXCHANGES *from* BREMEN.

AT this Place Accounts are kept in Rix-dollars and Groſs, reckoning 72 Groſs to a Rix-dollar.

Of their Coins, 2 Penins make a Swaar, and 5 Swaars make 1 Groſs, 3 Groſs a double Schilling, 48 Groſs, a double Mark, or Head Piece of 240 Swaars, 3 Marks (or 24 double Schillings) a Rix-dollar.

The Par of the Rix-dollar of this Place is 3*s.* 6 *d.* nearly, and Exchanges are negociated with England by the ſaid Rix-dollar, rated by an uncertain of Dollars for 100 *l.* Sterling, from which the Value of the whole Exchange is computed.——The Courſe of Exchange from this Place runs from about 540 to 570 Dollars for 100 *l.* Sterling.

This Place commonly gives Holland from 128 to 130 Rix-dollars for 100 Rix-dollars Banco of Amſterdam; and the Par is 1 Rix-dollar for 77½ Groots of Amſterdam.

EXCHANGES *from* BRESLAU.

ACcounts are kept at this Place in Rix-dollars, Imperial or Silver Groſs, and Penins, and they reckon 30 Groſs to a Rix-dollar, and 12 Penins to a Groſs.—The Rix-dollar is alſo divided into 90 Cruitzers, and each Cruitzer into 4 Penins or Penins, and Rix-dollars are called imperial augmented by 17 Cruitzers.

One Imperial Groſs is 1½ White Groſs, 3 Cruitzers, or 6 Dryers; a Cruitzer is 4 Penins, and Groſhen (or Groſs) 3 Penins, and a Dryer 2.

A Slitch Dollar is imaginary, and is 72 Cruitzers, or 24 Silver Groſhen.

The Par of the Rix-dollar of this Place is 4*s.* 3*d.* nearly, and Exchanges are negociated with England by an uncertain Number of Rix-dollars for 100 *l.* Sterling,—and with Holland by about 138 to 140 for 100 Rix-dollars Banco of Amſterdam.—The Par with Holland is 1 Rix-dollar for 36 Stivers of Amſterdam.

EXCHANGES *from* LEIPSIC, NAUMBURGH, DRESDEN, *&c. in* SAXONY.

IN theſe Places Accounts are kept in Rix-dollars, or Crowns; double Marien Groſs, and Penins or Deniers, reckoning 24 Groſs to a Rix-dollar, and 12 Penins to a Groſs.—The ſaid Dollar is 1½ Guilder, and the Guilder is 16 Groſs. A Ducat is 4 Guilders, or 2⅔ Rix-dollars. Beſides which they have 8, 4, 2, 1½, and 1¼ Groſs Pieces; and ſome ſtill ſmaller, of 9, 8, 6, 4, and 3 Penins, or Phennings.

per Cent. Gain or Loſs.—The Courſe runs from 38 to about 44 *d. per* Florin.—The Par with Holland is 3 Florins of 60 Cruitzers for 2 Rix-dollars of Amſterdam.

EXCHANGES *from* NOREMBURGH.

ACcounts are kept here in Guilders, Cruitzers, and Hellers, as at Francfort, and their Coins are much the ſame as thoſe uſed at Francfort.—The Rix-dollar of 90 Cruitzers is 4 *s.* 6 *d.* here, and the Florin of 60 = 3 *s.* Sterling. The Rix-dollar is divided into 22½ Batzen, or 30 Imperial Groſs. A thick Dollar is 1⅔ Florins, or 25 Batzen, or 100 Cruitzers.

A Florin is alſo divided into 20 Imperial Groſs, or 15 Batzen.—A Groſs is 3 Cruitzers, or 12 Pence, and a Batzen is 4 Cruitzers, or 16 Pence or Penins.——When any direct Exchange is made to or from this Place, it is negociated by the Rix-dollar.—The Par with Holland is one Florin of 65 Cruitzers for 72⅔ Groats or Pence of Amſterdam.

EXCHANGES *from* BREMEN.

AT this Place Accounts are kept in Rix-dollars and Groſs, reckoning 72 Groſs to a Rix-dollar.

Of their Coins, 2 Penins make a Swaar, and 5 Swaars make 1 Groſs, 3 Groſs a double Schilling, 48 Groſs, a double Mark, or Head Piece of 240 Swaars, 3 Marks (or 24 double Schillings) a Rix-dollar.

The Par of the Rix-dollar of this Place is 3 *s.* 6 *d.* nearly, and Exchanges are negociated with England by the ſaid Rix-dollar, rated by an uncertain of Dollars for 100 *l.* Sterling, from which the Value of the whole Exchange is computed.——The Courſe of Exchange from this Place runs from about 540 to 570 Dollars for 100 *l.* Sterling.

This Place commonly gives Holland from 128 to 130 Rix-dollars for 100 Rix-dollars Banco of Amſterdam; and the Par is 1 Rix-dollar for 77½ Groots of Amſterdam.

EXCHANGES *from* BRESLAU.

ACcounts are kept at this Place in Rix-dollars, Imperial or Silver Groſs, and Penins, and they reckon 30 Groſs to a Rix-dollar, and 12 Penins to a Groſs.—The Rix-dollar is alſo divided into 90 Cruitzers, and each Cruitzer into 4 Penins or Penins, and Rix-dollars are called imperial augmented by 17 Cruitzers.

One Imperial Groſs is 1½ White Groſs, 3 Cruitzers, or 6 Dryers; a Cruitzer is 4 Penins, and a Groſhen (or Groſs) 3 Penins, and a Dryer 2.

A Slitch Dollar is imaginary, and is 72 Cruitzers, or 24 Silver Groſhen.

The Par of the Rix-dollar of this Place is 3*d.* nearly, and Exchanges are negociated with England by an uncertain Number of Rix-dollars for 100 *l.* Sterling,—and with Holland by about 138 to 140 for 100 Rix-dollars Banco of Amſterdam.—The Par with Holland is 1 Rix-dollar for 36 Stivers of Amſterdam.

EXCHANGES *from* LEIPSIC, NAUMBURGH, DRESDEN, *&c. in* SAXONY.

IN theſe Places Accounts are kept in Rix-dollars, or Crowns; double Marien Groſs, and Penins or Deniers, reckoning 24 Groſs to a Rix-dollar, and 12 Penins to a Groſs.—The ſaid Dollar is 1½ Guilder, and the Guilder is 16 Groſs. A Ducat is 4 Guilders, or 2⅔ Rix-dollars. Beſides which they have 8, 4, 2, 1½, and 1¼ Groſs Pieces; and ſome ſtill ſmaller, of 9, 8, 6, 4, and 3 Penins, or Phennings.

The Par of the Rix-dollar is 4*s*. 6*d*. by which Exchanges are negociated.—But it muſt be obſerved that their Money of Exchange is between 10 and 20 *per Cent* better than their current Money; and of all Bills that are drawn upon theſe Places for Current Money, they pay three Quarters of the Sum in 4 Groſs Pieces, and the other Quarter in Groſs Pieces, this being called their Current Money.—Bills that are drawn for Money of Exchange are always paid in Rix-dollars, commonly called Crowns: But Bills of Parcels, and Notes of Hand are paid in Current or Groſs Money.

The Par of theſe Places with Holland is 2 Rix-dollars for 5 Guilders of Amſterdam; and the Courſe of Exchange is from 140 to 156 Florins for 100 Rix dollars Banco of Amſterdam.

At Dreſden the Rix-dollar is divided into 2 Guilders, and into 32 Good and 48 Marien Groſs. Accounts being kept in Guilders, Marien Groſs, and Penins, reckoned by 24 and 8. A Penin is divided into 2 Hellers; 1½ Penins make a Dryer-Heller, and 3 a Dryer.—At ſome Places in Saxony, the Rix-dollar is valued at 4*s*. 8*d*. Sterling.

EXCHANGES *from* BERLIN.

IN this City, and in moſt Parts of the Kingdom of Pruſſia, Accounts are kept in Florins, Groſs, and Penins or Pence; and they reckon 18 Pence to a Groſs, and 30 Groſs to a Guilder. A Rix-dollar is 3 Guilders; a Florin is alſo divided into 20 Brimmers.—A Rix-dollar is alſo 5 Orts, and an Ort 18 Groſs;—a Brimmer or Abraſe is 1½ Groſs;—1 Groſs is 2 Polchin, or 18 Pence;—a Sol, or Schilling, is 6 Pence;—a Polchin 9 Pence;—an imaginary Mark is 20 Groſs;—a Croſs Dollar is 3 Florins, 16 Groſs; and a Sprcie Dollar 3 Florins, 18 Groſs. Theſe two ſometimes give an Agio of 10 or 15 *per Cent*.

The Par of the Rix-dollar, by which the rel
may

ay be equated, is just about 4*s.*—Exchanges e negociated by the said Rix-dollar, England ving an uncertain Number of Pence and Parts r it, according to the Course of Exchange, which ommonly runs from about 45 to 50*d. per* ollar.

The Par with Holland is 1 Rix-dollar for about 4 Stivers of Amsterdam; and the Course is from o to 48 *per* Rix-dollar, or from about 110 to 20 Rix-dollars for 100 of Amsterdam.

Of LUBEC EXCHANGES.

AT this Place Accounts are kept in Marks, Schillings, and Denier-Lubs, reckoning 6 Schillings to a Mark, and 12 Deniers, or Penins, to a Schilling. Exchanges are negociated y the Mark as at Hamburgh, the Par being *s.* 6*d. per* Mark; and the Par with Holland 3 Marks for 1 Rix-dollar of Amsterdam.

Of STETIN EXCHANGES.

N this Place Accounts are keptin Marks, Schillings, and Deniers, reckoning here only 12 chillings to a Mark, and 12 Deniers to a Schilng.——Exchanges are negociated by the Mark, he Par of which is 1*s.* 6*d.* Sterling; and the ar with Holland is 3 Marks for a Rix-dollar of Amsterdam.—A Rix-dollar is 36 Schillings, or Marks; and Exchanges are sometimes negociaed by it.

Of BRUNSWIC *and* OSNABURGH EXCHANGES.

ACcounts are kept in these Places in Rixdollars, Marien Gross, and Penins, reckoning 36 Marien Gross to a Rix-dollar, and 8 Penins to a Marien Gross.——Exchanges are negotiated by the Rix-dollar, the Par of which is 4*s.* 6*d.* and the Par with Holland is a Rix-dollar or a Rix-dollar of Amsterdam.

Of EMBDEN EXCHANGES.

ACcounts are kept here in Guilders (or Florins) Stivers, and Deniers, reckoning 20 Stivers to a Guilder, and 16 Deniers to a Stiver. A Rix-dollar, by which Exchanges are negociated, is 54 Stivers, or 2 7/10 Guilders here: The Par of it is about 3 *s.* 6 *d.* and the Par with Holland is 1 Rix-dollar for about 40 Stivers of Amsterdam.——Exchanges with England are rated by a Number of Rix-dollars for 100 *l.* Sterling; or by an uncertain Number of Pence and Parts for 1 Rix-dollar; and they exchange with Holland Rix-dollar for Rix-dollar, or Florin for Florin, allowing a considerable Premium *per Cent.*

Of COLOGN EXCHANGES.

THE Rix-dollar is here divided into 78 Albusses; and Accounts are kept in Rix-dollars, Albusses, and Deniers, 12 making an Albus.—The Albus is also divided into 2 Cruitzers, and the Cruitzer into 4 Hellers.—There are also Buffarts of 4 Albusses,—Guilders of 24, and Dollars of 50 Albusses.—The Par of the Rix-dollar is 4 *s.* 6 *d.* Sterling, by which Exchanges are negociated.—They exchange with Holland Rix-dollar for Rix-dollar at a fluctuating Premium.

In some Parts of this Bishoprie they divide the Guilder into 40 Stivers, and each Stiver into 8 Duytes, (in which they keep their Accounts) 6 Duytes making an Albus, and 1⅓ Albus a Stiver; so that the Rix-dollar by this Way of reckoning will be 106⅔ Albusses, or 80 Stivers, or 2 Guilders.

Of LIEGE EXCHANGES

AT this Place Accounts are kept in Livres, Schillings and Penins, reckoning 20 Schillings to a Livre, and 12 Penins to a Schilling. The Rix-dollar of this Place is 4 Livres, by which

which Exchanges are negociated.—The Par is 4 *s.* 6 *d.* Sterling, and at Amſterdam 50 Stivers, for a Rix-dollar Banco.——Exchanges with Holland are often made by giving a Livre for a Current Guilder.

Of STRASBURGH EXCHANGES.

IN this Place Accounts are kept in Rix-dollars, and Cruitzers, reckoning 90 Cruitzers to a Rix-dollar; or in Florins and Cruitzers, reckoning 60 Cruitzers to a Florin,—and by ſome in Livres, Sols, and Deniers, reckoned as Pounds, Shillings, and Pence.—A Rix-dollar is 1½ Guilder, 15 Schillings, 3 Livres, or 60 Sols; a Guilder is 2 Livres, or 10 Schillings; a Livre is 20 Sols, 5 Schillings, or 30 Cruitzers; a Schilling is 6 Cruitzers, or 4 Sols.

Exchanges from this Place are negociated with moſt Places in the Silver of Alſace, which is the ſame with the Silver of France, and the Par of the Rix-dollar is reckon'd 4 *s.* 6 *d.* Sterling, or about 110 Sols of France. The Agio is 1 to 2 *per Cent.* commonly. The Par with Holland is a Rix-dollar, or Crown, for a Rix-dollar of Amſterdam.

EXAMPLES *for* GERMANY.

HOW much will a Bill of Parcels for Goods, bought in Saxony, of 5676 Rix-dollars, and 18 Groſs, Exchange at 52⅝ *d. per* Rix-dollar, amount to in Sterling Money?

OPE-

OPERATION by the *Rule of Three.*

	R.	*d.*	*R.*	*G.*
If	1	: $52\frac{5}{8}$	: : 5676	18
Or if	24	: $52\frac{5}{8}$	: : 136242	
	8	8	421	
	192	421	136242	
			272484	
			544968	
			192)57357882(298738 Quotient.	

Which Quotient being divided by 12 and 20, produces 1244 *l.* 14 *s.* $10\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* the Anſwer.

OPERATION by the TABLES.

			l.	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
By Table VI.	oppoſite to					
	5000	ſtand	1083	6	8	0
	600	——	130	0	0	0
	70	——	15	3	4	0
	6	——	1	6	0	0
$\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$	——	18 Groſs	0	3	3	0
By Ta. VII.	5000	——	13	0	5	0
	600	——	1	11	3	0
	70	——	0	3	7	3
	6	——	0	0	3	3
$\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$	——	18 Groſs	0	0	0	1,88
		Anſwer £.	1244	14	10	3,88

EXAMPLE II.

How much will a Parcel of Goods from Bremen to the Value of 16745 Rix-dollars amount to in Engliſh Money, Exchange at $568\frac{3}{8}$ Rix-dollars for 100 *l.* Sterling?

OPERATION by the *Rule of Three.*

	R.	*l.*	*R.*			
If	$568\frac{3}{8}$	: 100	: : 16745			
	8	8	800			
	4547	800	13396000			
			4547)13396000(2946	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
				£.	4	$4\frac{1}{4}$ Anſw.

N. B.

N. B. When the Exchange is rated by a Number of Rix-dollars, or Florins, for 100 *l.* as in this Example, the Queſtion cannot be wrought by the preceding Tables.

EXCHANGES *from* SWITZERLAND.

MAny Sorts of Money are Current in the Cantons of Switzerland, as well as in the Empire; and as St Gall, Bazil, Zurich, and Bolonna are the principal Places of Trade and Exchange, ſuch Coins as are Current at thoſe Places, are more or leſs ſo in all the Cantons.—— And firſt,

Of EXCHANGES *from* ST GALL.

AT this Place Accounts are kept in Florins, Cruitzers, and Phennings, St Gall Money; or in Florins, Cruitzers, and Penins of the Money of the Empire, reckoned by 60 and 4.

A Rix-dollar is reckon'd 17 Schillings, or 102 Cruitzers, St Gall Money.

A Gould, or Florin, is 10 Schillings, or 60 Cruitzers, and a Cruitzer is 4 Phennings; a Schilling is 6 Cruitzers. The Florin is alſo divided into 12 Good and 15 Current Batzen; and a good Batzen goes at 5 Cruitzers, and the common one at 4. The Par of the Rix-dollar is 3 *l.* 6 *d.* and that of the Florin 2 *s.* $7\frac{13}{17}$ *d.*—Exchanges from this Place are confin'd moſtly to Venice, Vienna, and ſome other Places in Germany and France. They are commonly negotiated by the Florin of 60 Cruitzers.

Of BAZIL EXCHANGES.

IN this Canton Accounts are kept in ſundry Manners; ſome keep them in Rix-dollars, Schillings, and Deniers, reckoned by 20 and 12; ſome

ſome in Livres, Sols, and Deniers, reckoned alſo by 20 and 12; by others in Rix-dollars, Cruitzers, and Penins, reckoned by 108 and 4; and by ſome others in Florins, Cruitzers, and Phennings, reckoned by 60 and 4.

A Rix-dollar is 3 Livres, or 20 *d.* Gold, or 60 *d.* common, or 108 Cruitzers; a Livre is 20 *d.* common, or 36 Cruitzers; a Florin is 60 Cruitzers, and a Sol 12 Deniers.

The Rix-dollar is alſo divided into 27 good Batzen, and the good Guilder into 15. The good Batzen is 10 Raps, or 4 Cruitzers. The Guilder of the Empire is here worth 25 Schillings or Plapperts, or 20 Groſs. The Groſs is $7\frac{1}{2}$ Raps, and the Plappert 6 Raps.

The Par of the Rix-dollar of 108 Cruitzers, is reckoned 4 *s.* 6 *d.* by which the Exchanges of this Place are negociated.

Of ZURICH EXCHANGES.

AT this Place Accounts are kept in Florins, Cruitzers, and Hellers, reckoned by 60 and 8; or in Rix-dollars, Cruitzers, and Hellers, reckoned by 108 and 8.

A Rix-dollar is $1\frac{4}{5}$ Florins, 24 good, or $28\frac{4}{5}$ common Batzen, or 72 Schillings, or 108 Cruitzers.

The Florin is $13\frac{1}{3}$ good Batzen, or 16 common, or 40 Schillings, or 60 Cruitzers;—a good Batzen is 3 Schillings, and a common one $2\frac{1}{2}$.—Exchanges from this Place are negociated by the Rix-dollar, or Florin; the Par of the Rix-dollar being 4 *s.* 6 *d.* and that of the Florin 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

Of BOLSENNA EXCHANGES.

ACcounts are kept at this Place in Rix-dollars, and Cruitzers, or in Florins, Cruitzers, and Hellers, reckoned by 90, or 60 and 8. This is a conſiderable Place of Exchange, and it gives an un-

certain Number of Cruitzers to moſt Places for Rix-dollar, or a Crown, &c. of the ſaid Pla- s reſpectively.

The Rix-dollars here are of two Sorts, viz. of and 93 Cruitzers.—The Dollar of Exchange 90 Cruitzers is nearly on a Par with 74 ruitzers of Exchange of Francfort; and e Florin of 60 Cruitzers is made uſe of in me Exchanges from this Place.—The Par of e Dollar is about 3 *s.* 8 *d.* that of the Florin *s.* 6 *d.* nearly, and that of the Cruitzer is about Half-penny.

EXCHANGES *from* POLAND.

AT Cracow, the Capital of this Kingdom, Accounts are moſtly kept in Florins, Poliſh, Double Groſs, and Deniers, reckoned 30 and 18, as at Berlin; yet ſome keep em in Rix-dollars, and double Groſs, reckon- g 90 Groſs to a Rix-dollar.

The Current Coins are, viz.

			s.	*d.*
Denier	——	——	0	$0\frac{1}{60}$
Chelton	= 6 Deniers	—	0	$0\frac{1}{10}$
Groſs	= 3 Cheltons	—	0	$0\frac{3}{10}$
Penny	= $1\frac{1}{2}$ Groſs		0	$0\frac{9}{20}$
Tinſe	= 30 Groſs	—	0	9
Ort	= 36 Do. or 18 double Do.		0	$10\frac{4}{5}$
Florin	= 2 Tinſes	—	1	6
Rix-dollar	= 3 Florins, or 90 double Groſs		4	6
Ducat	= 6 Florins	—	9	0

The Rix-dollar is alſo divided into 5 Orts, and Ort into 18 Poliſh or double Groſs.—The rin and double Groſs are imaginary.——The of the Rix-dollar of this Place is 4 *s.* 6 *d.* which Exchanges are negociated with Ham- gh, or Holland, allowing Rix-dollar for Rix- llar, with a Premium.

Ex-

EXCHANGES *from* DANTZICK, ELBING, *and* KONIGSBERG.

BOoks and Accounts are kept at those Places as at Cracow, in Florins, Groſs, and Pence reckoned by 30 and 18.

Their Coins are, viz.

			s.	*d.*
A Denier			0	$0\frac{1}{3}$
A Chelton	= 6 Deniers	—	0	$0\frac{2}{3}$
A Polchen	= $1\frac{1}{2}$ Chelton	—	0	$1\frac{1}{3}$
A Groſs	= 2 Polchens	—	0	$2\frac{2}{3}$
An Abraſe	= $1\frac{1}{2}$ Groſs	—	0	$9\frac{1}{3}$
An Ort	= 12 Abraſſes	—	0	$10\frac{2}{3}$
A Florin	= $1\frac{2}{3}$ Orts	—	1	6
A Rix-dollar	= 3 Florins	—	4	6

A Florin is 20 Abraſſes, 30 Groſs, 60 Polchens, 90 Cheltons, or 540 Deniers.—A Groſs is 18 Deniers.——The Par of the Rix-dollar of these Places is 4 *s.* 6 *d.*——Exchanges are moſtly negociated with Hamburgh, or Holland, by an uncertain Number of Poliſh Groſs for a Rix-dollar or a Pound Flemiſh of thoſe Places; and the Merchants uſually reckon what they get above 90 Groſs in Exchange for a Rix-dollar Banco, is ſo much Profit.——The Rix-dollars of all thoſe Places being on a Par with one another.

When Exchanges are made directly to England from thoſe Places, they are rated by a Number of Florins for a Pound Sterling.—The Par is 13 Florins for a Pound; and the Courſe runs from 13 to 18 *per* Pound Sterling.

EXAMPLE in the direct Manner.

How much will a Quantity of Corn ſent from Dantzick, to the Value of 14726 Florins and 10 Groſhen, amount to in Sterling Money, Exchange at 17 Florins for a Pound Sterling?

OPE

OPERATION by the *Rule of Three.*

	F.	£.		F.	G.
If	17	: 1	: :	14726	16
	30			30	

			£.	s.	d.	
510 *Gr.*—	510)441796(866		5	4	Answer.

Rem. 136 = 5 *s.* 4 *d.*

If the Exchange should be rated in Florins and arts of a Florin, observe to proceed with the arts as directed in Page 58, for equating the arts in whole Numbers.

Exchanges from these Places with Holland are lmost always rated by an uncertain Number of olish Gross for a Pound Flemish. The Par with olland is 216 Groshen for a Pound Flemish urrent Money of 6 Guilders; but as Dantzick lways deals with Holland in Banco Money, and he Pound Banco being reckoned worth 7 Guilers Current, the Par will therefore be 252 Groen for the said Banco Pound. The Course ns from 240 to about 320, and every 2 Groen that are given more or less in the Price of xchange than 252, will be $4\frac{3}{4}$ Guilders Banco, r rather $95\frac{5}{21}$ Stivers *per Cent.* Flemish, Gain or oss with Holland, and 15 *s.* $10\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* Gain or oss *per Cent.* Sterling. *See Page* 227.

Koninsburgh and Elbing always deals with Holnd in Current Money. The Par is 216 Groshen r Pound Flemish; and the Course is from 210 to 60. Every two Gross more or less than the Par $111\frac{1}{9}$ Stivers Current, *per Cent.* Flemish, Gain Loss, and 18 *s.* $6\frac{2}{9}$ *d. per Cent.* Sterling.

XCHANGES *from* DENMARK *and* NORWAY.

N these Countries, Books and Accounts are kept in Marks and Schillings, reckoning 16 hillings to a Mark; or in Rix-dollars, Marks, d Schillings, reckoned by 6 and 16.

The Current Coins are, viz.

		s.	*d.*
A Penin		0	$0\frac{3}{16}$
A Daniſh Schilling	= 3 Penins	0	$0\frac{9}{16}$
A Schilling-Lub	= 2 Daniſh Schillings	0	$1\frac{1}{8}$
A Mark	= 16 Dan. Schillings	0	9
A Rix-Mark	= $1\frac{1}{4}$ Mark	0	$11\frac{1}{4}$
A Rix-Ort	= $1\frac{1}{5}$ Rix-Mark	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$
A Dollar or Crown	= $2\frac{2}{3}$ Rix-Orts, or 4 Marks	3	0
A Rix-Dollar	= $1\frac{1}{2}$ Dollars, 6 Marks, or 4 Orts	4	6
A Double ditto	= $1\frac{1}{3}$ Rix-Dollars	6	0

Exchanges are negociated by the Rix-dollar of 6 Marks. The Par of it is 4 *s.* 6 *d.* and England gives Pence and Parts for it, from 45 to about 56 in the Courſe of Exchange.

The Rix dollar is reckoned on a Par with the Current Rix-dollar of Holland or Hamburgh, and in the Courſe of Exchange they allow a conſiderable Premium on their Rix-dollars, to receive in Amſterdam Rix-dollars Banco, or they give Crowns, or Dollars, to have in Amſterdam Rix-dollars, and allow a Premium.

Of EXCHANGES *from* SWEDEN.

AT Stockholm, and the reſt of Sweden, Accounts are kept in Copper Dollars, and Runſticks or Orts, reckoning 32 Orts to a Dollar; or in Copper Rix-dollars, Copper Dollars, and and Runſticks, reckoning 6 Copper Dollars to a Copper Rix-dollar, and 32 Runſticks to a Copper Dollar.

A Rix-dollar is 4 Carolines, 12 Silver or 36 Copper Marks, 96 Ores, 288 Orts or Runſticks, or 576 Farthings. A Copper Dollar is $10\frac{2}{3}$ Whittens, 32 Runſticks, or 64 Farthings; the Ort or Runſtick, is imaginary.

A Copper Rix-dollar is 64 Whittens, or Ores, or 192 Runſticks: And the Silver Dollar is equal to half the Number of each Subdiviſion thereof reſpectively.

The

The Current Coins are, viz.		s.	d.
Runſtick, or Ort	= 2 Farthings	0	$0\frac{7}{36}$
Ore, or Whitten	= 6 Farthings, or 3 Orts	0	$0\frac{7}{12}$
Copper Mark	= $2\frac{2}{3}$ Ores, or 8 Orts	0	$1\frac{5}{9}$
Silver Mark	= 3 Copper Marks	0	$4\frac{2}{3}$
Copper Dollar	= 4 Copper Marks, or $1\frac{1}{3}$ Silver ditto	0	$6\frac{2}{9}$
Caroline	= 3 Silver, or 9 Copper Marks	1	2
Silver Dollar	= 3 Copper Dollars	1	$6\frac{2}{3}$
Copper Rix-dol.	= 6 ditto, or 24 Marks	3	$1\frac{1}{3}$
Rix-dollar	= 3 Silver ditto	4	8

The Duty of all Goods exported muſt be paid Silver Dollars, and the Duty of all Goods imrted in Copper Rix-dollars.

Exchanges are negociated with Holland, or mburgh, by the Cop. Mark; the Par of which $\frac{5}{6}$*d.* or rather better than Three Half-pence gliſh; and in the Courſe of Exchange, they e from 30 to about 48 Copper Marks for a x-dollar in Specie of thoſe Places. The Par is $\frac{3}{4}$, and every Mark that is given more or leſs the Price of Exchange, is 18 Guilders, $13\frac{1}{3}$ vers Current, *per Cent.* Flemiſh, Loſs or Gain. xchanges are alſo negociated by the Copper Rixllar of 24 Marks, for the Current Rix-dollar of olland, allowing a conſiderable Premium.

When Exchanges are made directly to Engd, they are rated by an uncertain Number of pper Dollars for a Pound Sterling. The Par $38\frac{4}{7}$ for a Pound. The Courſe is commonly m 40 to 50 Dollars *per* Pound; and every llar that is given more or leſs *per* Pound in Price of Exchange, than $38\frac{4}{7}$ is 2*l.* 11*s.* $\frac{3}{5}$*d. per Cent.* Gain or Loſs.

EXAMPLE.

How much will a Parcel of Iron, to the Va of 37462 Copper Dollars, amount to in Ster g Money, Exchange at $41\frac{5}{8}$ Dollars for a ound?

D. £. D.
If $41\frac{5}{8}$: 1 : : 37462
Or, if 333 : 8 : : 37462
8

£. s. d.
333)299696(899 19 9 Anſwer.

Rem. 329 = 19*s*. 9 *d*.

Of RIGA EXCHANGES.

THE Current Coins here are much the ſame as at Dantzick, &c. viz.

		s.	*d*.
A black Whitten, or Shilling		0	$0\frac{1}{2}$
A Whitten, or white Shilling	= 2 black Whittens	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$
A Groſs, or Groſhen	= 3 Whittens	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$
A Vording	= $1\frac{1}{2}$ Groſs, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ Whittens	0	$0\frac{3}{4}$
A Mark	= 6 Groſs	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$
A Guilder, or Florin	= 5 Marks, or 30 Groſs	1	6
A Rix-dollar	= 15 Ditto	4	6

Accounts are kept here in Rix-dollars and Groſhen, reckoning 90 Groſhen to a Rix-dollar, the Par of which is 4 *s*. 6 *d*. and Exchanges are negociated by the ſaid Rix-dollar with Holland, or Hamburgh; and it is always given in Exchanges for the Current Rix-dollar of thoſe Places, or for 50 Stivers; and tho' ſometimes a ſmall Premium be allowed to Holland, that is always added to the Charge of the Goods to make the Exchange certain. If this Place values on Holland or Hamburgh in Bank Money, the Exchange is rated by an uncertain Number of Groſhen for a Rix-dollar Banco; and the Courſe runs to 100 or more *per* Rix-dollar Banco,

If any direct Exchange is made to England, it is rated by an uncertain Number of Pence Engliſh for a Rix-dollar, or by a Number of Groſhen for a Pound Sterling.

Of EXCHANGES *from* REVEL *and* NARVA.

IN theſe Places Accounts are kept in Rix-dollars and Whittens, reckoning 64 Whittens to a Rix-dollar; or in Copper Rix-dollars and Groſhen, reckoning 90 Groſs to a Copper, Specie, or Rix-dollar. The Specie Dollar is reckoned better than the Rix-dollar of 64 Whittens, by 2 or 3 Whittens.

Exchanges are negociated with Holland by giving the Copper Rix dollar of 64 Whittens for a Current Dollar of Amſterdam, allowing a Premium of ſo much *per Cent.*

Revel gives Hamburgh between 60 and 75 Whittens for the Rix-dollar Banco in Exchanges.

They have a Coin called the Albertus, or Groſs Dollar, Pruſſia Money, which they uſually pay to the Ruſſians in Specie, allowing them an Agio of 2 *per Cent.* which makes them of equal Value with the Ruſſian Specie.——The Ruſſians refuſe to take the Swediſh Money in Payment, it being made of much coarſer Silver than their own.

Narva ſometimes gives Holland an uncertain Number of Whittens, between 60 and 70 for the Current Rix-dollar of Amſterdam.

If any direct Exchange is made to England, it is rated by an uncertain Number of Pence and Parts for a Rix-dollar of 64 Whittens. The Par of which is about 41. 6 *d.* Sterling.

Of EXCHANGES *from* RUSSIA.

IN the trading Parts of this Empire, Accounts are kept in Rubles, Grives, and Moſcoſques, reckoned by 10 and 20; or in Rubles and Copeacks, reckoning 100 Copeacks to a Ruble.

The Current Coins are, viz.

		s.	*d.*
A Poluſca		0	$0\frac{27}{100}$
A Moſcoſque, or Denuſca	= 2 Poluſcas	0	$0\frac{27}{100}$
A Coppeack	= 2 Moſcoſques	0	$0\frac{27}{50}$
An Altin	= 3 Coppeacks	0	$1\frac{31}{50}$
A Grive	= 10 Coppeacks	0	$5\frac{2}{3}$
A Polpoltin	= 25 Coppeaks	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$
A Poltin	= 5 Grives, or 50 Coppeaks	2	3
A Dollar	= 64 Coppeaks	2	$10\frac{4}{25}$
A Ruble	= 2 Poltins, or 100 Coppeacks	4	6
A Ducat	= 2 Rubles	9	0

They count their ſmall Money in Altins, adding 1 Coppeack at every 33 to make up the Ruble. An Engliſh Crown Piece paſſes by Weight at between 110 and 130 Coppeacks.

The Exchanges are negociated by the Ruble or Coppeack.—To Hamburgh they give an uncertain Number of Coppeacks for the Rix-dollar Banco, and the Courſe runs from 100 to about 110, or 112.—To Holland, to which almoſt all their Exchanges are confined, they give the Ruble for an uncertain Number of Stivers, Current Money, the Courſe being generally from 45 to 50 *per* Ruble.—Every Stiver more or leſs in the Price of Exchange than 50 *per* Ruble, is 2*l. per Cent.* Sterling Gain or Loſs, or 12 Guilders *per* 100*l.* Flemiſh.

When any direct Exchange is made from this Place to England, 'tis rated by an uncertain Number of Pence and Parts Sterling for a Ruble, the Courſe being from 50 to about 56 *d. per* Ruble.

EXAMPLE in the direct Manner.

How much will a Parcel of Hemp, to the Value of 3475 Rubles and 70 Coppeacks, amount to in England, Exchange at $52\frac{5}{8}$ *d. per* Ruble?

OPE

OPERATION by the *Rule of Three*.

R.	*d.*	*R.*	*C.*
If 1	: $52\frac{5}{8}$	:: 3475	70
8	0 8		100
8	421	347570	
100		421	Rate of Exchange.
800		347570	
		695140	
		1390280	

800)146326970(182908 Quotient.

Rem. 570 = $\frac{5}{8}$

Which Quotient being divided by 12 and 20, produces 762 *l.* 2 *s.* $4\frac{5}{8}$ *d.* the Anſwer.

OPERATION by the TABLES.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
By Table VI. under 52 *d.* and oppoſite to					
3000	ſtand	650	0	0	0
400	——	86	13	4	0
70	——	15	3	4	0
5	——	1	1	8	0
$\frac{1}{2}$ =	50 Coppeacks	0	2	2	0
$\frac{2}{10}$ =	20 Ditto	0	0	10	1,60
By Tab. VII. 3000	—	7	16	3	0
400	——	1	0	10	0
70	— —	0	3	7	3
5	—	0	0	3	0,50
$\frac{1}{2}$ =	50 Coppeacks	0	0	0	1,25
=	20 Ditto	0	0	0	0,50
The Anſwer	£.	762	2	4	2,85

Ex-

EXCHANGES *from* RIGA, RUSSIA, *and* DANTZICK, *to* HOLLAND *and from thence to* ENGLAND.

The following Specimens of Accounts, together with the Instructions annex'd, will make these plain by Example, viz.

I. Mr J. Punctual's Account of Amsterdam, Agent for Mr Goodman of Hull, for Goods sent by Mr Traffick of Riga to the said Mr Goodman.

Dr. Mr GOODMAN of Hull. *Cr.*

1758.	RIGA.	HOLLAND.	G.	St.	P.
June 2.	To 749 Rix-dollars drawn on me by Mr Traffick on your Account		1872	10	0
Aug. 19.	To 1017, drawn for by ditto	—	2542	10	0
Sept. 20.	To 1076½, drawn for by ditto	—	2691	5	0
	To my Commission on 7106 Guilders, and 5 Stivers, at ½ *per Cent.* or 10 Stivers *per* 100 Guilders		35	10	10
	To Brokerage on 7042 *G.* 17 *St.* 6 *P.* at ½ *per* Mill. or ½ *G. per* 1000 *G.*		3	10	7
	To Postage of Letters — — —		5	16	7
	Errors excepted.				
Amsterdam, Oct. 12, 1758	J. PUNCTUAL.	*G.*	7151	2	8

CONTRA.

1758.	ENGLAND.	HOLLAND.	G.	St.	P.
June 16.	By 178 *l.* at 35 *s.* 1½ *d.* Exch. drawn on you in Favour of Mr M. N. in London	1875 13 8			
	Agio on ditto at 3 and 5-16ths *per C.*	62 2 10			
			1937	16	2
Aug. 25	By 330 *l.* at 35 *s.* to Mr J. D.	3465 0 0			
	Agio on ditto at 3½ *per Cent.*	121 5 8			
			3586	5	8
Oct. 5.	By 140 *l.* at 34 *s.* 9½ *d.* to H. H.	1461 5 0			
	Agio on ditto, 3 and 15-16ths *per C.*	57 10 12			
			1518	15	12
	By Balance due to me —		108	5	2
		G.	7151	2	8

II. Mr Punctual's Account of Amsterdam, Agent for Mr Tradesman of Newcastle, for Goods sent by Mr Fermor of Petersburgh to the said Mr Tradesman.

Errors excepted.

Amsterdam, Oct. 12, 1758 J. PUNCTUAL. G. 7151 2 8

II. Mr Punctual's Account of Amsterdam, Agent for Mr Tradesman of Newcastle, for Goods sent by Mr Fermor of Petersburgh to the said Mr Tradesman.

Dr. MR TRADESMAN of Newcastle. CONTRA. *Cr.*

1758.	RUSSIA.	HOLLAND.	G.	St.	P.
June 6.	To 484 Rubles, (or Rix-dollars) drawn on me by Mr Fermor, at 50 Stivers *per* Ruble		1210	0	0
Aug. 16.	To 3000 ditto, drawn on me *per* ditto, at 45½ Stivers *per* Ruble		6862	10	0
Sept. 20.	To 4758½ ditto *per* ditto, at 48½ Stivers *per* Ruble		11479	17	10
	To my Commission ½ *per Cent* on 19552 *g.* 7 *st.* 10 *p.*	97 15 4			
	To Brokerage on 19538 *g.* 18 *st.* 12 *p. per* Contra, at 1 *per* Mil. or 1 Guil. *per* 1000	19 10 2			
	To Postages	6 9 8			
			123	14	14
	Errors excepted.	G.	10676	2	8

1758.	ENGLAND.	HOLLAND.	G.	S.	P.
June 15.	By 400 *l.* at 36 *s.* Exch. drawn on you in Favour of Mr D. L. of London	4320 0 0			
	Agio on ditto, at 3¾ *per Cent*	162 0 0			
			4482	0	0
July 10.	By 1000 *l.* at 35 *s.* 10½ *d.* to Mr C.	10762 10 0			
	Agio on Do. at 3 and 5 16ths *per C.*	356 10 2			
			11119	0	2
Sept. 29.	By 350 ditto, at 36 *s.* 1 *d.* to Mr J.	3788 15 0			
	Agio, 3 and 15-16ths *per C.* on Do.	149 3 10			
			3937	18	10
			19538	18	12
	Balance resting due to me		137	3	12
		G.	10676	2	8

INSTRUCTION I.

The Debtor Side of this Account ſhews the Exchange from Riga to Holland, which as from thence they give Rix dollar for Rix-dollar; the Riga Money is reduced to Guilders of Holland, as Rix-dollars there are, by multiplying them by $2\frac{1}{2}$. As to the Groſhen, (when any occur) they generally throw them into $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, or $\frac{3}{4}$ Dollars at Riga, every 9 being equal to 5 Stivers of Holland.—The Creditor Side of this Account ſhews the Exchange from Holland to England,—firſt the Sum drawn for in Engliſh Money, then the Rate of Exchange, and then the Dutch Money equivalent to the Draught, which may be proved by the preceding Table for Dutch Exchanges. The next Article is the Agio on the Dutch Money, in the Draught, according to the Current Price, which may be found by the Agio Table, Page 58.—In General Accounts like this, the Draught and Agio are commonly included in one Sum of Guilders and Stivers, but with the Advice of each Draught they are kept ſeparate as in this Specimen.

INSTRUCTION II.

The Debtor Side of this Account ſhews the Exchange from Ruſſia on Holland. When 50 Stivers are allowed for a Ruble, the Rubles are reduced to Holland's Currency or Money of Account, by multiplying them by $2\frac{1}{2}$. When any Coppeaks occur, they generally throw them into Quarters of a Ruble, or Rix-dollar.—1 Coppeack being equal to a Groot, and two to a Stiver, of Holland.

When the Exchange runs under 50 Stivers *per* Ruble, ('tis ſeldom above) the Rule of Proportion to reduce the Rubles to Dutch Money muſt ſtand thus: If 1 Ruble, be equal to the Stivers and Parts in the Price of Exchanges, ſo are the Rubles given, to the Anſwer in Dutch Money.—The Price of Commiſſion and Brokerage are eaſily found by the Rule of Proportion. The Creditor Side of this Account being ſimilar to that of Riga preceding, needs no further Explication.

Of

Dantzick by the said Mr Hopeful.

Dr. Mr HOPEFULL of Edinburgh. *Cr.*

			G.	St.	P.
1758					
June 30.	To 600 *l.* 10 *s.* Fl. drawn on me by Mr Farmer		3603	0	0
July 20.	To 800 ditto by ditto	—	4800	0	0
Sept. 16.	To 380 *l.* 16 *s.* 9 *d.* by ditto	—	2285	0	8
Oct. 5.	To 492½ Dollars by ditto	—	1231	10	0
	Commission on 11919 *g.* 10 *s.* 8 *p.* at ½ *per C.*		59	12	0
	Brokerage on 11750 *g.* 10 *s.* at ¾ *per* Mill.		8	16	4
	Postages		8	16	4
	Errors excepted.	*G.*	11996	15	0

CONTRA.

			G.	St.	P.
1758.					
July 7.	By 400 *l.* Exch. at 34 *l.* 8½ *d.* drawn on H. H. on your Account		4165	0	0
Aug. 24.	By 221 *l.* 9 *s.* 3 *d.* at 34 *s.* 9 *d.* on ditto		2308	15	0
Oct. 20.	By 500 *l.* 15 *s.* 2 *d.* at 35 *s.* 1½ *d.* on ditto		5276	15	0
			11750	10	0
	By Balance due to me	—	246	5	0
		G.	11996	15	0

INSTRUCTION. The Left Hand Side of this Account shews how Dantzick values on Amsterdam, which is either in Pounds Flemish, as above, or in Rix-dollars. The Pounds Flemish are reduced to Guilders, Stivers, and Penningens thus, multiply the Shillings and Pounds by 6, and the Product is Guilders and Stivers, observing that every 20 in the Shillings make a Guilder. In the Pence, every 2 make a Stiver, and 1 Penny is 8 Penningens. The Rix-dollars multiplied by 2½ reduces them to Guilders, &c. (see Exchanges from Dantzick). The Right Hand Side of the Account is only the common Exchanges from Holland, and may be proved by the preceding Table for Dutch Exchanges.

Gross

Groſs or Groſhen are reduced into Pounds Flemiſh by dividing them by the Number in the Rate of Exchange, and the Remainder multiplied by 20 and 12, and divided each Time by the old Diviſor, will be the Shillings and Pence Flemiſh.

Of EXCHANGES *from* TURKEY, SMYRNA, SCANDEROON, ALEPPO, ALEXANDRETTO, *&c.*

BOoks and Accounts are kept in thoſe Places in Dollars and Aſpers, reckoning 80 Aſpers to a Dollar; or in Sultanes and Aſpers, reckoning 120 to a Sultane.

Their principal Coins are, viz.

		s.	*d.*
A Mangrus		0	$0\frac{2}{8}$
An Aſper	= 4 Mangruſes	0	$0\frac{8}{8}$
A Parae, or Meiden	= 3 Aſpers	0	$1\frac{7}{8}$
A Beſſic	= $1\frac{3}{4}$ Parae	0	$2\frac{1}{4}$
An Oſſic	= 2 Beſſics	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$
A Solota	= $2\frac{2}{5}$ Oſſics	0	$10\frac{4}{5}$
A Cara Grouch	= 5 Solotas, or 120 Aſpers	4	6
A Zeriff	= $2\frac{1}{6}$ Cara Grouch	9	9

Several foreign Coins are Current at thoſe Places, which paſs by Weight at an uncertain Number of Aſpers.

Exchanges are negociated by the Aſper or Cara Grouch. The Par of the Cara Grouch is 4 *s.* 6 *d.* and it is given in Exchange for a Spaniſh Seville Dollar, the Peſo or Piaſtre of Leghorn and Genoa, or the Rix-dollar of Germany, Amſterdam, &c. allowing a Premium on the Negociation, as the Courſe of Exchange rules.—But in general, Exchanges are rated by an uncertain Number of Aſpers for the Dollar, Peſo, &c.—In the Courſe of Trade from England, the Merchants commonly buy Dollars in Spain, or Piaſtres

n Italy, which they give in Exchange with thoſe Places, at ſo many Aſpers *per* Dollar, viz. from 120 to about 130 *per* Dollar: And on the contrary, are paid for Goods, &c. ſent thither by the Aſper in their own Coins, or in Spaniſh, or Italian Money.

Of EXCHANGES *from* ASIA.

AT all thoſe Places bordering on the Levant they keep their Accounts, and negociate their Exchanges, much in the ſame Manner as in the laſt Article of Turkey, &c. The Price of Exchange being almoſt always rated by an uncertain Number of Aſpers.

Of ARABIA.

THE Larin was formerly the principal Coin current in Aſia, which wanted 8 Sols of the Weight of a Spaniſh Dollar, or Piaſtre of Leghorn, but at preſent they are only current in Arabia.—80 Larins make a Tomon, and the Tomon contains 50 Abiſſes. They have alſo a Dollar which they reckon at 60, and ſometimes at 70 Aſpers; and the Chequin, which is valued at 300 Aſpers, worth about 8 *s.* Sterling.

Of PERSIA.

THE Money of this Empire is as follows: The Abuſhee, divided into 10 Biſti, or 4 Shakees, is valued at about 16 *s.* Sterling; 2½ Shakees make a Larin, and 18 Larins a Tomond; 3 Abuſhees one Or, 10 Ors, or 50 Abuſhees, a Tomond: 14 Shakees, or 3½ Abuſhees, are reckoned to be the Par of a Rix-dollar, or 4 *s.* 6 *d.* Sterling.

But the Money moſtly Current is as follows, viz. a Marmodree of 2 Shakees; the Abuſhee being 2 Marmodres, and the Bovello of 12 Abuſhees.

shees. They have also another Coin called Cashahis, which is worth a small Matter mo than the Shukee, or 4 *d.* Sterling.

Of MOGULSTAN, *or* INDOSTAN.

IN this Empire of the Great Mogul's, the prin cipal Coins are the Rupee of Gold, 2½ Dram and 13 Grains, which is divided into 24 Rupe of Silver, each Silver Rupee being valued at bout 30 *d.* Sterling. The Pecha is a Copp Coin, valued at a Half-penny; and they ha double and quadruple Pieces of this Coin.

At SUMMATRA the Coins are the Tale a Mace. The Tale is reckoned worth between and 7 *s.* and the Mace 7 or 8 *d.* Sterling.

At GOA, their Money is mostly equated Rees of Portugal, a Zeraphim is valued at 24 Basaraco 2, and 15 Basaracos make a Vintin Portugal. A Tagus is 42 Vintins, 4 Tagu make a Paru, and 2½ Partes a Pagoda of Go worth between 3 and 4 *l.* Sterling.

At COROMANDEL, the Coins are the Pag da of Silver, consisting of 36 Fanams, and Fanam is worth about 3 *d.* Sterling.

At PEQUE, Silver Coins weigh 2½ Drams a 12 Grains, and is valued at 20 Sols 6 Deniers France; and their little Pieces of Gold, cal Fianos, weigh 7 Grains, 15 whereof are valu at about 17½ *d.* Sterling.

At BANTAM, the Coins are Pieces of Cop minted, having a Hole in the Middle to h them on a String, which they call Petties, 1 whereof goes to 5 *d.* Sterling; but the Mercha keep their Accounts in Rials and Dollars Spani which pass Current for all Sorts of Commodit

At SIAM, the Coin in Gold is a Piece wh weighs about 18 Grains more than the Spanish Pistol, and is counted to be worth ab 10 *s.* 7 *d.* Sterling. Their Silver Coin is ab

he Largeneſs of a Hazle Nut, and is worth about 2*s*. 5 *d*. Sterling.

Of the EAST INDIES.

AT BENGAL, 12 Pice is 1 Ana, 16 Anas a Rupee, or 2*s*. 6 *d*. Sterling.

At BOMBAY, 100 Rees is one Quarter, 4 Quarters is one Rupee; 910 Budgrooks is one Rupee. 80 Rees is one Laree, 3 Larees is one Xeraphim, and a Xeraphim is $\frac{1}{5}$ of a Rupee.

At SURATT, 16 Pice is one Ana, and 4 Anas is a Rupee, or 2*s*. 3 *d*. Sterling.

At ANJENGO, 16 Viz is one Fanam, and $5\frac{1}{4}$ Fanams is one Rupee.

At CALLICUT and TELLICHERY, 16 Viz is one Fanam, $5\frac{3}{4}$ Fanams is one Rupee, and 5 Tellicher Fanams make a Rupee.

At CARWAR, 6 Pice is one Tuttal, 48 Tuttals is one Pagado. An Ickaree Pagoda is $8\frac{1}{4}$ *per Cent*. better.

At MOCHA, 7 Carretts one Camaſſee, 60 Camaſhees one Spaniſh Dollar; and 80 Caveers is one Spaniſh Dollar.

At FORT ST GEORGE, 80 Caſh is one Fanam, 36 Fanams is one Pagoda or 9 Shillings Sterling; and 46 Caſh is one Rupee, or 2*s*. 6*d*. Sterling.

At BENCOOLLEN, 2 Sattellers are one Sooco, 8 Soocos one Real. A Sooco is 15 *d*. Sterling, and a Rial 5*s*. Sterling.

At CHINA, they having no Gold nor Silver coined, make all their Payments in Lumps of Gold and Silver by Weight, which they denominate by Talents and Meaſure.

In Trade, every Man carries about him a Pair of Sheers to cut and divide the Money, and Scales and Weights to weigh it; and they

accordingly proportion it to the Value of the Commodities they buy. Their Gold is reckoned to be worth about 3*l.* 3*s.* Sterling *per* Ounce. The Coins are, the Cash, 10 of which make one Canderine, 10 Canderines one Mace, 10 Mace one Tale, which is 6*s.* 8*d.* Sterling; but by Calculation it makes but 6*s.* 3*d.* Sterling.

N. B. They weigh all Monies by Dodgins like Steelyards, and they take none but good Silver: An English Crown goes for 8 Mace, and 3 Rupees for one Tale.

A Rupee weighs 3 Mace 1 Canderine and 3 Cash, but generally 3 Mace 2 Canderine; so that if you cut them, you will lose by them.

At JAPAN, their Money is a Piece of Gold worth about 6*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* Sterling, and they have another Piece of Gold worth about 2*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* Sterling; and their Gold is worth about 63*s.* Sterling *per* Ounce. Their Silver Pieces are called Ingots, which are of divers Weights, and are worth about 5*s.* Sterling *per* Ounce: They have a Copper Money which passes for one Tale a Piece, and is reckoned to be of about the Value of 3½ Dutch Guilders.

Of EXCHANGES *from* AFRICA.

AT ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, and all EGYPT, the Current Coins of Gold are, viz. a Sultany, a Xeriff, and a Chequin, which are all much of an equal Value, being about 9*s*. 5,95 *d*. or 9*s*. 6 *d*. each Sterling. The Silver Coins are Spaniſh Dollars and Meidens of Conſtantinople. The Dollar is reckoned worth 30 Meidens, and the Meiden 3 Aſpers. Exchanges are moſtly negociated by the Aſper.

In thoſe Places Accounts are kept in ſundry Methods. The Natives reckon by Aſpers and Meidens,—the Chriſtians by Aſpers, and Dollars of 80 Aſpers. Some reckon by Dollars of Pargo, reckoning 3 Venecian Ducats to one Pargo Dollar. The Italian Ducats are commonly reckon'd 10 *per Cent*. worſe than the Venecian Ducats.

At BRACA, TRIPOLY, BARBARY, TUNIS, &c. Accounts are kept in Dollars and Aſpers, reckoning 80 Aſpers to a Dollar. The Gold Coins are the Sultany, the Venecian Chequin, and the Spaniſh Piſtol. And theſe often vary in their Values according to People's Neceſſities, or to the Plenty or Scarcity of Coin. The Chequin and Sultany ſometimes paſs for 19 Spaniſh, and and the Piſtole at 33 Rials, the two former being worth about 9*s*. Sterling each, and the latter about 16*s*.

At ALGIERS, ARGIER, and ORAN, Accounts are kept in Dollars and Aſpers, as in the laſt Article. The Gold Chequin and Sultany at thoſe Places are divided into 9 Doubles, and the Spaniſh Piſtole into 15 or 16. The Silver Dollar or Piaſtre is about 4 Doubles, and a Double is valued at 2 Rials, or 20 Aſpers. Moſt of the Spaniſh Coins paſs Current at thoſe Places at an uncertain Number of Aſpers.

At SALLEY, Accounts are kept in Blankhills and Fluces, reckoning 20 Fluces to a Blankhill.

The Blankhill is valued to 2 *d.* Sterling, or rather more; it is a ſmall Silver Coin, and the Fluce is a Copper one. They have a Ducat of Gold, valued at 48 Blankhills, or about 9 *s.* Sterling. The Gold and Silver Coins of all Nations paſs Current here at ſo many Blankhills and Fluces.

At FEZ and MOROCCO, they keep their Accounts in Ducats (or Zetiffs) and Eighths. The Ducat is valued at about 9 *s.* Sterling, and in their Dealings and Negotiations they reckon by the Ducat, and its Subdiviſions of Eighths, and Parts of Eighths.

At GAMBIA and GUINEY they have no Coins, but deal with one another, as well as with the Europeans, by Way of Barter, or giving one Sort of Goods for another. The Europeans commonly give them little, odd, curious Things, as Hardware, &c. for the Produce of their Country.

They make Payments commonly in ſmall Pieces of Gold by Weight; and where they have not the Art of melting it down, they make Payments in Gold Duſt. At MINA, they pay each other with Kacorawns, which is Gold drawn out into a ſmall Wire, and cut afterwards into ſmall Pieces. In ſome Places they make Payments one to another with ſmall Pieces of Iron ſtamped with particular Marks.—About the River NIGER, Fiſh Shells, or Blackmoor's Teeth go for Money; and in ETHIOPIA, Pepper Corns paſs Current as Money.

EXCHANGES *to and from the* WEST INDIES *and* AMERICA.

IN the British Dominions in America and the West Indies, they keep their Accounts in Pounds, Shillings, and Pence, as they do in London; and in America they generally call their Money Currency. In most of the British Settlements upon the Continent of America, they have few Coins of any Sort circulating among them; what few they have are generally French and Spanish Pieces: So that they are obliged to substitute a Paper Currency for a Medium of their Commerce, for Want of a Competency of Cash, for Circulation.

The following Table shews at what Value the foreign Coins are to pass in the English Colonies and Plantations on the Islands in America, according to an Act of Parliament made in the Sixth Year of Queen Ann for ascertaining their Values.

The TABLE.

	Weight		tr. Val.		Cur. Value		
	dwt.	*gr*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
Dollar (old Plate) of Seville	17	12	4	6	6	0	
Ditto of new	14		3	7¼	4	9	2⅔
Mexico ditto	17	12	4	6	6	0	
Pillar ditto	17	12	4	6¾	6	0	
Peru ditto (old Plate)	17	12	4	5	5	10	2⅔
Cross Dollar	18		4	4¾	5	10	1⅓
Ducatoon of Flanders	20	21	5	6	7	4	
French Crown or Ecu	17	12	4	6	6	0	
Crusadoe of Portugal	11	4	2	10¼	3	9	2⅔
Three Guilder Piece of Holland	20	7	5	2¼	6	10	3⅔
Old Rix-dollar of the Empire	18	10	4	6	6	0	

The half Quarters, and other Parts in Proportion to their Denominations; and light Pieces in Proportion to their Weights.

And

And to remedy the Inconveniences which were caused by the different Rates at which Pieces of the same Species were current, it was ordered by Proclamation, and confirmed by the said Act of Parliament, that after the 1st of January 1704 no Pillar, Mexico or Seville Pieces of Eight, tho' of full Weight as above, shall be received nor paid at above Six Shillings a Piece, and the Half Quarters, and other less Prices in Proportion.

And the Currency of all the other Pieces above mentioned are not to exceed the same Proportion.

And the said Act enjoins, That if any one shall receive or pay any of the said Pieces for any more than as above, they shall forfeit Ten Pounds.

A WEST INDIA TABLE.

WHEN any Sum is advanced upon an Ounce of Sterling Silver, above 5 *s.* for an Ounce; or when any Sum is advanced over 4 *l.* for an Ounce of Standard Gold, this Table shews how much the said advanced Money amounts to *per Cent.* from 50 *l.* advanced upon (4 *l.*) an Ounce of Standard Gold. to the $\frac{1}{32}$ Part of a Penny; and upon Silver, from 2 *l.* advanced upon (5 *s.*) an Ounce to the $\frac{1}{128}$ Part of a Penny.

The TABLE.

	On Gold *per Ct.* *l.* *s.* *d.*
50 Pounds advanced on 4 *l.* amounts to	1250 — —
45 Pounds on ditto to	1125 — —
40 Pounds	1000 — —
35 Pounds	875 — —
30 Pounds	750 — —
25 Pounds	625 — —
20 Pounds	500 — —
19 Pounds	475 — —
18 Pounds	450 — —
17 Pounds	425 — —

	On Gold per Ct. l.	s.	d.	On Silv. per Ct. l.	s.	d.
16 Pounds	400	—	—	—	—	—
15 Pounds	375	—	—	—	—	—
14 Pounds	350	—	—	—	—	—
13 Pounds	325	—	—	—	—	—
12 Pounds	300	—	—	—	—	—
11 Pounds	274	—	—	—	—	—
10 Pounds	250	—	—	—	—	—
9 Pounds	225	—	—	—	—	—
8 Pounds	200	—	—	—	—	—
7 Pounds	175	—	—	—	—	—
6 Pounds	150	—	—	—	—	—
5 Pounds	125	—	—	—	—	—
4 Pounds	100	—	—	—	—	—
3 Pounds	75	—	—	—	—	—
2 Pounds	50	—	—	800	—	—
1 Pound	25	—	—	400	—	—
19 Shillings on an Ounce	23	15	—	380	—	—
18 Shillings	22	10	—	360	—	—
17 Shillings	21	5	—	340	—	—
16 Shillings	20	—	—	320	—	—
15 Shillings	18	15	—	300	—	—
14 Shillings	17	10	—	280	—	—
13 Shillings	16	5	—	260	—	—
12 Shillings	15	—	—	240	—	—
11 Shillings	13	15	—	220	—	—
10 Shillings	12	10	—	200	—	—
9 Shillings	11	5	—	180	—	—
8 Shillings	10	—	—	160	—	—
7 Shillings	8	15	—	140	—	—
6 Shillings	7	10	—	120	—	—
5 Shillings	6	5	—	100	—	—
4 Shillings	5	—	—	80	—	—
3 Shillings	3	15	—	60	—	—
2 Shillings	2	10	—	40	—	—
1 Shilling	1	5	—	20	—	—
11 Pence on an Ounce	1	2	11	18	6	8
10 Pence	1	0	10	16	13	4
9 Pence	—	18	9	15	—	—
8 Pence	—	16	8	13	6	8
7 Pence	—	14	7	11	13	4
6 Pence	—	12	6	10	—	—
5 Pence	—	10	5	8	6	8
4 Pence	—	8	4	6	13	4

	On Gold *per* Ct.			On Sil. *per* Ct.		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
3 Pence ——	—	6	3	5	—	—
2 Pence ——	—	4	2	3	6	8
1 Penny ——	—	2	1	1	13	4
3 Farthings on an oz.	—	1	$6\frac{3}{4}$	1	5	—
2 Farthings ——	—	1	— $\frac{1}{2}$	—	16	8
1 Farthing ——	—	—	$6\frac{1}{4}$	—	8	4
$\frac{1}{8}$ of a Penny ——	—	—	$3\frac{1}{8}$	—	4	2
$\frac{1}{16}$ of a Penny ——	—	—	$1\frac{9}{16}$	—	2	1
$\frac{1}{32}$ of a Penny ——	—	—	— $\frac{25}{32}$	—	1	—
$\frac{1}{64}$ of a Penny ——	—	—	—	—	—	6
$\frac{1}{128}$ of a Penny ——	—	—	—	—	—	3

EXPLANATION of the TABLE.

Suppose that Silver was bought in Jamaica at 7 *s.* $5\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* of their Currency *per* Ounce, to know how much the Advance Money amounts to *per* Ounce?

	s.	*d.*	
From the given Price in Currency	7	$5\frac{1}{2}$	*per* oz.
Subtract the Sterling Value	5	0	*per* dit.
The Remain. is the Sum advanced	2	$5\frac{1}{2}$	*per* dit.

Then to know how much the advanced Price amounts to *per Cent.* look in the foregoing Calculation,

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	
First, for 2 *s.* upon Silver which amounts to	40	0	0	*per Ct.*
Then look for 5 *d.* which is	8	6	8	*per Ct.*
Then look for $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* which is		16	8	*per Ct.*
The 2 *s.* $5\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* advanced on the Ounce amounts to	49	3	4	*per Ct.*

which is the Discount that Currency should be at when Silver is sold for 7 *s.* $5\frac{1}{2}$ *d. per* Ounce.

An EXAMPLE for GOLD.

Suppose that Gold is bought at Carolina at 9 *l.* 15 *s.* 7 *d.* of their Currency *per* Ounce, and you would know how much the advanced Sum amounts to *per* Ounce.

From

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	
From the given Price	9	15	7	*per* oz.
Take the Sterling Value	4	0	0	*per* oz.
The Rem. is the advanced Price	5	15	7	*per* oz.

Then to know how much the advanced Price upon the ſaid Ounce of Gold amounts to *per Cent*,

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	
In the foregoing Table look for 5 *l.* which amounts to	125	0	0	*per Ct.*
Then look for 15 *s.* which is	18	15	0	*per Ct.*
Look alſo for 7 *d.* which is	0	14	7	*per Ct.*
The Sum Total ſhews that 5 *l.* 15 *s.* 7 *d.* Advance upon an Ounce of Gold is at the Rate of	144	9	7	*per Ct.*

Which is the Diſcount that Currency ſhould be at, when an Ounce of Gold valued at 4 *l.* Sterling, is ſold for 9 *l.* 15 *s.* 7 *d.* of their Currency.

☞ Then to know how much any Sum of their Currency will amount to in Sterling, or the contrary, obſerve the next Article.

Of EXCHANGES *to and from* IRELAND.

AT Dublin, and all over Ireland, Books and Accounts are kept in Pounds, Shillings and Pence, as in England, and Exchanges to or from thence are always rated at ſo much *per Cent*. Advance, or Diſcount, on the Money of the different Kingdoms reſpectively.

The Par of One Shilling Engliſh, is One Shilling and a Penny Iriſh, and by that Proportion that of 100 *l.* Sterling will be 108 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* Iriſh. Therefore the Par between the two Nations will be 108⅓ *l. per C.* and whatever is given more or leſs in the Price of Exchange, will be ſo much Gain or Loſs *per Cent.*—The Courſe of Exchange runs from 6 *l.* to about 15 *per Cent.*

EXAMPLE.

If a Merchant remits to Dublin 1758 *l.* Sterling

ling, Exchange at $9\frac{5}{8}$ *per Cent.* how much will the ſame amount to there?

RULE.—As 100 *l.* is to 100 *l.* and the Rate of Exchange, ſo is the Sum given to be exchanged to the Anſwer.—Obſerve to equate the firſt and ſecond Terms in whole Numbers, as directed in Page 58.

OPERATION by the *Rule of Three*,

l. *l.* *l.*

If 100 : $109\frac{5}{8}$ :: 1758

Or, if 800 : 877 :: 1758

877

12306

12306

14064

	£.	s.	d.
800)1541766(1927	4	$1\frac{3}{4}$	Anſ

Remaind. 166 = 4 *s.* $1\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*

Exchanges to Dublin being only an Advance of ſo much *per Cent.* may be calculated as ſo much Intereſt, which added to the Principal, will be the Sum to be received in Ireland. The following Table will therefore ſerve for calculating either the Exchanges to Ireland by, or the Intereſt on any Sum *per Ann.* in many Caſes.

TABLE for calculating INTEREST, &c. by

FIrſt, at $\frac{1}{2}$ *per Cent.* take 1-10th of a tenth, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ of the laſt tenth will be the Intereſt or Rate of Exchange demanded.

At $\frac{1}{3}$ *per C.* take a tenth of a tenth, and a third of the laſt tenth is the Exchange.

At $\frac{2}{3}$ *per C.* take a tenth of a tenth, and two-thirds of the laſt tenth is the Exchange.

At $\frac{1}{4}$ *per C.* take a tenth of a tenth, and a fourth of the laſt tenth is the Exchange.

At $\frac{3}{4}$ *per C.* take $\frac{3}{4}$ of a tenth, and a tenth will be the Exchange.

At $\frac{1}{5}$ *per C.* the fifth of the tenth of a tenth will be the Exchange.

t $\frac{2}{5}$ *per Cent.* take two-fifths of the tenth of a tenth for the Exchange.

t 1 *per C.* take a tenth of a tenth for the Exch.

t $1\frac{1}{2}$ *per C.* take a tenth of a tenth, and a half of the laſt tenth, adding the two laſt.

t $1\frac{1}{3}$ *per C.* take a tenth of a tenth, and a third of the laſt tenth, adding the 3d and 10th.

t $1\frac{2}{3}$ *per C.* take a tenth of a tenth and two-thirds of the ſaid laſt tenth.

t $1\frac{1}{4}$ *per C.* take an eighth of a tenth.

t $1\frac{1}{4}$ *per C.* take a tenth of a tenth and $\frac{1}{4}$ of the ſaid laſt tenth.

t $1\frac{3}{8}$ *per C.* take a tenth of a tenth, and three-eighths of the laſt tenth.

t 2 *per C.* take a fifth of a tenth the Exch.

t $2\frac{1}{8}$ *per C.* take a fifth of a tenth, and a ſixteenth of the ſaid fifth.

t $2\frac{2}{3}$ *per C.* take a fifth of a tenth, and a third of the ſaid fifth.

t $2\frac{1}{4}$ *per C.* take a fourth of a tenth.

t $2\frac{1}{2}$ *per C.* take a fifth of a tenth, and an eight o the ſaid fifth, adding the fifth and eighth.

t $2\frac{3}{4}$ *per C.* take a fourth of a tenth and the tenth of the ſaid fourth.

t 3 *per C.* take a fourth of a tenth and a fifth of the ſaid fourth, adding the fourth and the fifth.

t $3\frac{1}{3}$ *per C.* take a third of a tenth.

t $3\frac{1}{2}$ *per C.* take a fourth of a tenth and two-fifths of the ſaid fourth, adding the fourth and two-fifths.

t $3\frac{3}{4}$ *per C.* take a fourth of a tenth and a half of the ſaid fourth, adding the fourth and half.

4 *per C.* take a fifth of a fifth.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ *per C.* take a fourth and a fifth of a tenth.

5 *per C.* take a half of a tenth.

$5\frac{1}{2}$ *per C.* take a half of a tenth and a tenth of the ſaid half, adding the half and the tenth.

6 *per C.* take the half of a tenth, and add a fifth of the ſaid half, for the Exchange.

$6\frac{1}{4}$ *per C.* take the fourth of a fourth for the Exchange.

$6\frac{2}{3}$ *per C.* take the third of a fifth.

$7\frac{1}{2}$ *per C.* take the half of a tenth and half of the ſaid half.

$8\frac{1}{3}$ *per C.* take the twelfth.

10 *per C.* take the tenth.

At $12\frac{1}{2}$ *per C.* take the eighth.
At 15 *per C.* take a tenth and half of the said tenth, adding the whole.
At $16\frac{2}{3}$ *per C.* take the ſixth.
At $17\frac{1}{2}$ *per C.* take a tenth and the half and the fourth of the ſaid tenth.
At 20 *per C.* take the fifth.
At $22\frac{1}{2}$ *per C.* take the fifth and eighth of the ſaid fifth, for the Exchange.
At 25 *per C.* take the fourth.

EXAMPLE by the TABLE.

How much will 1472 *l.* amount to in Ireland Exchange at $12\frac{1}{2}$ *per Cent.*

OPERATION by the TABLE.

$\frac{1}{8}$ | 1472
184

1656 *l.* Iriſh, the Anſwer.

Of DUBLIN EXCHANGES *with* ENGLAND.

EXchanges from Ireland to England are found by reverſing the Proportion in the former Caſe, and obſerving to equate the firſt and ſecond Terms as before directed. They being no more than a Diſcount of ſo much *per Cent.* may alſo in ſome Caſes be more eaſily found by the Help of the following Table, deducting the Quota from the Principal given.

EXAMPLE.

How much will 1250 *l.* Iriſh Money, amount to in England, Exchange at $10\frac{1}{8}$ *per Cent.*

OPERATION.

If $110\frac{1}{8}$: 100 :: 1250
Or, if 883 : 800 :: 1250
800

883)100000(1132 10 $0\frac{4}{4}$ Anſw.
l. *s.* *d.*

Rem. 444 = 10 *s.* $0\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* nearly.

A TABLE for DISCOUNTS or REBATES.

FOR 1 *per C.* divide by 101.

For $1\frac{1}{4}$ *per C.* d. by 81, or take a ninth of a ninth.

For 2 *per C.* d. by 51.

For $2\frac{1}{2}$ *per C.* d. by 41.

For $2\frac{2}{3}$ *per C.* multiply by 2, and d. by 77, or take a ſeventh of a eleventh.

For 4 *per C.* d. by 26, or take the half of a thirteenth.

For 5 *per C.* d. by 21, or take the third of the ſeventh.

For 6 *per C.* m. by 3, and divide by 53.

For $6\frac{1}{4}$ *per C.* divide by 17.

For $7\frac{1}{2}$ *per C.* m. by 3, and d. by 43.

For 8 *per C.* m. by 2, and d. 27, or take the third of a ninth.

For $8\frac{1}{3}$ *per C.* d. by 13.

For 10 *per C.* d. by 11, or take the eleventh.

For 12 *per C.* m. by 3, and d. by 28, or take the fourth of a ſeventh.

For $12\frac{1}{2}$ *per C.* d. by 9, or take the ninth.

For $13\frac{1}{3}$ *per C.* m. by 54, and d. by 454.

For 14 *per C.* m. by 7, and d. by 57.

For 15 *per C.* m. by 3, and d. by 23.

For 16 *per C.* m. by 4, and d. by 29.

For $16\frac{2}{3}$ *per C.* d. by 7, or take the ſeventh.

For $17\frac{1}{2}$ *per C.* m. by 7, and d. by 47.

For 18 *per C.* m. by 9, and d. by 59.

For 20 *per C.* d. by 6, or take the ſixth.

For $22\frac{1}{2}$ *per C.* m. by 9, and d. by 49, or take the ſeventh of a ſeventh.

For 25 *per C.* d. by 5, or take the fifth.

Note, m. ſignifies multiply, and d. divide.

The former Queſtion wrought by the preceding Table reſumed.

1656 *l.* Iriſh, at $12\frac{1}{2}$ *per Cent.* Exchange.

OPERATION by the TABLE.

$\frac{1}{9}$ | 1656
184 deduct

1472 *£.* Eng. the Anſwer.

A TABLE *of* ENGLISH MONEY *equated in* IRISH, at Par.

One Pound Engliſh, is One Pound One Shilling and Eight-pence Iriſh; or One Shilling is Thirteen Pence Iriſh.

Engliſh.	*Iriſh.*		
l.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
900	975	0	0
800	866	13	4
700	758	6	8
600	650	0	0
500	541	13	4
400	433	6	8
300	325	0	0
200	216	13	4
100	108	6	8
90	97	10	0
80	86	13	4
70	75	16	8
60	65	0	0
50	54	3	4
40	43	6	8
30	32	10	0
20	21	13	4
10	13	16	8
9	9	15	0
8	8	13	4
7	7	11	8
6	6	10	0
5	5	8	4
4	4	6	8
3	3	5	1
2	2	3	4
1	1	1	8
s.			
1		0	1
2		0	2
3		0	3

Engliſh.	*Iriſh.*		
	s.	*d.*	*q.*
s.			
4	4	4	0
5	5	5	0
6	6	6	0
7	7	7	0
8	8	8	0
9	9	9	0
10	10	10	0
11	11	11	0
12	13	0	0
13	14	1	0
14	15	2	0
15	16	3	0
16	17	4	0
17	18	5	0
18	19	6	0
19	20	7	0
d.			
1	0	1	0
2	0	2	0
3	0	3	0
4	0	4	1
5	0	5	1
6	0	6	2
7	0	7	2
8	0	8	2
9	0	9	3
10	0	10	3
11	0	11	3
q.			
1	0	0	1
2	0	0	2
3	0	0	3

TABLE *of* IRISH MONEY *equated in* ENGLISH.

ne Pound One Shilling and Eight-pence Iriſh, being One Pound Sterling, at Par.

Iriſh l.	English. l.	s.	d.	q.	pts
00	830	15	4	2	6
00	738	9	0	3	1
00	646	3	2	3	9
00	553	16	11	0	4
00	461	10	9	0	12
00	469	4	7	1	7
00	276	18	5	2	2
00	184	12	2	2	10
00	92	6	1	3	5
90	83	1	6	1	11
80	73	16	11	0	4
70	64	12	3	2	10
60	55	7	8	1	3
50	46	3	0	3	9
40	36	18	5	2	2
30	27	13	10	0	8
20	18	9	2	3	1
10	9	4	7	1	7
9	8	6	1	3	5
8	7	7	8	1	3
7	6	9	2	3	1
6	5	10	9	0	12
5	4	12	3	2	10
4	3	13	10	0	8
3	2	15	4	2	6
2	1	16	11	0	4
1	0	18	5	2	2
1	0	0	11	0	4
2	0	1	10	0	8
3	0	2	9	0	12

l. Iriſh	s.	English. l.	s.	d.	q.	pts
	4	0	3	8	1	3
	5	0	4	7	1	7
	6	0	5	6	1	11
	7	0	6	5	2	2
	8	0	7	4	2	6
	9	0	8	3	2	10
	10	0	9	2	3	1
	11	0	10	1	3	5
	12	0	11	0	3	9
	13	0	12	0	0	0
	14	0	12	11	0	4
	15	0	13	10	0	8
	16	0	14	9	0	12
	17	0	15	8	1	3
	18	0	16	7	1	7
	19	0	17	6	1	11
d.	1	0	0	0	3	9
	2	0	0	1	3	5
	3	0	0	2	3	1
	4	0	0	3	2	10
	5	0	0	4	2	6
	6	0	0	5	2	2
	7	0	0	6	1	11
	8	0	0	7	1	7
	9	0	0	8	1	3
	10	0	0	9	0	12
	11	0	0	10	0	8
q.	1	0	0	0	0	12
	2	0	0	0	1	11
	3	0	0	0	2	10

Sir ISAAC NEWTON's TABLE *of the Aſſays, Weights and Values of moſt* FORFIGN SILVER, *and* GOLD COINS, *actually made at the* MINT, *by Order of the* PRIVY COUNCIL.

FOREIGN SILVER COINS.

	Aſſay.	Weight		Stan. Wt.			Value.
	dw.	dw.	gr.	dw	gr.	mi.	d.
THE Piaſtre of Spain, or Seville Piece of 8 Rees, now reduced to 10	*W.* 1	17	12	17	10	2	54
The new Seville Piece of Eight	*W.* $1\frac{1}{2}$	14		13	21	15	43 . 11
The Mexico Piece of Eight	*W.* 1	17	$10\frac{5}{9}$	17	8	14	53 . 83
The Pillar Piece of Eight	Sta.	17	9	17	9		53 . 87
The Peru Piece of Eight, coarſer but of uncertain Allay							
The old Ecu of France, or Piece of 60 Sols Tournois	*W.* 1	17	12	17	10	2	54
The new Ecu, or Piece of 5 Livres or 100 Sols	*W.* $1\frac{1}{2}$	19	$14\frac{1}{2}$	19	11	12	60 . 39
N. B. The Ecu of France ſhould be 2 dwt. worſe by Law.							
The Cruſade of Portugal, or Ducat worth 400 Rees, now marked and raiſed to 480 Reas	*W.* 2	11	4	11	1	13	34 . 31
The Patacks, or Patagons of Portugal, worth 500 Reas, now marked and raiſed to 600							
The Ducatoon of Flanders, or Piece of 60 Sols or Patarts	B. $4\frac{1}{2}$	20	22	21	8	2	66 . 15
The Patagon of Flanders, or Croſs Dollar, or Piece of 48 Patarts	*W.* 12	18	1	17	1	13	52 . 91
The Ducatoon of Holland, or Piece of 63 Stivers	B. 3	20	21	21	3	15	65 . 59
The Patagon Leg-Dollar, or Rix-Dollar of Holland, or Piece of 50 Stivers	*W.* 14	18		16	20	17	53 . 28
The Guilder, Florin, or Piece of 20 Stivers	*W.* 2	20	8	20	3	12	62 . 46
	W. 2	6	$18\frac{1}{2}$	6	17	1	20 . 08

The Ducatoon of Holland, or Piece of 63 Stivers	B.	3	20	21	21	3 15	65 . 59
The Patagon Leg-Dollar, or Rix-Dollar of Holland, or Piece of 50 Stivers	W.	14	18		16	20 17	52 . 28
The Guilder, Florin, or Piece of 20 Stivers	W.	2	20	8	20	3 12	62 . 46
The ten Schelling Piece of Zeland, or Piece of 60 Stivers	W.	2	6	18½	6	17 1	20 . 08
The Lion Dollar of Holland, or ⅔ of the Ducatoon	W.	2	20	6	20	1 13	62 . 21
The Ducatoon of Cologn	W.	44	17	14	14	2 7	43 . 07
The Rix-Dollar, or Patagon of Cologn	B.	3	20	18	21	— 15	65 . 02
The Rix-Dollar, or Patagon of the Biſhop of Liege	W.	13	18		16	22 14	52 . 53
The Rix Dollar of Mentz	W.	12	17	22½	16	22 5	55 . 48
The Rix-Dollar of Francfort	W.	6½	18	8	17	19 18	55 . 27
The Rix-Dollar of the Elector Palatine of the Rhine and Bavaria before 1620	W.	9	18	8	17	14 4	54 . 53
The Rix-Dollar of Nuremberg			18	5			
The old Rix-Dollar of Lunemberg	W.	6	18	10	17	22 1	55 . 55
The old Rix Dollar of Hanover	W.	10	18	11	17	15 2	54 . 65
The double Gulden of the Elector of Hanover	W.	8	18	12	17	20 2	55 . 03
The Gulden of the Elector of Hanover, or Piece of ⅔	W.	7	18	18	18	3 16	56 . 29
The half Gulden of the Electorate of Hanover, or Piece of ⅓	B.	17½	8	10	9	1 18	28 . 14
The Gulden of the Duke of Zell, or Piece of 16 Gutz Groſh	B.	17½	4	5	4	12 19	14 . 07
The Gulden of the Biſhop of Hildeſheim, or Piece of 24 Marien Groſh, now raiſed to 26	W.	43	11	2	8	22 10	27 . 07
The Rix-dollar of Magdeburg	W.	40½	11	22	19	17 17	30 . 21
	W.	10	18	12	17	16 1	54 . 27

FOREIGN SILVER COINS.

	Assay. dw.	Weight dw.	gr.	Stan. Wt. dw.	gr.	mi.	Value. d.
The Gulden or Guilder of Magdeburgh	*W.* 44	11	14	9	6		28 . 67
The old Rix-Dollar of the Elector of Brandenburgh	*W.* 9	18	13	17	19	1	55 . 17
The old Gulden of Brandenburgh, now raiſed from 24 to 26 Marien Groſh	*W.* 43	12	4	9	19	9	30 . 41
The Gulden of Brandenburgh, or Piece of $\frac{2}{3}$	*W.* 43	11	3	8	23	6	27 . 81
The half Gulden of Brandenburgh, or Piece of $\frac{1}{3}$	*W.* 43	5	13	4	11	14	13 . 09
The Gulden of the Elector of Saxony, or Piece of $\frac{2}{3}$	*W.* 41	11	3	9	1	14	28 . 12
The old Bank Dollar of Hamburgh	*W.* 8	18	9	17	17	4	54 . 92
The old Rix-dollar of Lubec	*W.* 8½	18	16	17	22	17	55 . 54
The four Mark Piece of Denmark of coarſer Allay	*W.* 61	14	8	10	9	10	32 . 23
The four Mark Piece of Denmark of finer Allay	*W.* 21	11	13½	10	11	5	32 . 45
The eight Mark Piece of Sweden	Stand.	20		20			62
The four Mark Piece of Sweden	*W.* 58	13	12	9	23	7	30 . 92
The two Mark Piece of Sweden	*W.*	6	19				
The old Dollar of Dantzick	*W.* 10½	18	9	17	12	4	54 . 27
The old Rix-Dollar of Thorn near Dantzick	*W.* 12	18	8½	17	8	15	53 . 85
The Rix-Dollars of SIGISMUND III. and VLADISLAUS IV. Kings of Poland	*W.* 10	18	9	17	13	14	54 . 04
The Rix-Dollar of the late Emperor LEOPOLD	*W.* 10½	18	9	17	12	4	54 . 27
The Rix-Dollar of FERDINAND, Archduke of Auſtria	*W.* 10½	18	5	17	8	7	53 . 78

Poland										
The Rix-Dollar of the late Emperor LEOPOLD										
The Rix-Dollar of FERDINAND, Archduke of Austria										
The Rix-Dollar of Bazil										
The Rix-Dollar of Zuhe										
The old Ducat of Venice, with the Words *Ducatus Venetus* upon it; a Piece of 6 old Livres, afterwards raised, I think, to 6 Livres 4 Sols de Picoli										
The half Ducat										
The new Ducat, with the N° 124 upon it, signifying 124 Sols, or 6 Livres 4 Sols de Picoli										
The half thereof										
The Crusade Croisat, or St Mark of Venice, with the N° 140 upon it, signifying 140 Sols, or 7 Livres de Picoli										
The half Crusado of the same Form										
The quarter Crusade of the same Form										
Another Coin of Venice										
The Piece of two Julios										
The Ducat de Banco of Naples, or Piece of 5 Tarins, or 10 Carlins, or 100 Grains										
The half Ducat										

W.	10½	18	9	17	13	14	54	.	64	
W.	10½	18	9	17	12	4	54	.	27	
W.	10½	18	5	17	8	7	53	.	78	
W.	7½	18	18½	18	3	6	56	.	24	
W.	13	18	1	16	23	13	52	.	65	
W.	23½	14	15	13	1	17	40	.	50	
W.	23½	7	7½	6	12	18	20	.	25	
		18	11							
		9	1							
		20	6							
		10	3							
		5	1							
W.	46	17	10	13	19	8	42	.	08	
B.	6	3	15	3	17	7	11	.	05	
W.	3	14	0¼	13	1	9	40	.	43	
W.	3	7	0⅛	6	12	10	20	.	21	

FOREIGN SILVER COINS.

	Assay. dw.	Weight dw.	gr.	Stan. Wt. dw.	gr.	mit	Value. d.	
The Tarin, or fifth Part of the Ducat	*W.* 3	2	19¼	2	14	12	8	.09
The Carlin, or tenth Part of the Ducat	*W.* 3	1	9½	1	7	6	4	.04
The Escudi, Ecu, or Crown of Rome, or Piece of 10 Julios, or 100 Bayoches		20	14½					
The Teſtoon of Rome, or Piece of 3 Julios	*W.* 1	5	21½	5	20	17	18	.32
The Ducat of Florence and Leghorn, or Piece of 7 Lires, or 10½ Julios	B. 8	20	3	20	20	6	64	.62
The Julio of Rome		2	5					
The Piaſtre, Ecu, or Crown of FERDINAND II. Duke of Tuſcany	*W.* 1	17	12	17	10	2	54	
The Piaſtre, Ecu, or Crown of COSMUS III. Duke of Tuſcany, whoſe Monies are about 4 *per Cent.* lighter than thoſe of his Father's; this Piece is 8½ Julios	*W.* 1	16	18	16	16	4	51	.69
The Cruſade, or Croiſat of Genoa, or Piece of 7½ Lires	B. 7	24	15	25	9	11	78	.74
The Ecu d'Argent of Genoa, or Piece of 7 Lires 12 Sols		17	21					
The Piaſtre Ecu, or Crown of Milan		20	20					
The Philip of Milan, a Piece of Livres		3	22					
The Livre, or 20 Sols Piece of Savoy		1	23					
The 10 Sols Piece of Savoy	B. 16½	7	10	7	23	4	24	.07
A Roupee	*W.* 75	12	19	8	11	5	36	.36
A Gout, Gulden, or Florin d'Or, a Dutch Coin of 28 Stivers								
Another	*W.* 48	12	10	9	9	15	29	.15

A Roupee

A Gout, Gulden, or Florin d'Or, a Dutch Coin of 28 Stivers

Another

GOLD COINS Unworn.

	car.	gr.	dw.	gr.	dw.	gr.	mi.	s.	d.
THE old Louis d'Or	W.	0	0½	4	8	4	7	8	16	9.3
The half and quarter in Proportion	W.	0	0½	2	4	2	3	14	8	5
The new Louis d'Or	W.	0	1½	5	5⅔	5	3	18	20	0.6
The half and quarter in Proportion	W.	0	1½	2	14 7/10	2	13	19	10	0.3
The old Spaniſh double Doubloon	W.	0	0½	17	8	17	5	12	67	1.4
The old Spaniſh double Piſtole	W.	0	0½	8	16	8	14	16	33	6.7
The old Spaniſh Piſtole	W.	0	0½	4	8	4	7	8	16	9.3
The new Seville double Piſtole	W.	0	0	8	16⅓					
The new Seville Piſtole				4	8⅙					
The half and quarter in Proportion										
The Doppia Moeda, or double Moeda of Portugal, new coined	W.	0	0¼	6	22	6	21	12	26	10.4
The Doppia Moeda, or Moidore as they come into England	W.	0	0¼	6	21¾	6	21	7	26	9.9
The Moeda of Portugal	W.	0	0¼	3	11	3	10	16	13	5.1
The half Moeda	W.	0	0¼	1	17½	1	17	8	6	8.5
The Hungary Ducat	B.	1	2	2	5⅔	2	9	7	9	3.6

FOREIGN SILVER COINS

GOLD COINS Unworn.

	Assay. car.	gr.	Weight dw.	gr.	Stan. Wt. dw.	gr.	mi.	Value. s.	d.
The Ducat of Holland, coined at *Legem Imperii*	B. 1	2	2	5½	2	9	3	9	3.2
The Ducat of Campen in Holland	B. 1	2	2	5½	2	9	3	9	3.2
The Ducat of the Biſhop of Bamberg	B. 1	2	2	5½	2	9	3	9	3.2
The double Ducat of the Duke of Hanover	B. 1	2	4	10½	4	17	9	18	4.8
The Ducat of the Duke of Hanover	B. 1	2	2	5¼	2	8	18	9	2.7
The Ducat of Brandenburgh	B. 1	2	2	5½	2	9	3	9	3.2
The Ducat of Sweden	B. 1	2	2	5½	2	9	3	9	3.2
The Ducat of Denmark	B. 1	2	2	5½	2	9	3	9	3.2
The Ducat of Poland	B. 1	2	2	5	2	8	12	9	2.1
The Ducat of Tranſilvania	B. 1	1½	2	4¾	2	7	6	8	11.6
The Sequin, Chequin, or Zacheen of Venice	B. 1	3½	2	5¾	2	10	7	9	5.7
The old Italian Piſtole	*W.* 0	0¼	4	6¾	4	6	11	16	7.6
The double Piſtole of Pope URBAN, 1634			8	14½					
The half Piſtole INNOCENT II. 1685			2	4					
A double Piſtole of Placentia			8	10					
A double Piſtole of Genoa, 1621			8	16					
A double Piſtole of Milan			8	13½					
A ſingle Piſtole of Milan			4	6¾					
Double Ducats of Caſtile, Genoa, Portugal, Florence, Hungary and Venice	B. 1	2½	4	8½					
Single Ducats of the ſame Places			4	11	4	18	18	18	7.7

A double Piſtole of Genoa, 1621					8	13½					
A double Piſtole of Milan					4	6¾					
A ſingle Piſtole of Milan						4	8½				
Double Ducats of Caſtile, Genoa, Portugal, Florence, Hungary and Venice	B.	1	2½		4	11	4	18	18	18	7·7
Single Ducats of the ſame Places	B.	1	2½		2	5½	2	9	9	9	3·8
Double Ducats of ſeveral Forms in Germany	B.	1	1		4	11	4	17	1	18	4
Single Ducats of the ſame Places	B.	1	1		2	5½	2	8	5½	9	2
Double Ducats of Genoa	B.	1	2		4	11	4	18	6	18	6·5
Single Ducats of Genoa, Beſancon, and Zurich	B.	1	2		2	5½	2	9	3	9	3·2
Piſtole of Rome, Milan, Venice, Florence, Savoy, Genoa, Orange, Trevou, and Beſancon	*W.*	0	0¼		4	6	4	5	17	16	6·7
A Barbary Ducat, with Arabic Letters on both Sides in ſquare Tablets, without any Effigies or Eſcutcheon	*W.*	2	1½		2	16¼	2	9	6	9	3·5

N.B. *The Gold Coins having been valued when Guineas were at* 21 *s.* 6 *d. are here reduced to the preſent Standard of* 21 *s.*

EXPLANATION.

It is to be obſerved, that the Engliſh Pound *Troy* contains 12 Ounces; 1 Ounce, 20 Pennyweights; 1 Pennyweight, 24 Grains; and 1 Grain 20 Mites.——The preſent Engliſh Standard for Gold Coin is 22 Carats of fine Gold, and two Carats or $\frac{1}{12}$ of Alloy.——The Silver Coin contains eleven Ounces two Pennyweights fine Silver, and eighteen Pennyweights of Alloy in the Pound.——The firſt Column of the Table expreſſeth the Fineneſs of the aſſay'd Piece; the Letters B ſignifying *better*, and *W worſe* than the Engliſh Standard.—The ſecond Column, the abſolute Weight of the

the Piece.——The third Column, its Standa Weight, or its Quantity of Standard Metal.— The fourth Column, its Value in Engliſh Mone —For Example, in the ſecond Article of Silv Coin, the new Seville Piece of Eight is 1½ Penn weight in the Pound worſe than the Engliſh Sta dard Weight, 13 Pennywt. 21 Grains and Mites of Sterling Silver; and is in Value 43.11 of a Penny.

In the Royal Mint, a Pound of Standard Go is cut or divided into 44½ Parts, each a Guine at which Rate a Guinea will weigh 5 Pennywt. Grains, .4382 Parts.

They were firſt coined in King CHARLES I Reign, and went for 20 Shillings, and had th Name from the Gold whereof they were made, b ing brought from that Part of Africa called Guine which the Elephant likewiſe on them denotes.

A TABLE *ſhewing into how many Sh lings a Pound Weight of Silver hath at ſev ral Times been coined, from Mr Lowndes, a Biſhop Fleetwood.—Very uſeful for the Read of the Hiſtory of England.*

Years.	*Fineneſs.*	*Shillings.*	*d.*
28 E. I.	11 oz. 2 dw.	— 20	— 3
20 E. III.	11 2	— 22	— 6
27 E. III.	11 2	— 25	
9 H. V.	11 2	— 30	
1 H. VI.	11 2	— 37	— 6
4 H. VI.	11 2	— 30	
24 H. VI.	11 2	— 30	
49(39) H. VI.	11 2	— 37	— 6
5, 8, 11, 16, 24, E. IV. 1 R. III. 9 H. VII.	11 2	— 37	— 6
1 H. VIII.	11 2	— 45	
34 H. VIII.	10	— 48	
36 H. VIII.	6	— 48	
37 H. VIII.	4	— 48	
1 E. VI.	4	— 48	

ears.	*Fineneſs.*	*Shillings.*
3 E. VI. — 6	*oz. dwt*	— 72
5 E. VI. — 3		— 72
6 E. VI. —11	1	— 60
2 Mary —11		— 60
2 Eliz. —11	2	— 60
19 Eliz. —11	2	— 60
43 Eliz. —11	2	— 62

Which Standard has continued ever ſince.

TABLE ſhewing the AGREEMENT which the WEIGHTS of the principal Places in Europe have with thoſe of London and Amſterdam.

100 lb. of England are equal to, viz.	lb.	oz.		100 lb. of Amſterdam is equal to	lb.	oz.
AT Lond	100	0	——		109	8
A Edinbur.	80	0	——		87	8⅓
Amſterdam	91	8	——		100	
Antwerp	96	8	——		105	8
Rouen	88	0	——		96	4
Lyons	106	0	——		116	
Rochelle	90	9	——		99	
Toulouſe	107	11	——		118	
Marſeilles	113		——		123	8
Geneva	81	7	——		89	
Hamburgh	93	5	——		102	
Francfort	89	7	——		98	
Leipſick	96	1	——		105	
Genoa	137	4	——		150	
Leghorn	132	11	——		145	
Milan	153	11	——		168	
Venice	152		——		166	
Naples	154	10	——		169	
Seville	97		——		106	
Cadiz	97		——		106	
Portugal	104	13	——		114	8
Liege	96	5	——		105	4
Ruſſia	112	0⅔	——		123	0½
Sweden	107	0¼	——		117	
Denmark	89	0½	——		97	13

N. B. As the Weights of Amſterdam, Paris, Bour-

Bourdeaux, Straſburgh, Beſançon, and ſeveral ther Places, have but the minuteſt Differenc they are all comprehended under theſe of Amſte ſtam, as thoſe of Nuremberg are under Francfo and others in the ſame Manner.

A TABLE ſhewing the AGREEMENT and CO RESPONDENCE which the Long Meaſures of t principal Places in Europe have with thoſe London and Amſterdam.

100 Aunes, or 125 Yards, of England are equal to, viz.			100 Aunes of Amſte dam are equal to, v
	Aunes.		*Aun*
AT London	100	——	6
Amſterd.	$166\frac{2}{3}$	——	10
—Brabant	$162\frac{4}{9}$	——	9
—France	$97\frac{1}{12}$	——	5
—Hamburgh	$200\frac{1}{24}$	——	12
—Breſlaw	$208\frac{1}{3}$	——	12
—Dantzick	$187\frac{1}{2}$	——	11
—Bergue	$183\frac{1}{4}$	——	11
—Sweden	$194\frac{1}{2}$	——	11
—St Gall	$143\frac{1}{7}$	——	8
—St Gall (Cloth)	$186\frac{2}{3}$	——	11
—Geneva	100	——	6
	Canes.		*Ca*
—Marſeilles	$58\frac{1}{4}$	——	3
—Toulouſe	$62\frac{3}{5}$	——	3
—Genoa	$50\frac{1}{15}$	——	3
—Rome	$55\frac{1}{3}$	——	3
	Varas.		*Va*
—Spain	$133\frac{1}{3}$	——	8
—Portugal	$101\frac{2}{3}$	——	6
	Cavidos.		*Cav*
—Portugal	$166\frac{2}{3}$	——	10
	Braſſes.		*Bra*
—Venice	$170\frac{1}{3}$	——	10
—Bergamo	$174\frac{1}{2}$	——	10
—Florence	$194\frac{1}{7}$	——	11
—Milan	$214\frac{1}{7}$	——	12
	Arſheens.		*Arſhe*
—Peterſburg	$178\frac{4}{7}$	——	29

The Aunes or Ells of Amſterdam, Haer Leyden, the Hague, Rotterdam, and other C

of Holland; as also that of Nuremberg, being all equal, are comprehended under these of Amsterdam. As those of Osnaburg are under those of France; and those of Berne and Basil are equal to those of Hamburgh, Francfort, and Leipsick.

EXPLANATION.

By the Help of these Tables, and the Application of the Rule of Three, any foreign Weights or Measures may be reduced to their Equivalents in English, or English Weights, &c. to their equivalent Quantities abroad.

EXAMPLE I.

What are 500 lb. of Lyons equal to in England?

By the Table, as 106 lb. of Lyons : 100 lb. of England : : 500 lb. of Lyons : 471 lb. 12 oz. nearly.

EXAMPLE II.

Required how much 500 Aunes or Ells of Geneva are equal to at Amsterdam?

By the Table, if 60 Aunes of Geneva be equal to 100 of Amsterdam, 500 will, by the Rule of Proportion, be equal to 833⅓.

EXAMPLES for the following TABLE.

How many Setiers will 20 Lasts of England make at Paris?

The Proportion will run thus; as 82 Bushels : 19 Setiers : : 20 Lasts or 1600 Bushels : 370,74 Setiers nearly.

The Quantity of a Setier, or any other Weight (or Measure) mentioned in these Tables, is found thus; as 19 Setiers : 82 Bushels English, : : 1 Setier : 4⅓ Bushels, nearly. In the like Manner any foreign Measures, &c. may be equated, or English reduced to foreign.

A TABLE of the AGREEMENT which the CORN MEASURES, in the principal Places in Europe, have with thoſe of England and Amſterdam.

10¼ Quarters Engliſh, or 82 Wincheſter Buſhels of a Laſt at Amſterdam, make at

Aiguillon 41 Sacks
Albi 25 Setiers
Alicant 12 Cahizes
Alkmaar 36 Sacks
Amersfort 16 Muddes
Amſterdam 27 Muddes, or 1 Laſt
Antwerp 32½ Veertels
Arles 49 Setiers
Bayonne 36 Sacks
Beaucaire 28 Setiers
Beaumont 38 Sacks
Bergen-op-zoom 63 Siſters
Bois le-Duc 20½ Mouwers
Bommel 18 Muddes
Bourdeaux 38 Boiſſeux
Breda 33 Veertels
Bruges 17½ Hoedts
Bruſſels 25 Sacks
Bueren 21 Muddes
Cadillac 33⅓ Sacks
Cadiz 52 Hanegas
Cahors 100 Cartes
Campen 24½ Mudds
Carcaſſone 35 Setiers
Clairac 34⅓ Sacks
Cleves 16¼ Mouwers
Condom 44 Sacks
Coningsberg 1 Laſt
Copenhagen 42 Tuns
Dantzick 1 Laſt
Delft 29 Sacks
Deventer 36 Muddes
Doesbourg 22 Mouwers
Dort, or Dordrecht, 24 Sacks
Dunkirk 18 Razieres
Edam 27 Muddes
Elbing 1 Laſt
Embden 15¼ Tuns
Erfelſteyn 21 Muddes
Francfort 27 Malders
Ghent 56 Halſters
Genoa 25 Mines
Gimond 20 Sacks
Graveline 22 Razieres
Haarlem 38 Sacks
Hamburg ½ of a Laſt
Heuſden 17¼ Muddes
Hoorn, or Horne, 44 Sacks
Ireland 38 Buſhels
La Brille 40 Sacks
La Reole 30 Sacks
Lavour 21 Setiers
Leyden 44 Sacks
Libourne 35 Sacks
Liege 96 Setiers
Liſle in Flanders 38 Razieres
Lisbon 216 Alquiers
Leghorn 40 Sacks
Louvain 27 Muddes
Lubeck 95 Schepels
Middlebourg 41½ Sacks
Montfort 21 Muddes
Muyden 44 Sacks
Naerden 44 Sacks
Nerac 33⅓ Sacks
Nieuport 17½ Razieres
Oudewater 21 Muddes
Paris 19 Setiers
Porto Port 180 Alquiers
Purmerent 27 Muddes
Rabaſtens 17 Setiers
Rhenen 20 Muddes

Rux-

Ruremonde 68 Schepels
Riga 46 Loopens
Rotterdam 29 Sacks
St Giles 40 Charges
St Omer 22½ Razieres
St Valery 19 Setiers
Saumur 19 Setiers
Steenbergen 35 Veertels
Stockholm 23 Tons
Terveer 39 Sacks
Thiel 21 Muddes
Toulouſe 26 Setiers
Tongres 15 Muddes
Tonningen 24 Tons
Venloo 21¾ Mouwers
Vianen 20 Muddes
Utrecht 25 Muddes
Zurick Zee 40 Sacks

Of ARBITRATION *of* EXCHANGES.

THIS Article muſt be conſidered under two diſtinct Heads, viz. Simple and Compound Arbitration.

In Simple Arbitration the Prices of Exchange from one Place, are generally given to other two, in order to find the Price between the ſaid two, which is called the Arbitrated Price of Exchange. ——Or, if a Factor has Orders from his Employer to remit a certain Sum of Money to a Place, provided he can do it at a certain Price of Exchange mentioned; and at the ſame Time is ordered to draw for it upon ſome other Place at a certain Price for the Value of the Sum he has remitted: Now as the Courſe of Exchange is always upon the Fluctuation, being ſeldom two Days alike, he has to conſider whether the Advantage in performing the one Part of his Commiſſion will be ſufficient to compenſate for the Loſs that may happen or ariſe from the other. In order to diſcover which Method will be of moſt Advantage to his Employer, he muſt make uſe very often of ſeveral Operations, yet by ſimple Arbitration he will eaſily diſcover whether he can fulfil his Orders upon the Place deſir'd, in Drawing for the Value he has remitted to the other, without Loſs, at the current Price. And in caſe he finds the Negociation would be attended with Loſs, he then writes to his Correſpondent, who, on the Receipt thereof, probably orders him

him to draw upon ſome other Place, or to wai till the Courſe falls.

Factors or Agents have generally an Allowanee which is called Commiſſion, of ſo much *per Cent* for their Trouble; and if any Advantage attend the Negociation from the Current Price of Exchange to either, or both Places, that is properl due to the Employer.

INSTRUCTION.

In the Buſineſs of exchanging, one Place give the certain Price, and the other the uncertain.—England gives the certain (One Pound Sterling) to Holland, and Hamburgh, and the uncertain t almoſt all other Nations.—And,

When one Place gives the certain Price to tw that give the uncertain, a Rate of Exchange mu always be ſuppoſed between the two that give the uncertain; and the certain Price which one o them gives the other, muſt always be ſubſtituted Or if one of the Places between which the Par o Exchange is wanted gives the certain, and th other the uncertain to the firſt Place, the Cour from that Place which gives the certain Price t the firſt Place, muſt be ſubſtituted as the certai Price between them.—And if both Places giv the certain to the firſt Place, the Courſe from tha Place to the firſt, which gives the certain Pric between the Places, where the Par is wanted, mu be ſubſtituted for the certain Price between them

The Method of finding the Par of Exchang at three different Places, the Par of one wit two of them being given, to find the Par betwee the other two is as follows: And in order tha this may be clearly underſtood, let it be ſuppoſe that each Corner of an equilateral Triangle repre ſents one of the ſaid Places, and that two of th Sides be given to find the third. The ſingl Rule of Three will ſolve all Queſtions in Sim ple Arbitrations provided due Care be take in the ſtating thereof. From the two fo lowing Triangles of Equality, 'tis evident th Exchange at each Place is on a Par with thoſe o the other two, as they reciprocally prove eacho ther; and if any Sum of Money ſhould be remi ted from one to the other two, and from the latte home, it would be returned entire, without Loſ

Ex

EXAMPLES.

A Triangle of Equality, for Paris, Amſterdam, and London.

ANGLE I.

Suppoſe Bills at Paris, on London at 32 *d. per* Crown, and on Amſterdam at 54 *d.* or Groots *per Crown*, what muſt the Price of Exchange be between London and Amſterdam, to be on a Par with the Exchange from Paris to thoſe Places?

OPERATION.

d.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
If 32	: 54	: : 20	or 240
			54
			960
			1200
			d.

32)12960(405 Quotient.

Which Quotient divided by 12, produces 33 *s.* 9 *d.* the Anſwer.

ANGLE II.

Suppoſe Bills at London on Amſterdam are at 33 *s.* 9 *d. per* Pound Sterling, and on Paris at 32 *d. per* Crown of 3 Livres, or 60 Sols, what Price muſt the Exchange between Amſterdam and Paris be, to be on a Par with the other two?

OPERATION.

s.	*s.*	*d.*	*d.*
If 20	: 33	9 : :	32
12	12		
240	405		32

240) 12960(54 *d.* of Holland *per* Crown, Anſw.

ANGLE III.

If Bills at Amſterdam on Paris be at 54 *d. per* Crown, and on England at 33 *s.* 9 *d. per* Pound, what Price muſt the Exchange between Paris and

and London be, to be on a Par with theſe of Amſterdam to thoſe Places?

	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
If	33	9	::	20	: 54
	12			12	
	405			240	
				54	

405)12960(32 *d.* Engliſh, *per* Crown (the Anſwer.)

In this Triangle of Equality, if a Draught for 200 *l.* Sterling were remitted to Paris at 32 *d. per* Crown, it would be found to be worth 1500 Crowns there; and if the ſaid Crowns were remitted to Amſterdam at 54 Dutch Pence *per* Crown, the Draught would have Credit there for 81000*d.* or 2025 Guilders.

Again, if the Guilders were remitted to London at 33 *s.* 9 *d. per* Pound, the Draught will be found to amount to juſt 200 *l.* Therefore it appears that the Exchange at all thoſe Places is exactly on a Par, ſince the 200 *l.* has gone thro' both France and Holland, and is remitted Home again entire.

Another Triangle of Equality, for London, Hamburgh, and Holland.

ANGLE I.

If London can remit to, or draw on Hambourg, at 34 *s.* 2 *d. per* Pound, and to Holland at 35 *s.* 5 *d.* what Price muſt the Exchange be between Hamburgh and Holland, to be on a Par with the Exchange from London to thoſe Places?

	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*		*Sch. L.**
If	34	2	:	35	5	::	32
	12			12			2
	410			425			64
				64			

410)27200(66⅔ Groots, or Pence, Flemiſh, (the Anſwer.)

* The Dollar of Hamburgh of 2 Marks, or 32 Schil-

Schilling-Lubs, or 64 *d.* Flemiſh, being the certain Price of Exchange to Holland, is here ſubſtituted to find the arbitrated Price with Holland.

ANGLE II.

When Amſterdam can remit to London at 35 *s.* 5 *d.* and to Hamburgh at $66\frac{1}{3}$, or rather $66\frac{14}{41}$, what muſt the Rate of Exchange be between London and Hamburgh to be on an Equality with the other two?

OPERATION.

d.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
If $66\frac{14}{41}$:	64 : :	35	5
41	41	12	
2720	2624	425	
	425		

2720)1115200(410 *d.* = 34 *s.* 2 *d.* Flem. Anſw.

ANGLE III.

If Hamburgh draws on London at 34 *s.* 2 *d.* *per* Pound Sterling, and on Amſterdam at $66\frac{1}{3}$ *d.* or rather $66\frac{14}{41}$ *d.* *per* Dollar, what will be the arbitrated Price of Exchange between London and Amſterdam?

OPERATION.

d.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
If 64 :	$66\frac{14}{41}$: :	34	2
41	41	12	
2624	2720	410	
	410		

2624)1115200(425 *d.* = 35 *s.* 5 *d.* Flemiſh, (Anſwer.)

☞ At theſe Rates of Exchange, 'tis plain any Sum of Money remitted from any of theſe Places to the ſecond, and from thence to the third, would be remitted from thence Home again entire.

More

More EXAMPLES *in* SIMPLE ARBITRATION.

An Order to a Place, that gives the certain Price to one, and the uncertain to another Place.

Suppoſe London be ordered to remit to France at $31\frac{3}{8}$ *d. per* Crown, and to draw for the Value upon Amſterdam at 36 *s.* 9 *d. per* Pound; but when the Order came, Bills on Paris were at $31\frac{3}{8}$ *d.* what Rate muſt the Exchange to Amſterdam be to make up for the Advance, that would attend the Remittance aforeſaid?

OPERATION.

	d.		*s.*	*d.*		*d.*
If	$31\frac{3}{8}$	:	36	9	::	$31\frac{5}{8}$
	8		12			8
	251		441			253
			251			

253)110691(437 *d.* = 36 *s.* $5\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* rather more (Anſwer.)

Note, As the Remittance exceeded the Order and would conſequently come higher to France in order to compenſate for this, London draws upon Holland at a lower or better Exchange than deſired, to bring the Remittance and Draught to an Equality; if London cannot do this it will be looſer, or if the Order was unlimited muſt make France Debtor for the Balance. The lower the Exch. is to Holland from England (on Account of France) 'tis ſo much the better; the ſame holds good when England remits on its own Account which occaſions an inverſe Proportion in this Caſe, it being as difficult a one as can well happen in Simple Arbitration. If the Exchange had been lower to France than the Order, the Proportion would alſo have been an Inverſe one, as the leſs Extreme would have then required a higher Exchange to Holland to make an Equality.—On Trial it will be found, that any Sum remitted to France at $31\frac{3}{8}$ *d.* and drawn for on Holland at 36 *s.* $5\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* will amount to juſt as many Guilders there, as if remitted at $31\frac{3}{8}$ *d.* and drawn for at 36 *s.* 9 *d.*

Order

Orders to a Place that gives the uncertain Price to two other Places.

I. If when London has Orders to remit to Genoa at 52⅛ *d. per* Pezzo, and to draw upon Spain at 41 *d. per* Piaſtre, before the ſaid Order be fulfilled, Bills on Genoa were at 53½ *d. per* Pezzo, at what Price muſt London draw upon Spain to make the Remittance and Draught upon an Equality?

OPERATION.

d. *d.* *d.*
If 52⅛ : 53½ :: 41
or if 417 : 428 :: 41
41
428
1712
d.
417)17548(42 1/12 *per* Piaſtre nearly.
(Anſwer.)

II. If England be ordered to remit 1000 Ducats Venice at 50 *d. per* Ducat, and to draw for the alue upon Spain at 40 *d. per* Piaſtre; and when e Order came to Hand, Bills on Venice were at ½ *d.* at what Price muſt England draw upon ain to make the Draught equal to the Remitce?

d. *d*
If 50 : 52½ :: 40
if 100 : 105 :: 40
40
100)4200(42 *d.*

he Proof of this appears from what follows:

D. *d.* *Duc.*
ſt, if 1 : 50 :: 1000
50
l. *s.* *d.*
12)50000(4166 or 208 6 8
Rem. 8

According to the Order the 1000 Ducats would come to 208 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

d. *Piaſt.* *d.*
Next, if 40 : 1 :: 50000 as before.

1

40)50000(1250 Piaſtres.

Then by the Courſe 1000 Ducats at $52\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

D. *d.* *D.*
If 1 : $52\frac{1}{2}$ :: 1000
Or if 2 : 105 :: 1000
105

2)105000(52500 *d.* or 218 *l.* 15

d. *Piaſt.* *l.* *s.*
Laſtly, if 42 : 1 :: 218 15
Or if 42 : 1 :: 52500 *d.*

1

42)52500(1250 Piaſtres
(Anſwer.)

Thus it appears that remitting to Venice $52\frac{1}{2}$ *d. per* Ducat, and drawing upon Spain 42 *d. per* Piaſtre, comes to the ſame Number Piaſtres as remitting at 50 *d.* and drawing 40 *d.* according to the Order.

An Order to a Place that gives the certain Price to two other Places.

If *A* of Amſterdam gives *B* of Paris Orders to remit to *C* of London at 32 *d. per* Crown, and to draw for the Value on him at 56 *d.* Flemiſh *per* Crown; and if on Receipt of the ſaid Order *B* finds the Exchange on London at $32\frac{3}{8}$ *d.* and upon Amſterdam at $56\frac{3}{4}$ *d. per* Crown. Quere if at theſe Prices the Order could be performed to *A*'s Advantage?

OPERATION.

	d.	d.	d.
If 32	: 56	: :	$32\frac{3}{8}$
Or if 256	: 56	: :	259
			56

256)14504(56$\frac{5}{8}$ *d.* Fl. and rather more (Anſwer.)

From this it appears, that the ſaid Order might be performed to the Advantage of *A* of Amſterdam, ſince the Crown of Paris would only coſt him 56$\frac{5}{8}$ *d.* to be on a Par with the other Exchange, and by the Courſe *C* can allow or give him 56$\frac{3}{4}$ *d. per* Crown, which would be nearly $\frac{1}{8}$ *d.* Flem. upon every 8 Crowns in the Remittance Profit to *A*.—And in the like Manner may the Gain or Loſs upon any Order (if 2 or 3 Places are only concerned) be computed, the Prices mentioned in an Order being always to be ſuppoſed to be on a Par with each other.

EXAMPLES *Promiſcuous.*

I. If London can remit to Amſterdam at 35 *s.* *per* Pound Sterling, and to Venice at 52 *d. per* Ducat Banco; what muſt the Rate of Exchange between Amſterdam and Venice *per* Ducat, to be on an Equality with thoſe from London?

OPERATION.

	s.	s. Fl.	d.
If 20	: 35	: :	52
	12	12	
	240	420	
		52	

240)21840(91 *d.* Flem. the Anſwer.

EXAMPLE II.

If Amſterdam can remit to or draw on Paris at 80 *d. per* Crown, and on Cadiz at 80 *d. per* Piaſter of 272 Marevedies, what muſt the Exchange between Paris and Cadiz to be on a Par with the other two?

OPERATION,

d. Fl. *Mar.* *d.* Fl.

If 80 : 272 : : 58

58

80)15776(197$\frac{1}{5}$ Marevedies, the Anſwer.

Note, In this Caſe as Amſterdam gives the uncertain Price to both the other, and as Paris gives the certain Price to Cadiz, viz. the Crown, the Courſe from Paris to Amſterdam is to be ſubſtituted as the certain Price of the ſaid Crown, in order to find the arbitrated Price thereof to Cadiz.

EXAMPLE III.

If England owes a Sum of Money for Corn at Dantzick, and if Dantzick can draw on England at 16$\frac{1}{3}$ Florins *per* Pound Sterling, and on Holland at 280 Groſhen *per* Pound Flemiſh Banco; the Queſtion is, whether it will be more to the Advantage of England to make Payment in Holland, or allow Dantzick to draw for the Money directly to England, ſuppoſing the Exchange to Holland at the Time at 34 *s.* 10 *d.* *per* Pound Sterling?

OPERATION.

Gro. *s.* Fl. *Flor.*

If 280 : 20 : : 16$\frac{1}{3}$

80

Or if 280 : 20 : : 490

20

280)9800(35 *s.* the Anſwer.

Thus it appears that the arbitrated Price between Holland and England is 35 *s.* according to the aforeſaid Exchanges, being equal to 16$\frac{1}{3}$ Florins from Dantzick, and as the Courſe to Holland is only 34 *s.* 10 *d.* it would be more advantageous to make Payment directly to Dantzick, ſince it is better to get at the Rate of 35 *s.* *per* Pound than 34 *s.* 10 *d.* by about one *per Cent.* Sterling. But if the Courſe

been at 35 *s.* 2 *d.* to Holland, it would have been as much better to have made Payment there.

EXAMPLE. IV.

If *A* at London owes *B* at Peterſburgh 5000 Rubles, and *B* adviſes that he can draw for them directly on England at 50 *d.* Sterling *per* Ruble, or on Holland at 45 Stivers, or 90 *d.* Banco *per* Ruble; whether Method will be more advantageous to *A*, ſuppoſing the Exchange between Holland and England at the Time be at 36 *l.* 4 *d.* *per* Pound Sterling?

OPERATION.

d. St. *d.* Fl. *s.* St.

If 50 : 90 :: 20
12
240
90

50)21600(432 *d.* or 36 *s.* the Anſwer.

Here 36 *s.* Flemiſh is the arbitrated Price between Holland and England, according to the other Prices from Peterſburgh. If the 5000 Rubles be drawn for on England they would come to 1041 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*—if on Holland to 11250 Guilders; and if the Guilders were drawn for at 36 *s.* Exchange, they would alſo come to 1041 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* as well as the Rubles directly from Ruſſia; which ſhews that 'tis equal whether Way Payment were made at theſe Rates; but as the Current Exchange with Holland was at 36 *s.* 4 *d.* if the 11250 Guilders aforeſaid be drawn for at that Price, they will only come to 1032 *l.* 2 *s.* 2½ *d.* therefore *A* of London would ave 9 *l.* 11 *s.* and better by this Negociation oming thro' Holland, but if the Courſe of Exange had been under the arbitrated Price, a diect Exchange would then have been better in oportion thereto.

EXAMPLE V.

A of London has 500 Mill-Rees owing from

B at Portugal, and *B* adviſes him he can remit to London at 5 *s.* 4 *d. per* Mill-Ree, or to Amſterdam at 48 *d.* Flemiſh *per* Cruſade of 400 Rees, or 2 *s.* 3 *d.* Value Sterling; now whether will it be more to the Advantage of *A* to have the Value remitted directly home, or to Amſterdam, admitting the Exchange to Holland at 35 *s. per* Pound Sterling at the Time.

☞ In this Caſe as the arbitrated Price is required between London and Amſterdam, and as Portugal gives the certain Price (the Mill-ree and Cruſade but of different Values) to both Places, that cannot be found without firſt finding the Value of the Mill-Ree at Amſterdam proportionable to that of the Mill-ree at London, according to the Courſe, thus, viz.

OPERATION.

s. *d.* St. *d.* Fl. *d.* St.

If 2 3 : 48 :: 64

Or if 27 : 48 :: 64

48

27)3072(113$\frac{21}{27}$ *d.* Fl. the Value of a Mill-ree in Holland.

d. St. *d.* Fl. *s.* St.

Then, if 64 : 113$\frac{21}{27}$ :: 20

27 27 12

Or if 1728 : 3072 :: 240

240

1728)737280(426$\frac{2}{3}$ *d.* or 35 *s.* 6$\frac{2}{3}$ *d.* the arbitrated Price with Holland.

Thus it appears that if *A* orders *B* to remit to Holland at 48 *d. per* Cruſade, the Remittance would be equal to an Exchange of 35 *s.* 6$\frac{2}{3}$ *d. per* Pound Sterling; and as the Courſe to Holland at the Time was only 35 *s.* *A* might draw for the ſaid Remittance at that Price, which would be about 1$\frac{1}{3}$ *per Cent.* better than if he ordered *B* to remit directly to London.

Ex

EXAMPLE VI.

If Amſterdam orders Hamburgh to remit to Cadiz at 120 *d.* Flem. *per* Ducat of 375 Marevedies, and to draw for the Value on London at 34 *s.* and 4 *d. per* Pound Sterling; what Price muſt the Exchange be at between Amſterdam and Cadiz, ſuppoſing the Courſe between London and Amſterdam at 35 *s.* 6 *d.*

OPERATION.

l.	*d.*		*l.*	*d.*
If 34	4	: 120 : :	35	6
12			12	
Or if 412		: 120 : :	426	
			120	

412)51120(124 *d.* rather better, the Anſwer.

Note, In this Caſe as four Places are concerned to find the Equality amongſt them, that could not be found at one Operation, if the Equality from one to two of them, and alſo that of the third with two of the ſaid Places, had not been given. For here 120 *d.* from Amſterdam muſt be ſuppoſed equal to a Ducat, as well as 120 from Hamburgh, and 33 *s.* 4 *d.* Flem. the Par of 1 *l.* St. at Holland as well as at Hamburgh; therefore it follows, that if the Exch. from Holland (or Hamburgh) to England be advanced, that from Holland to Cadiz muſt be ſo too in Proportion thereto. If the Queſtion be propounded thus, this will appear ſtill more plain and eaſy; If Cadiz orders Amſterdam to remit to London at 34 *s.* 4 *d. per* Pound, and to draw for the Value at 120 *d. per* Ducat, and when the Order came the Exchange on England was at 35 *s.* 6 *d.* how much muſt the Exchange be between Amſterdam and Cadiz to be on a Par with the Remittance? ——Anſwer as before.

If four or more Places be concerned, ſee the next Article.

Of

Of COMPOUND ARBITRATION.

COMPOUND ARBITRATION joins together ſeveral Rules of Three into one, or at one Operation performs a Series or Chain of the Single Rule of Proportion; and by the Relation that ſeveral Antecedents have to their Conſequents the Proportion between the firſt Antecedent and the laſt Conſequent is diſcovered, as well as the Proportion between the others in their ſeveral Stations.

'Tis by this Rule that Merchants generally make their Calculations both in equating (or finding the Par at the current Prices) the Exchanges of Money, and alſo thoſe of Weights and Meaſures, in all Caſes where more than three Places are concerned.

INSTRUCTIONS.

I. Place the Antecedents in one Column, and the Conſequents in another to the Right Hand of them.

II. The firſt Antecedent, and the laſt Conſequent, to which an Antecedent is required, muſt always be of the ſame Denomination or Species.

III. The firſt Conſequent muſt be of the ſame Denomination with the ſecond Antecedent; and likewiſe the ſecond Conſequent to the third Antecedent, &c. throughout.

IV. If there be a Fraction in any of the Numbers, both the Antecedent and Conſequent muſt be multiplied into the Denominator of the ſaid Fraction, as they ſtand, and the Proportion holds the ſame as if no Fraction occurred.

The Terms being thus diſpoſed, proceed as follows, viz.

GENERAL RULE.

Multiply all the Antecedents into one another, alſo the Conſequents into each other; then divide the Product of all the Conſequents by the

Pro-

Product of all the Antecedents, and the Quotient will be the Answer, or the Value of the Antecedent required.

EXAMPLE.

1. London being to remit 500 *l.* to Spain, how many Piastres of 272 Marevedies will it amount to there, exclusive of Charges, supposing the said Sum to be remitted to Holland at 35 *s. per* Pound, from thence to France at 58 *d.* Flem. *per* Crown, from France to Venice at 100 Crowns *per* 60 Ducats Banco, and from Venice to Spain at 360 Marevedies *per* Ducat Banco?

Disposition of the Terms.

Antecedents.		*Consequents.*
If 1 *l.* Sterling	is equal to	35 *s.* or 420 *d.* Flem.
58 *d.* Flemish	=	1 Crown of France
100 C. France	=	60 Ducats Venice
1 D. of Venice	=	360 Marevedies Spain
272 Marevedies	=	1 Piastre
How many Piastres for		500 *l.* Sterling.

58	420
100	60
5800	25200
272	360
11600	1512000
40600	75600
11600	
	90720000
Divisor 1577600	500
	Piastres.
1577600)45360000000(28753/4 near.	
(Answer.)	

Now supposing the direct Exchange to Spain at the Time of this Remittance was at 42½ *d. per* Piastre, the 500 *l.* would only be found to be worth 2823½ Piastres, therefore 52 Piastres nearly would be saved by the Negociation aforesaid, or about 2 *per Cent.* exclusive of Charges.

Proof

Proof of the Queſtion aforeſaid.

This Rule, like all the Rules of Three is proved by the Doctrine of Contraries; therefore if the Poſition be begun with the laſt Conſequent (ſave that to which an Antecedent was required) and end with the laſt Antecedent, and all the other Conſequents be made Antecedents, and Antecedents Conſequents throughout, if they be multiplied and divided as before, the Quotient will give the laſt Conſequent in the former Caſe to which an Antecedent was required.

Diſpoſition of the Terms.

Antecedents.		*Conſequents.*
If 1 Piaſtre be equal to		272 Marevedies
360 Marevedies	=	1 Ducat
60 Ducats	=	100 Crowns
1 Crown	=	58 *d.* Flem.
420 Pence Flem.	=	1 *l.* Sterling
How many Pounds Sterling for	=	2875 $\frac{1}{3}$ Piaſtres, or rather 2875 $\frac{25}{493}$.

360	272
60	100
21600	27200
420	58
9072000	1577600
For the Fract. 493	1417500 Piaſt.
Div. 4472496000)	2236248000000 (500 *l.* (Anſw.)

Piaſtres.
2875 $\frac{125}{493}$
493
1417500 Piaſtres multiplied into the Fraction.

The Method of abridging the Terms of this Rule.

This Rule is rendered much more eaſy and practicable, by abridging or contracting the Terms by the Rule of Equalities, which is founded upon the third Axiom of the 1ſt Book of Euclid, viz.

That

That if from equal Numbers, equal Numbers be deducted, the Remainders will be equal; and if equal Numbers be divided by equal Numbers, their Quotients will be equal.

'Tis plain the Antecedents and Conſequents are all equal, (as they ſtand oppoſed to one another) therefore if any Antecedent and any Conſequent, in any Part of the Equation, be divided by any Number or Numbers that will divide both without Remainder, their Quotients will be equal; or if any of the Antecedents has a like Number with any of the Conſequents, ſuch Numbers may be cancelled in both.

The former Queſtion reſumed.

Diſpoſition of the Terms as before.

Antecedents.		*Conſequents.*
If —1 *l.* St.	= 420 *d.* Fl.	—210
29—58 *d.*	= 1 C.	—
—100 C.	= 60 D.	—30
— 1 D.	= 360 M.	—45
17—34—272 M.	= 1 P.	—
	— 500	—5
29		210
17		30
203		6300
29		45
493 Diviſor.		283500
		5

493)1417500(2875$\frac{125}{493}$
(Anſw. as before)

Inſtruction. To abridge the Terms begin with the greateſt firſt; now ſeeing 100 is contained 5 times in 500, therefore the Quotient 5 is removed to another Column oppoſite to the 500, and a Daſh placed at the 100, to ſhew that it is cancel'd; then divide 272 and 360 by 8, and place the Quotients 34 and 45 in the next Column oppoſite to each Number; next, half 58 and 420, and remove the Quotients 29 and 210 as before; laſtly, half the 34 (in the ſecond Column) and the 60, and remove the Quotas as before. Now

ſee-

seeing you can reduce the Antecedents no lower multiply all those left into one Sum, and the Consequents into another, divide the Product of the latter by the former, and the Quotient will be the Answer as before.

EXAMPLE II.

In which the Terms are abridged.

A Merchant of Amsterdam owing 800 *l.* Flem. to London, remits the same first to France at 56 *d.* Flem. *per* Crown, from thence he orders it to be remitted to Venice at 100 Crowns *per* 60 Ducats, from thence to Hamburgh at 100 *d.* Flem. *per* Ducat, from thence to Lisbon at 50 *d.* *per* Crusade of 400 Rees, and lastly from Lisbon to England at 5 *s.* 4 *d.* *per* 1000 Rees, or Millree. Now the Question is how much the same will amount to in Sterling Money?—And how much will he saved, supposing the Exchange from Holland directly to England at 36 *s.* 10 *d.* at the Time?

Disposition of the Terms.

If 56 *d.* Flem. be equal to 1 Crown of France
100 C. of France = 60 Ducats of Venice
1 Ducat = 100 *d.* of Hamburgh
50 *d.* Hamburgh = 400 Rees of Portugal
1000 Rees = 64 *d.* English
How many Pence English for } = 800 *l.* Flemish, or 192000 *d.* Dutch.

The Numbers removed.

7	14	56 = 1	
		100 = 60	30
		1 = 100	
		50 = 400	8
		1000 = 64	16
		192000	192
			16
			3072
			8
7 Divisor.			24576
			30
			d.

7)737280(105325/7 =

438 *l.* 17 *s.* 1 5/7 *d.* the Answer.

Thus

Thus it appears that the 800 *l.* Flemiſh would me to 438 *l.* 17 *s.* $1\frac{5}{7}$ *d.* after going through the aforeſaid Places, excluſive of Charges; nd if it had been remitted to London at 36 *s.* nd 10 *d.* according to the direct Courſe, it would nly have had Credit for 434 *l.* 7 *s.* $9\frac{87}{221}$ *d.* Therefore the Holland Merchant would ſave *l.* 10 *s.* Sterling nearly, by the Negociation anſacted in the Manner aforeſaid.

EXAMPLE III.

o find the arbitrated Price when ſeveral Places are concern'd.

If the arbitrated Price between Holland and ngland ſhould be demanded, ſuppoſing the Remittance ſhould go through all the Places aforeid, that may readily be found thus; make the *d.* Sterling (the Price of the Mill-ree) the *firſt* ntecedent, and then all the former Conſequents ill become Antecedents, and all the Antecedents onſequents; then as this Rule muſt always end ith the ſame Species or Denomination, it is beun with, place 240, the Pence in a Pound Sterng, (the certain Price to Holland) for the laſt onſequent. The Terms being thus diſpoſed, bbreviate, multiply and divide them as before, nd the Quotient will be the arbitrated Price deanded; which being compared with the direct ourſe, it may be eaſily diſcovered whether Meod will be more advantageous, and how much , to the Place where the Negociation was beun.

The Prices in the former Queſtion reſumed.

Diſpoſition of the Terms.

If 64 *d.*	=	1000 Rees
400 Rees	=	50 *d.* Hamburgh
100 *d.* Ham.	=	1 Ducat Venice
60 Duc.	=	100 Crowns France
1 Crown	=	56 *d.* Flemiſh
low many Pence Flemiſh for	=	240 *d.* or 1 *l.* Sterling?

The Terms removed.

2—4—8—32—64 = 1000—10—5
— 4—400 = 50—25
100 = 1
60 = 100
1 = 56—14—7
240—4—

2 Divisor. 25 Conf. lef
5
125
7
2)875(437½ *d.*
or 36*s.* 5½ *d.* the Anſwe

By this the whole may be proved; for if 1 Sterling give 36*s.* 4½ *d.* Flem. 4381. 17*s.* 1⅝ Sterl. in the former Part hereof, will be found t be juſt 800*l.* Dutch, or Flemiſh.

EXAMPLE IV.

A of London has 1360 Piaſtres owing fro *B* of Leghorn, and *B* adviſes he can remit hi at 50*d.* St. *per* Piaſtre; now *A* finding he ca have no more at home in Caſe he ſhould draw ſ them, orders *B* to remit him in the followi Manner, viz. firſt to Venice at 94 Piaſtres f 100 Ducats Banco, from thence to Cadiz at 3 Marevedies *per* Ducat, from thence to Liſbon 630 Rees *per* Piaſtre of 272 Marevedies, fro thence to Amſterdam at 50*d.* *per* Cruſade of 4 Rees, from thence to Paris at 56*d.* *per* Crow and laſtly, from thence Home at 31⅓ *d.* Sterli *per* Crown; the Queſtion is, how much will t arbitrated Price be *per* Piaſtre between Lond and Leghorn, the ſaid Piaſtres coming throu all the aforeſaid Places; and how much will have ſaved, excluſive of Charges?

Disposition of the Terms to find the arbitrated Price.

If 94 Piastres = 100 Ducats of Venice
1 Ducat = 320 Marev. of Spain
272 Marev. = 630 Rees of Portugal
400 Rees = 50 *d.* of Amsterdam
56 *d.* Amst. = 1 Crown of France
1 / 3 } Crowns = 31 1/3 / 94 } Pence Sterl.
How many Pence Sterl. for } 1 Piastre ?

The Terms removed.

Antecedents.		*Consequents.*
— 94	=	100—
— 1	=	320— 40—10— 5
34—272	=	630—210—30—15
—4—400	—	50— 25
—8— 56	=	1—
— 3	=	94—
		1

25 Consequents.
15
125
25
375
5

Antec. left the Divisor 34)1875(55 5/34 arbitrated Price *per* Piastre, the Answer.

INSTRUCTION.

Cancel 94 on each Side of the Equation; then to bridge the other Terms, first observe that 400 contains 100 4 Times, so the 4 is removed,—then 3 goes 210 Times in 630, which 210 is removed,—then divide 56 and 210 in the second Column by 8 and remove the Quotas 8 and 30 to the next Columns,—then observing 8 in the second Column will go 40 Times in 320, cancel the 8 and remove 40 opposite to 320. Here it is to be observed,

ſerved, that it makes no Difference how far th Terms be removed, or on what Column on e ther Side the Equation the Numbers ſtand;— next, divide the 40 by 4, which cancel and pla 10 oppoſite to the 40,—and laſtly, ſeeing 10, 3 and 50 are all the Conſequents left, and 272 a the Antecedents, half all the Conſequent and in Lieu thereof, half 272 thrice, or divide b 8, and you'll find you can abridge no more.— Then to know how much the 1360 Piaſtres w amount to at $55\frac{5}{24}$ *d.* Sterling *per* Piaſtre, th may be found by the Single Rule of Three, or b placing the ſaid Number for the laſt Conſequen and repeating the Prices as before, thus?

Antecedents.		*Conſequents.*
If — 94	=	100—
— 1	=	320— 40—10
—272	=	630—210—30
—4—400	=	50
—8— 56	=	1—
— 3	=	94—
How many Pence Sterl. for	}	1360— 5

10 Conſeq. left.

30

300

50

15000

5

75000 Pence Ster.

312 *l.* 10 *s.* the Anſwer.

Here, as the Antecedents are all cancelled, Conſequents left multiplied into one anot give the Anſwer.—Thus it appears that *A* wo make 312 *l.* 10 *s.* of the 1360 Piaſtres, whe if he had drawn for them, or ordered *B* to mit, he would have only made 283 *l.* 6 *s.* of them, according to the Courſe, by a di Exchange at 50 *d. per* Piaſtre; therefore he wo

ſave 29*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* by the Negociation tranſacted in the Manner aforeſaid.

Further Obſervations upon this Rule.

The Antecedents and Conſequents being all equal as before obſerved, the Products of the former will be equal to thoſe of the latter; if therefore any one of the Antecedents, or of the Conſequents be left out, the Value thereof may be found by multiplying all thoſe left together for a Diviſor, and thoſe on the oppoſite Side of the Equation for a Dividend, and the Quotient ariſing from the Diviſion will be the Anſwer; as in the former Queſtion, ſuppoſe the Value of 50 *d.* of Holland ſhould be required?

N. B. When you find an Antecedent it is always of the ſame Denomination with the preceding Conſequent to it; and when you find a Conſequent it is of the ſame Denomination with the following Antecedent to it.

To find the Antecedents.

EXAMPLE V.

The Terms in the former Queſtion reſumed.

If —— 94 = 100—
— 1 = 320— 40
— 272 = 630—210—30—10
Rees — = 50—
—8—— 56 = 1—
—— 3 = 94—
—3—15—750—75000 = 1360— 5—

Here 40 and 10 being all the Conſequents left, and the Antecedents being all cancelled by Equalities, multiplied together give 400 Rees, which are the Value of 50 *d.* of Holland, according to the other Rates of Exchange.

To find the Conſequents.

In the ſame Queſtion let the Conſequent to a Piaſtre, or 272 Marevedies, of Spain be required;

EXAMPLE VI.

The Terms resumed.

If — 94 = 100—
— 1 = 320—40—10—
— 272 = Rees of Portugal
— 4 — 400 = 50—
— 7 — 56 = 1—
— 3 = 94—
30—300—1500—75000 = 1360—5—

30 Antecedents left.
3
—
90
7
—
630 Rees, the Answer.

EXAMPLE VII.

For Weights.

Suppose 102 *lb.* of Hamburgh equal to 100 of Amsterdam,—100 of Amsterdam equal to 98 at Francfort,—98 of Francfort equal to 105 at Leipsic,—105 of Leipsic equal to 145 at Leghorn,—145 of Leghorn equal to 106 at Cadiz,—and 100 of Cadiz equal to $103\frac{1}{3}$ at London: How many Pounds of London for 1530 *lb.* of Hamburgh?

Disposition of the Terms.

Antecedents.		*Consequents.*
If —51—102	=	100—
—100	=	98—
— 98	=	105—
—105	=	145—
—145	=	106—53
100 or —30—300	=	$103\frac{1}{3}$ or 310—31
How many *lb.* of Lodon for		1530 *lb.* —51—

53 Conseq. left.
31
—
1643 *lb.* of London.
(Answer.)

Ex-

EXAMPLE VIII.

For Meaſures.

If *A* of Hamburgh orders *B* his Correſpondent in England to buy him 294 Ells of Cloth, and adviſes him he muſt have 5 Yards for 4 *l.* Sterling, and tho' he does not exactly know the Proportion between their Ell and the Yard of England, he adviſes him that $1\frac{1}{5}$ of their Ells make 1 Ell in Holland, that 7 Ells of Holland make 4 of France; and laſtly, that 7 Ells of France make 5 Yards of England: Now the Queſtion is, how much Cloth muſt *B* ſend, and how much will it come to?

Diſpoſition of the Terms.

Antecedents.		*Conſequents.*
If $1\frac{1}{5}$	=	1
or 6	=	5
7	=	4
7	=	5
How many Yards of England for	=	294—42—6—

5 Conſequents left

4

20

5

100 Yards of England. (Anſwer.)

Then to find the Price of the Cloth by this Rule.

The Terms reſumed.

If	6	= 5
	7	= 4
	7	= 5
	5	= 4 *l.* Sterl.
How many Pounds Sterl. for		= 294—42—6—

4 Conſequents left.

5

20

4

80 *l.* the Anſwer.

Ex-

Proof of the former Queſtion.

EXAMPLE IX.

If 5 Yards of Engl. are equal to 7 Ells of Paris
4 Ells Paris = 7 Ells Amſterdam
5 Ells Amſt. = 6 Ells Hamburgh
How many Ells of Hamburgh for 100 Yards of England.

The Terms removed.

If—5 = 7
—4 = 7
—5 = 6
100—20—4—

7 Conſequents left.
7
49
6
294 Ells of Hamburgh (Anſwer.)

N. B. Tho' this Rule will find the Equality of the Weights and Meaſures of foreign Nations when the Proportions are given, yet as that may be found by the Single Rule of Three by the Application of the Tables for Weights and Meaſures aforeſaid; and ſince theſe cannot fluctuate in their Proportions or Values, Arbitrations of them muſt be look'd on rather as an Amuſement than of real Uſe and Advantage.

Of the EXCHANGES *of the Principal Foreign Nations with one another.*

EXCHANGES *of* HOLLAND.

HOLLAND gives in the Courſe of Exchange as under, viz.

To Hamburgh, Antwerp, and the Netherlands, from 60 to 70 *d. per* Dollar of 32 Schilling-Lubs, or 2 Marks; the Par being $66\frac{2}{3}$ *d. per* Dollar.

To France, from 50 to 56 *d.* Flemiſh for one Crown of 3 Livres, or 60 Sols. The Par being 54 *d.* very near.

To Spain, from 90 to 130 *d. per* Ducat of 375 Marevedies; the Par being $109\frac{4}{5}$ *d.* nearly.

To Portugal, from 40 to 60 *d. per* Cruſade; the Par being 50 *d. per* Cruſade of 400 Rees.

To Venice, from 80 to 100 *d. per* Ducat Banco of 124 Soldi; the Par being 93 *d. per* Ducat.

To Genoa, from 90 to 110 *d. per* Pezzo; the Par being 100 *d. per* Pezzo.

To Novi, the ſame.

To Leghorn, from 86 to 108 *d. per* Piaſtre; the Par being 100 *d. per* Piaſtre.

To Florence, from 100 to 130 *d.* for a Crown; the Par being $119\frac{73}{108}$ *d. per* Crown of 150 Soldi.

To Naples, from 70 to 80 *d. per* Ducat; the Par being $74\frac{2}{3}$ *d. per* Ducat of 10 Carlins.

To Rome, from 120 to 150 *d. per* Crown; the Par being $135\frac{65}{81}$ *d. per* Crown of 12 Julios.

To Millan, from 90 to 106 *d. per* Ducat; the Par being 102 *d.* nearly *per* Ducat or Crown of 117 Soldi.

To Bologna, from 85 to 100 *d. per* Dollar; the Par being $94\frac{4}{9}$ *d. per* Dollar of 85 Soldi.

To Geneva, the ſame as to France, the Par being the ſame.

To Germany and the Eaſt Country, as before: See the Exchanges from thoſe Places to England, in which the Exchanges are explained, and alſo the Pars computed, to Holland.

O

Of the FOREIGN EXCHANGES *of* HAMBURGH.

HAMBURGH gives in Exchange as follows, viz.

To Antwerp and the Netherlands, the Flemiſh Pound for a Flemiſh Pound, having a Premium, the Pounds being on a Par.

To Holland, the Dollar of 32 Schilling-Lubs for 60 to 70 *d.* Flem. the Par being 66⅔ *d.* of Holland.

To France, 48 to 56 *d.* Flemiſh, or 24 to 34 Schilling-Lubs for 1 Crown; the Par being 51⅘ *d. per* Crown, and rather better.

To Spain, from 48 to 55 Schilling-Lubs for the Ducat of 375 Marevedies; the Par being 52⅘ nearly.

To Portugal, from 40 to 65 *d. per* Cruſade; the Par being 48 *d.* for a Cruſade of 400 Rees.

To Francfort, the Dollar for 56 to 70 Cruitzers of Exchange, or the Dollar for a Florin of 60 Cruitzers, having a Premium; the Par being 60 Cruitzers of Exchange for a Dollar of two Marks.

To Noremberg, the Dollar for 58 to 75 Cruitzers Current; the Par being 60.—Or Rix-Dollars for Rix-Dollars Current, having a Premium.

To Venice, from 86 to 100 *d. per* Ducat; the Par being 89 3/10 *d.* nearly.

To Leghorn and Genoa, from 90 to 100 *d. per* Piaſtre or Pezzo; the Par being 96 *d.*

To Novi, the ſame.

To Denmark and Poland, Rix-Dollars for Rix-Dollars, at ſo much *per Cent.* the Rix-Dollars being on a Par with one another.

To Sweden, the Rix-Dollar for 32 to 45 Copper Marks; the Par being 34⅔ Marks for a Current Rix-Dollar.

To Ruſſia, the Rix-Dollar for 90 to 110 Copeaks; the Par being 100 Copeaks for a Current Rix-Dollar.

Of

Of the FOREIGN EXCHANGES *of* FRANCE.

FRANCE gives in the Courſe of Exchange one Crown (the Par of which is 29,149*d.*) as follows, viz.

To Holland and Hamburgh, for an uncertain Number of Pence as before, the Pars being the ſame.

To Francfort, for 60 to 70 Cruitzers Current; the Par being 62½ Cruitzers *per* Crown, and rather better.—Or France gives 100 Crowns for 48 to 60 Rix-Dollars of 90 Cruitzers Current.

To Noremburgh, for 45 to 56 Cruitzers Current; the Par being 48⅝ Cruitzers nearly *per* Crown.

To St Gall, for 54 to 64 Cruitzers; the Par being 55 and rather better.

To Spain, for 170 to 200 Marevedies; the Par being 184⅜ and rather better.

To Portugal, for 400 to 540 Rees; the Par being 431⅓ and ſomething more.

To Millan, for 60 to 70 Soldi of Exchange; the Par being 62.

To Bologna, for 45 to 55 Soldi; the Par being 48⅗ Soldi nearly.

To Sardinia, for 90 to 100 Soldi; the Par being 92½ Soldi *per* Crown, and rather better.

To Genoa, 100 to 130 Sols for a Pezzo; the Par being 111⅙ Sols nearly for 1 Pezzo of 115 Soldi.

To Novi, the ſame.

To Leghorn, the ſame as to Genoa *per* Piaſtre; the Par being the ſame.

To Venice, 100 Crowns for 55 to 65 Ducats Banco of 124 Soldi; the Par being 58 Ducats 5¼ Soldi.

To Naples, 100 Crowns for 70 to 78 Ducats of 10 Carlins; the Par being 72 Ducats 2¾ Carlins, and rather better.

To Rome, 100 Crowns for 35 to 45 ſtamp'd Crowns of 12 Julios; the Par being 39 Crowns 9 Julios, and rather better.

To

To Florence, 100 Crowns for 40 to 50 Crowns of 150 Soldi; the Par being 45 and a little more.
To Lucca, 100 Crowns for 40 to 50 Crowns of $7\frac{1}{2}$ Livres; the Par being $44\frac{5}{8}$ Crowns nearly.
To Poland, Denmark, and Ruſſia, 100 Crowns for 50 to 60 Rix-Dollars, or Rubles; the Par being 54 nearly.
To Sweden, 100 Crowns for 75 to 85 Copper Rix-dollars of 24 Marks; the Par being 78 and rather better.
To moſt Places in Germany, France exchanges by Way of Holland, or Hamburgh.

Of the Foreign EXCHANGES *of* SPAIN.

SPAIN gives in the Courſe of Exchange as follows, viz.
To Holland, Hamburgh, and the Netherlands, the Piaſtre for an uncertain Number of Pence; and alſo to France, as before under the Exchanges of thoſe Places; the Pars being likewiſe the ſame.
To Portugal, the Piaſtre for 600 to 700 Rees; the Par being 637 Rees.
To Venice, from 300 to 360 Marevedies for the Ducat Banco of 24 Groſs; the Par being 31[illegible] nearly.
To Genoa and Leghorn, from 310 to 390 Marevedies for the Pezzo, or Piaſtre; the Par being $341\frac{5}{8}$ nearly.
To Novi, the ſame.
To Rome, from 440 to 490 Marevedies for one Crown of 12 Julios; the Par being 464 nearly.
To Florence, from 390 to 450 Marevedies *per* Crown of 150 Soldi; the Par being 4[illegible] nearly.
To Naples, from 230 to 290 Marevedies *per* Ducat of 10 Carlins; the Par being 255.
To Millan, from 230 to 380 Marevedies *per* Ducat of 117 Soldi; the Par being 348 nearly.

T

To Bologna, 300 to 360 Marevedies for the Dollar of 85 Soldi; the Par being 322⅜ nearly.

To Sardinia, the Piaſtre of 372 Marevedies for the Dollar of 138 Soldi, having a Premium; the Piaſtre and Dollar being on a Par.

To Meſſina and Palermo, 350 to 400 Marevedies for the Crown of 12 Tarins; the Par being 380 *per* Crown nearly.

Of the FOREIGN EXCHANGES *of* PORTUGAL.

PORTUGAL gives in the Courſe of Exchange as follows, viz.

To Holland, Hamburgh, Antwerp, the Netherlands, France, and Spain, as before, under the Exchanges of thoſe Places; or ſometimes to Spain 210 to 230 Cruſades for 100 Ducats of 375 Marevedies; the Par being 220 nearly.

To Venice, from 700 to 800 Rees *per* Ducat Banco; the Par being 744 Rees *per* Ducat nearly.

To Genoa and Leghorn, 750 to 900 Rees for a Pezzo or Piaſtre; the Par being 800.

To Novi, the ſame.

To Florence, from 900 to 1000 Rees *per* Crown of 150 Soldi; the Par being 957.

To Naples, from 570 to 640 Rees *per* Ducat of 10 Carlins; the Par being 597 Rees.

To Sardinia, from 600 to 660 Rees *per* Dollar of 138 Soldi; the Par being 637.

To Meſſina and Palermo, 860 to 920 Rees, *per* Crown of 12 Tarins; the Par being 889, very near, *per* Crown.

Of the FOREIGN EXCHANGE *of* VENICE.

VENICE gives in the Course of Exchange as follows, viz.

To Holland, the Netherlands, Hamburgh, France, Spain, and Portugal as before, under the Exchanges of those Places.

To Leghorn and Genoa, 100 Ducats Banco for 85 to 96 Piastres or Pezzos; the Par being 93 Piastres or Pezzos;—sometimes an uncertain Number of Soldi Banco to Genoa for the Crown of 4 Lires.

To Novi, the same.

To Naples, 100 Ducats Banco for 120 to 13[illegible] Ducats of 10 Carlins; the Par being 122, a[illegible] a little more.

To Rome, 100 Ducats Banco for 60 to 7[illegible] Crowns of 12 Julios; the Par being 68½ v[illegible] ry near.

To Francfort, 100 Ducats Banco for 120 to 1[illegible] Florins of 60 Cruitzers of Exchange; t[illegible] Par being 139½ nearly.

To Noremburgh, the same for the like Numb[illegible] of Florins Current; the Par being the same.

To St Gall, 100 Ducats for 145 to 165 Flori[illegible] of 60 Cruitzers, or of 10 Schillings; the P[illegible] being 158⅓ Florins.

To Millan, 100 Ducats Banco for 85 to 96 Duca[illegible] of 117 Soldi; the Par being 91½, rather mo[illegible]

To Lucca, 100 Ducats Banco for 70 to [illegible] Crowns of 7½ Livres; the Par being [illegible] nearly.

To Bologna, from 120 to 130 Soldi for the D[illegible] cat of 85 Soldi of this Place; the Par bei[illegible] 126 nearly.

To Bolsenna, 100 to 120 Soldi for the Ri[illegible] dollar of 93 Cruitzers; the Par being 1[illegible] nearly.

To Bergamo, 185 to 210 Soldi for the Ducat [illegible]

Crown of 7 Livres; the Par being 207⅔ very near,

To Sardinia, from 95 to 110 Soldi for the Dollar of 138 Soldi; the Par being 106, and rather more.

To Sicily, from 130 to 160 Soldi for the Crown of 12 Tarins; the Par being 148 *per* Crown.

Of the FOREIGN EXCHANGES *of* GENOA.

THIS Place gives in the Courſe of Exchange as follows, viz.

To Venice, Spain, Portugal, &c. as before, under the Exchanges of thoſe Places.

To Leghorn, 100 Pezzos for 100 Piaſtres, at ſo much *per Cent.* the Pezzo and Piaſtre being on a Par.

To Millan, the Crown or Piece of 4 Lires for 76 to 86 Soldi; the Par being 80 nearly.

To Naples, from 75 to 90 Soldi for the Ducat of 10 Carlins; the Par being 86 nearly.

To Rome, from 115 to 140 Soldi for the Crown of 10 Julios; the Par being 130⅐ very near.

To Sardinia, from 80 to 95 Soldi for the Dollar of 138 Soldi; the Par being 91¾¼ *per* Dollar.

To Bologna, from 90 to 115 Soldi for the Dollar of 85 Soldi; the Par being 108¾¼ *per* Dollar.

To Boſſenna, a Pezzo for 90 to 115 Cruitzers of Exchange of this Place; the Par being 110½ nearly.

To Meſſina and Palermo, or Sicily, 110 to 135 Soldi for the Crown of 12 Tarins; the Par being 127⅐ *per* Crown.

Note, Spain, Portugal, Italy, &c. moſtly exchange th Poland, Denmark, Sweden, Ruſſia, and moſt ces in Germany, by Way of Holland or Hamrgh.

Of the FOREIGN EXCHANGES *of* LEGHORN.

THIS Place gives in the Courſe of Exchange as under, viz.

To Venice, Spain, Portugal, France, Holland, &c. as under the Exchanges of thoſe Places; the Pars being the ſame.

To Rome, 100 Piaſtres for 70 to 78 Crowns of 12 Julios; the Pars being 73 3/11 *per* Crown.

To Millan, 100 Piaſtres for 95 to 100 Ducats of 117 Soldi; the Par being 98 2/11 Ducats.

To Naples, 100 Piaſtres for 130 to 140 Ducats of 10 Carlins; the Par being 134 nearly.

To Geneva, 100 Piaſtres for 170 to 190 Crowns of 3 Livres; the Par being 185 1/3 nearly.

To Florence, 1 Piaſtre for 120 to 150 Soldi of this Place; the Par being 125 1/3, and rather better.

To Bologna, from 100 to 120 Soldi *per* Dollar of 85 Soldi of this Place; the Par being 113 1/3.

To Sicily, from 120 to 140 Soldi for the Crown of 12 Tarins; the Par being 133 1/3 *per* Crown.

To Sardinia, from 85 to 100 Soldi for the Dollar of 138 Soldi; the Par being 95 5/9 *per* Dollar.

To Bolſenna, 1 Piaſtre for 90 to 120 Cruitzers of Exchange of this Place; the Par being 110 nearly.

☞ Tho' the foregoing be the principal Places of Exchange, yet if the Exchanges from any other ſhould be required, as the Coins of all the Kingdoms and States in Europe are exactly equated herein, eſpecially the Pieces of Exchange, and as 'tis always obſerved which Places give the certain and which the uncertain Price under their reſpective Titles, they may from theſe be eaſily computed, and the Pars alſo readily calculated.

MER

MERCANTILE TABLES.

TABLE I. Shews, from the Price of the Hundred Weight, the Value of the Quarter, Stone, half Stone, and Pound.

PRICE of the HUNDRED WEIGHT, in Shillings.

No.	1 qr.		1 st.			½ st.			1 lb.	
	s.		s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.	d.	q.
1	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	0,3
2	0	6	0	3		0	1	2	0	0,6
3	0	9	0	4	2	0	2	1	0	1,2
4	1	0	0	6		0	3		0	1,5
5	1	3	0	7	2	0	3	3	0	2,1
6	1	6	0	9		0	4	2	0	2,4
7	1	9	0	10	2	0	5	1	0	3
8	2	0	1	0		0	6		0	3,3
9	2	3	1	1	2	0	6	3	0	3,6
10	2	6	1	3		0	7	2	1	0,2
11	2	9	1	4	2	0	8	1	1	0,5
12	3	0	1	6		0	9		1	1,1
13	3	3	1	7	2	0	9	3	1	1,4
14	3	6	1	9		0	10	2	1	2
15	3	9	1	10	2	0	11	1	1	2,3
16	4	0	2	0		1	0		1	2,6
17	4	3	2	1	2	1	0	3	1	3,2
18	4	6	2	3		1	1	2	1	3,5
19	4	9	2	4	2	1	2	1	2	0,1
20	5	0	2	6		1	3		2	0,4
21	5	3	2	7	2	1	3	3	2	1
22	5	6	2	9		1	4	2	2	1,3
23	5	9	2	10	2	1	5	1	2	1,6
24	6	0	3	0		1	6		2	2,2
25	6	3	3	1	2	1	6	3	2	2,5
26	6	6	3	3		1	7	2	2	3,1
27	6	9	3	4	2	1	8	1	2	3,4
28	7	0	3	6		1	9		3	0
29	7	3	3	7	2	1	9	3	3	0,3
30	7	6	3	9		1	10	2	3	0,6
31	7	9	3	10	2	1	11	1	3	1,2
32	8	0	4	0		2	0		3	1,5
33	8	3	4	1	2	2	0	3	3	2,1
34	8	6	4	3		2	1	2	3	2,4
35	8	9	4	4	2	2	2	1	3	3

PRICE of the HUNDRED WEIGHT, in Shillings.

No.	1 qr.	1 ll.		½ St.			1 lb.	
	s.	s.	d. q.	s.	d.	q.	d.	7ths q.
36	9	4	6	2	3		3	3,3
37	9	4	7 2	2	3	3	3	3,6
38	9	4	9	2	4	2	4	0,2
39	9	4	10 2	2	5	1	4	0,5
40	10	5	0	2	6		4	1,1
41	10	5	1 2	2	6	3	4	1,4
42	10	5	3	2	7	2	4	2
43	10	5	4 2	2	8	1	4	2,3
44	11	5	6	2	9		4	2,6
45	11	5	7 2	2	9	3	4	3,2
46	11	5	9	2	10	2	4	3,5
47	11	5	10 2	2	11	1	5	0,1
48	12	6	0	3	0		5	0,4
49	12	6	1 2	3	0	3	5	1
50	12	6	3	3	1	2	5	1,3
51	12	6	4 2	3	2	1	5	1,6
52	13	6	6	3	3		5	2,2
53	13	6	7 2	3	3	3	5	2,5
54	13	6	9	3	4	2	5	3,1
55	13	6	10 2	3	5	1	5	3,4
56	14	7	0	3	6		6	0
57	14	7	1 2	3	6	3	6	0,3
58	14	7	3	3	7	2	6	0,6
59	14	7	4 2	3	8	1	6	1,2
60	15	7	6	3	9		6	1,5
61	15	7	7 2	3	9	3	6	2,1
62	15	7	9	3	10	2	6	2,4
63	15	7	10 2	3	11	1	6	3
64	16	8	0	4	0		6	3,3
65	16	8	1 2	4	0	3	6	3,6
66	16	8	3	4	1	2	7	0,2
67	16	8	4 2	4	2	1	7	0,5
68	17	8	6	4	3		7	1,1
69	17	8	7 2	4	3	3	7	1,4
70	17	8	9	4	4	2	7	2
71	17	8	10 2	4	5	1	7	2,3
72	18	9	0	4	6		7	2,6
73	18	9	1 2	4	6	3	7	3,2
74	18	9	3	4	7	2	7	3,5
75	18	9	4 2	4	8	1	8	0,1
76	19	9	6	4	9		8	0,4
77	19	9	7 2	4	9	3	8	1
78	19	9	9	4	10	2	8	1,3

No.	1 qr.			1 St.			½ St.			1 lb.		
	l.	s.	d.	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.
79	0	19	9	9	10	2	4	11	1		8	1,6
80	1	0	0	10	0		5	0			8	2,2
81	1	0	3	10	1	2	5	0	3		8	2,5
82	1	0	6	10	3		5	1	2		8	3,1
83	1	0	9	10	4	2	5	2	1		8	3,4
84	1	1	0	10	6		5	3			9	0
85	1	1	3	10	7	2	5	3	3		9	0,3
86	1	1	6	10	9		5	4	2		9	0,6
87	1	1	9	10	10	2	5	5	1		9	1,2
88	1	2	0	11	0		5	6			9	1,5
89	1	2	3	11	1	2	5	6	3		9	2,1
90	1	2	6	11	3		5	7	2		9	2,4
91	1	2	9	11	4	2	5	8	1		9	3
92	1	3	0	11	6		5	9			9	3,3
93	1	3	3	11	7	2	5	9	3		9	3,6
94	1	3	6	11	9		5	10	2		10	0,2
95	1	3	9	11	10	2	5	11	1		10	0,5
96	1	4	0	12	0		6	0			10	1,1
97	1	4	3	12	1	2	6	0	3		10	1,4
98	1	4	6	12	3		6	1	2		10	2
99	1	4	9	12	4	2	6	2	1		10	2,3
100	1	5	0	12	6		6	3			10	2,6
101	1	5	3	12	7	2	6	3	3		10	3,2
102	1	5	6	12	9		6	4	2		10	3,5
103	1	5	9	12	10	2	6	5	1		11	0,1
104	1	6	0	13	0		6	6			11	0,4
105	1	6	3	13	1	2	6	6	3		11	1
106	1	6	6	13	3		6	7	2		11	1,3
107	1	6	9	13	4	2	6	8	1		11	1,6
108	1	7	0	13	6		6	9			11	2,2
109	1	7	3	13	7	2	6	9	3		11	2,5
110	1	7	6	13	9		6	10	2		11	3,1
111	1	7	9	13	10	2	6	11	1		11	3,4
112	1	8	0	14	0		7	0	0	1	0	0
113	1	8	3	14	1	2	7	0	3	1	0	0,3
114	1	8	6	14	3		7	1	2	1	0	0,6
115	1	8	9	14	4	2	7	2	1	1	0	1,2
116	1	9	0	14	6		7	3	0	1	0	1,5
117	1	9	3	14	7	2	7	3	3	1	0	2,1
118	1	9	6	14	9		7	4	2	1	0	2,4
119	1	9	9	14	10	2	7	5	1	1	0	3
120	1	10	0	15	0		7	6		1	0	3,3

N°.	1 qr.			1 St.			½ St.		1 lb. 7 lbs		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	q.
121	1	10	3	15	1	½	7	6¾	1	0	3,6
122	1	10	6	15	3		7	7½	1	1	0,2
123	1	10	9	15	4	½	7	8¼	1	1	0,5
124	1	11	0	15	6		7	9	1	1	1,1
125	1	11	3	15	7	½	7	9¾	1	1	1,4
126	1	11	6	15	9		7	10½	1	1	2
127	1	11	9	15	10	½	7	11¼	1	1	2,3
128	1	12	0	16	0		8	0	1	1	2,6
129	1	12	3	16	1	½	8	0¾	1	1	3,2
130	1	12	6	16	3		8	1½	1	1	3,5
131	1	12	9	16	4	½	8	2¼	1	2	0,1
132	1	13	0	16	6		8	3	1	2	0,4
133	1	13	3	16	7	½	8	3¾	1	2	1
134	1	13	6	16	9		8	4½	1	2	1,3
135	1	13	9	16	10	½	8	5¼	1	2	1,6
136	1	14	0	17	0		8	6	1	2	2,2
137	1	14	3	17	1	½	8	6¾	1	2	2,5
138	1	14	6	17	3		8	7½	1	2	3,1
139	1	14	9	17	4	½	8	8¼	1	2	3,4
140	1	15	0	17	6		8	9	1	3	0
141	1	15	3	17	7	½	8	9¾	1	3	0,3
142	1	15	6	17	9		8	10½	1	3	0,6
143	1	15	9	17	10	½	8	11¼	1	3	1,2
144	1	16	0	18	0		9	0	1	3	1,5
145	1	16	3	18	1	½	9	0¾	1	3	2,1
146	1	16	6	18	3		9	1½	1	3	2,4
147	1	16	9	18	4	½	9	2¼	1	3	3
148	1	17	0	18	6		9	3	1	3	3,3
149	1	17	3	18	7	½	9	3¾	1	3	3,6
150	1	17	6	18	9		9	4½	1	4	0,2
151	1	17	9	18	10	½	9	5¼	1	4	0,5
152	1	18	0	19	0		9	6	1	4	1,1
153	1	18	3	19	1	½	9	6¾	1	4	1,4
154	1	18	6	19	3		9	7½	1	4	2
155	1	18	9	19	4	½	9	8¼	1	4	2,3
156	1	19	0	19	6		9	9	1	4	2,6
157	1	19	3	19	7	½	9	9¾	1	4	3,2
158	1	19	6	19	9		9	10½	1	4	3,5
159	1	19	9	19	10	½	9	11¼	1	5	0,1
160	2	0	0	1	0	0	10	0	1	5	0,4
170	2	2	6	1	1	3	10	7½	1	6	0,6
180	2	5	0	1	2	6	11	3	1	7	1,1

TABLE II.

Directs how to buy and sell by the Hund. Weight.

Per lb.		per Hund.			Per lb.		per Hund.			Per lb.		per Hund.		
d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.
0	1	0	2	4	8	1	3	17	0	16	1	7	11	8
0	2	0	4	8	8	2	3	19	4	16	2	7	14	0
0	3	0	7	0	8	3	4	1	8	16	3	7	16	4
1	0	0	9	4	9	0	4	4	0	17	0	7	18	8
1	1	0	11	8	9	1	4	6	4	17	1	8	1	0
1	2	0	14	0	9	2	4	8	8	17	2	8	3	4
1	3	0	16	4	9	3	4	11	0	17	3	8	5	8
2	0	0	18	8	10	0	4	13	4	18	0	8	8	0
2	1	1	1	0	10	1	4	15	8	18	1	8	10	4
2	2	1	3	4	10	2	4	18	0	18	2	8	12	8
2	3	1	5	8	10	3	5	0	4	18	3	8	15	0
3	0	1	8	0	11	0	5	2	8	19	0	8	17	4
3	1	1	10	4	11	1	5	5	0	19	1	8	19	8
3	2	1	12	8	11	2	5	7	4	19	2	9	2	0
3	3	1	15	0	11	3	5	9	8	19	3	9	4	4
4	0	1	17	4	12	0	5	12	0	20	0	9	6	8
4	1	1	19	8	12	1	5	14	4	20	1	9	9	0
4	2	2	2	0	12	2	5	16	8	20	2	9	11	4
4	3	2	4	4	12	3	5	19	0	20	3	9	13	8
5	0	2	6	8	13	0	6	1	4	21	0	9	16	0
5	1	2	9	0	13	1	6	3	8	21	1	9	18	4
5	2	2	11	4	13	2	6	6	0	21	2	10	0	8
5	3	2	13	8	13	3	6	8	4	21	3	10	3	0
6	0	2	16	0	14	0	6	10	8	22	0	10	5	4
6	1	2	18	4	14	1	6	13	0	22	1	10	7	8
6	2	3	0	8	14	2	6	15	4	22	2	10	10	0
6	3	3	3	0	14	3	6	17	8	22	3	10	12	4
7	0	3	5	4	15	0	7	0	0	23	0	10	14	8
7	1	3	7	8	15	1	7	2	4	23	1	10	17	0
7	2	3	10	0	15	2	7	4	8	23	2	10	19	4
7	3	3	12	4	15	3	7	7	0	23	3	11	1	8
8	0	3	14	8	16	0	7	9	4	24	0	11	4	0

Note, For every Farthing that One Pound doth coſt, reckon Two Shillings and Four-pence, and that is the Price of the Hundred Weight.

EXPLANATION.—If you buy Goods at 2*d*. Three Farthings per *lb*. look in the Table for 2*d*. Three Farthings in the firſt Column, and againſt it you will find 1 *l*. 5 *s*. 8 *d*. and ſo much at that Rate 112 *lb*. comes to. If 1 *cwt*. or 112 *lb*. coſt 3 *l*. 19 *s*. 4 *d*. to know how much it is by the *lb*. look for 3 *l*. 19 *s*. 4 *d*. in the ſecond Column of the Table, and right againſt it, next to the Left Hand, you will find 8 *d*. Half-penny: So much at that Rate it comes to by the *lb*. Again, if you buy 1 *cwt*. of Goods for 3 *l*. 19 *s*. 4 *d*. and retail it at 11 *d*. the Pound, it comes at that Rate to 5 *l*. 2 *s*. 8 *d*. then take 3 *l*. 19 *s*. 4 *d*. from it, and you will find yourſelf by the Remainder 1 *l*. 3 *s*. 4 *d*. Gainer, &c. and in this Manner, you may with much Eaſe calculate any Quantity.

TABLE III.

For BRITISH BRANDY and SPIRITS, shewing the Quantity by the Weight.

Gall.	cwt.	qr.	lb.	oz.	Gall.	cwt.	qr.	lb.	oz.
1	0	0	7	12	41	2	3	9	12
2	0	0	15	8	42	2	3	17	8
3	0	0	23	4	43	2	3	25	4
4	0	1	3	0	44	3	0	5	0
5	0	1	10	12	45	3	0	12	12
6	0	1	18	8	46	3	0	20	8
7	0	1	26	4	47	3	1	0	4
8	0	2	6	0	48	3	1	8	0
9	0	2	13	12	49	3	1	15	12
10	0	2	21	8	50	3	1	23	8
11	0	3	1	4	51	3	2	3	4
12	0	3	9	0	52	3	2	11	0
13	0	3	16	12	53	3	2	18	12
14	0	3	24	8	54	3	2	26	8
15	1	0	4	4	55	3	3	6	4
16	1	0	12	0	56	3	3	14	0
17	1	0	19	12	57	3	3	21	12
18	1	0	27	8	58	4	0	1	8
19	1	1	7	4	59	4	0	9	4
20	1	1	15	0	60	4	0	17	0
21	1	1	22	12	61	4	0	24	12
22	1	2	2	8	62	4	1	4	8
23	1	2	10	4	63	4	1	12	4
24	1	2	18	0	64	4	1	20	0
25	1	2	25	12	65	4	1	27	12
26	1	3	5	8	66	4	2	7	8
27	1	3	13	4	67	4	2	15	4
28	1	3	21	0	68	4	2	23	0
29	2	0	0	12	69	4	3	2	12
30	2	0	8	8	70	4	3	10	8
31	2	0	16	4	71	4	3	18	4
32	2	0	24	0	72	4	3	26	0
33	2	1	3	12	73	5	0	5	12
34	2	1	11	8	74	5	0	13	8
35	2	1	19	4	75	5	0	21	4
36	2	1	27	0	76	5	1	1	0
37	2	2	6	12	77	5	1	8	12
38	2	2	14	8	78	5	1	16	8
39	2	2	22	4	79	5	1	24	4
40	2	3	2	0	80	5	2	4	0

Gall.	cwt.	qr.	lb.	oz.
81	5	2	11	12
82	5	2	19	8
83	5	2	27	4
84	5	3	7	0
85	5	3	14	12
86	5	3	22	8
87	6	0	2	4
88	6	0	10	0
89	6	0	17	12
90	6	0	25	8
91	6	1	5	4
92	6	1	13	0
93	6	1	20	12
94	6	2	0	8
95	6	2	8	4
96	6	2	16	0
67	6	2	23	12
98	6	3	3	8
99	6	3	11	4
100	6	3	19	0
101	6	3	26	12
102	7	0	6	8
103	7	0	14	4
104	7	0	22	0
105	7	1	1	12
106	7	1	9	8
107	7	1	17	4
108	7	1	25	0
109	7	2	4	12
110	7	2	12	8
111	7	2	20	4
112	7	3	0	0
113	7	3	7	12
114	7	3	15	8
115	7	3	25	4
116	8	0	3	0
117	8	0	10	12
118	8	0	18	8
119	8	0	26	4
120	8	1	6	0

Gall.	cwt.	qr.	lb.	oz.
121	8	1	13	12
122	8	1	21	8
123	8	2	1	4
124	8	2	9	0
125	8	2	16	12
126	8	2	24	8
127	8	3	4	4
128	8	3	12	0
129	8	3	19	12
130	8	3	27	8
131	9	0	7	4
132	9	0	15	0
133	9	0	22	12
134	9	1	2	8
135	9	1	10	4
136	9	1	18	0
137	9	1	25	12
138	9	2	5	8
139	9	2	13	4
140	9	2	21	0
141	9	3	0	12
142	9	3	8	8
143	9	3	16	4
144	9	3	24	0
145	10	0	3	12
146	10	0	11	8
147	10	0	19	4
148	10	0	27	0
149	10	1	6	12
150	10	1	14	8
160	11	0	8	0
170	11	3	1	8
180	12	1	23	0
190	13	0	16	8
200	13	3	10	0
210	14	2	3	8
220	15	0	25	0
230	15	3	18	8
240	16	2	12	0
250	17	1	5	8

N. B. 5 *lb.* 13 *oz.* is 3 Quarts. 3 *lb.* 14 *oz.* is 2 Quarts. 1 *lb.* 15 *oz.* is 1 Quart. 15½ *oz.* 1 Pint. 7¾ *oz.* is 1 Gill. 3¾ *oz.* is ½ ditto.

TABLE IV.

For OIL, FOREIGN BRANDY, and SPIRITS above Proof, shewing the Quantity by the Weight.

Qr.	lb.	oz.	Gal.	Qts.	Gil.	Cwt.	qr.	lb.	Gal.
0	0	7½	0	0	1	0	3	21	14
0	0	15	0	0	2	1	0	0½	15
0	1	6½	0	0	3	1	0	8	16
0	1	14	0	1	0	1	0	15½	17
0	2	5½	0	1	1	1	0	23	18
0	2	13	0	1	2	1	1	2½	19
0	3	4½	0	1	3	1	1	10	20
0	3	12	0	2	0	1	1	17½	21
0	4	3½	0	2	1	1	1	25	22
0	4	11	0	2	2	1	2	4½	23
0	5	2½	0	2	3	1	2	12	24
0	5	10	0	3	0	1	2	19½	25
0	6	1½	0	3	1	1	2	27	26
0	6	9	0	3	2	1	3	6½	27
0	7	0½	0	3	3	1	3	14	28
0	7	8	1	0	0	1	3	21½	29
0	15	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	30
0	22	8	3	0	0	2	2	20	40
1	2	0	4	0	0	3	1	11	50
1	9	8	5	0	0	4	0	2	60
1	17	0	6	0	0	4	2	21	70
1	24	8	7	0	0	5	1	12	80
2	4	0	8	0	0	6	0	3	90
2	11	8	9	0	0	6	2	22	100
2	19	0	10	0	0	7	1	13	110
2	26	8	11	0	0	8	0	4	120
3	6	0	12	0	0	8	2	23	130
3	13	8	13	0	0	9	1	14	140

FINIS.